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My dear Duttons:

I have just
finished re-reading
the two volumes of
the Perkiomen Region
and it is only for
you to bear
testimony to their
very great value.
In my opinion
in painstaking care
and in that kind

- of research and
apt presentation
which indicate
the true historical
instinct they ex-
cel in merit, any
thing of the kind
which has hereto-
fore been attempted
in Pennsylvania

Sincerely Yours

Samuel Tenney Packard

Mr. Henry S. Keller

PHILADELPHIA:
PERKIOMEN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
P. O. BOX 316.

1895.



THE PERKIOMEN REGION,

PAST AND PRESENT.

EDITED BY

HENRY S. DOTTERER.

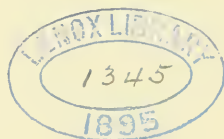
VOL. I.

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The Perkiomen Region, Past and Present.

Edited by HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Issued by
Perkiomen Publishing Company,
P. O. Box 316, Philadelphia.

Our Field and Our Work.

Soon after William Penn founded Philadelphia European emigrants pushed inland to the Perkiomen creek, entered its valley and settled upon its inviting lands. Others followed, and ventured farther into the wilderness, establishing themselves upon Skippack creek and farther north on the two Swamp creeks, Old and New Goshenhoppen, and points farther east, north and west. Thus in a comparatively short time was peopled by civilized whites the territory drained by Perkiomen creek and its tributaries. The work of subduing the forests and of making homes followed the advent of the colonists.

Six generations have lived and toiled in the Perkiomen region, each in its turn encountering hardships, confronting perils, achieving triumphs peculiar to its epoch. At the outset came the struggle to wrest a livelihood from the virgin soil. The presence of the Indians, distrusted and feared, was a source of anxiety, night and day. Intercourse with them had to be carried on with the utmost discretion. It thrills us to contemplate the hazards to which our forefathers were subjected in this regard. The liberty of conscience guaranteed by William Penn brought people of many and diverse religious

convictions. In Europe they had not been taught the lesson of toleration, and here they found difficulty in learning it. Contentions were the result. Notwithstanding these untoward manifestations by professing Christians, the several denominations organized congregations and built churches and school houses. The French and Indian wars in the colonial times—not here, be it remembered, but in distant localities—affected and disquieted our ancestors. The War of Independence for eight years was part of their daily life. The battles at Brandywine and Germantown were at their doors. Valley Forge was but across the Schuylkill. The contending armies crossed and recrossed the Perkiomen and the Skippack and marched up and down the highways of this section of Pennsylvania. The inhabitants here were not only observers of these stirring events. Many patriotic spirits rendered heroic service during the entire war. The militia was thoroughly organized and was called out when pressing emergencies demanded instant service. History tells much of the glorious deeds of our people in those days; careful research will bring to light far more. Then followed the era of growth and expansion, of the building of bridges, turnpikes and canals, of steam and railroads. The war of the Re-

bellion shook the country from centre to circumference and brought with it many changes. The present is a period of comparative quiet and seeming maturity, but it too will soon be followed, we cannot doubt, by changes and advances as remarkable as any that have preceded it.

The history of this region needs to be amplified. Many prominent families have their American origin here. The lives of the actors in the successive eras should be written. The historian, the genealogist and the antiquarian will find much to do. To further this work, so far as is in our power, is our chosen task. The evolution of an empire from a wilderness is our theme.

INTEREST in American ancestry is on the increase. Research into the family history is the fashion. The institution of the patriotic associations, like the Sons of the Revolution and the Colonial Dames, has given an impulse to this study.

OUR forefathers settled upon the lands while yet the Indians traversed them in their wanderings. No safeguards, no walls, no armies were placed there to keep the nomads back. Just as many Indians were there after the initial settlers came as were there before.

Think of the risks taken by the pioneers, and the courage required!

Do you say the history of this period is commonplace, colorless, peaceful? True, the streams of the Perkiomen region did not run red with the blood of tomahawked whites, nor did its hills echo the war-whoop of infuriate savages, bent on butchery. Never was the home of any of its dwellers consumed by flames kindled by the torch of the Indian.

Shall we decry our ancestors because they lived in amity with the children of the forest? Rather let us honor them the more. A thousand-fold greater glory attaches to a record of peace and goodwill than to pages of history covered with the stories of quarrels, wrongs and bloodshed.

A MATTER of prime interest to family history is the place in Europe from which the immigrant ancestor came. In the great majority of cases this information is lacking.

The officers of the Montgomery Historical Society are: President, Hon. Hiram C. Hoover, Hooverton, Pa.; Vice Presidents, Wm. H. Holstein, R. F. Hofferker; Secretary, Mary Jones, Norristown; Treasurer, Wm. McDermott, Conshohocken; Trustees, Jones Detwiler, J. K. Gottwalts, H. W. Kratz, Elwood Roberts.

WHAT the Perkiomen region greatly needs is ready access and quick transit. Its picturesqueness and fertility invite rural housekeepers. It must within a very few years become the suburban home of wealthy city people. The supply of this want cannot be far distant. The enterprising gentlemen who are running trolley roads, like spiders' webs, over our fair country, will see to this. With termini at Norristown, Perkiomen Junction, Pottstown, Allentown, Bethlehem and Lansdale, electric cars will traverse these beautiful hills and vales. Rapid, frequent, ample means to come and go are sure to come.

Old-Time News.

Pensylvanische Geschichte-Schreiber, Germantown, (Saur's paper), April 16, 1743: Von Mackunsche haben wir Nachricht dass bey einer kurtzen Zeit her eine Menge schwartzte Raupen grossen Schaden gethan; sie frassen des Gras, den Weitzen, das Welschkorn, Haber, Flacks und Kuechen-Gemuess.

The same, February 16, 1745: Die vorige Woche starb Wichert Lewering oknweit Germanton, seines Alters 107 Jahr.

The same, June 16, 1748: Jacob Frœlich der Lumpen-Mann wohnbafft an der Germantoner Stross bey Antoni Henckel gibt Kramer-Waaren vor leinene Lumpen vors Pfund ein Pens werth.

The same, November 16, 1749: Michel Hoelligas zu Philadelphia ist gestorben. Auch der alte Peter Wentz in Madedsche.

✓ **HENDRICK PANNEBECKER,**

Surveyor of Lands for the Penns. 1674-1754. Flomborn, Germantown and Skippack. By Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL. D. Privately Printed. Philadelphia: 1894.

The foregoing is the title of a work recently issued. It is an important contribution to our local history of the colonial period. After patient research, covering at least a quarter of a century, Judge Pennypacker has written a biography of the founder of his family in America. Whatever comes from his pen is characterized by fine judgment, clear statement and conscientious treatment, and in the present instance a commendable sense of filial regard pervades his work. The book is an enduring monument to the gifted author's worthy ancestor. It is a model for local biographers and historians.

Interwoven with the biography are a number of facts giving much light on Pennsylvania history. Translations of original Dutch letters written at Germantown in 1684; the report of the Pennsylvanian to the Dutch Mennonites, dated March 1, 1773, concerning the condition of the churches in the colonies, and giving the names of the preachers at that time; an account of copper mining in Pennsylvania, translated from a rare work published in Germany in 1727, are of this character.

In 1891 Judge Pennypacker visited Europe and spent considerable time at places known to have been the home of the Pannebeckers. At Flomborn, in the Palatinate, he found many of the inhabitants to be his kinsmen, who received him with the honor due to his judicial, social and literary position. He brought away with him much material bearing on the family history, among which was a series of photographic views, delineating the town hall, the market square, the churches and other quaint objects in the ancient dorf.

The volume contains one hundred and sixty-four octavo pages. It is printed on paper hand-made for the edition. One hundred and fifty copies were printed. None were sold.

The illustrations, in half tone, are: Autograph of Hendrick Pannebecker, in

1706; Pannebecker arms; portrait of Johann Pfannebecker, Grossherzoglich Hessischer Geheimer Regierungsrath; Flomborn; Heidelberg Bible of 1568 with family record; Skippack; portrait of Sarah Pennypacker Walker; George Washington's letter dated Camp at Pennybacker's mill, 26th Sept., 1777; portrait of Hon. Isaac S. Pennypacker, United States Senator from Virginia; draft of Franconia township, by Hendrick Pannebecker, in 1734; portrait of Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL. D.; and portrait of Brevet Major General Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. A.

There is given a list of one hundred and forty-four members of the Pennypacker family who participated in the war of the Rebellion—in both the Federal and the Confederate armies—holding positions from major generals to privates.

We cannot omit an expression of our interest in the recital of the ghost story. It is familiar to many of the residents of the Perkioinen valley. The ghost was seen, in 1738, on the farm of Frederick Reimer, who lived on the bottom land of Society run, about two miles northwest of the present Zieglerville. It has been told for a century and a half in the colloquial German of the neighborhood, ever thrilling the hearer. Here we have the same impressive story in true English, translated from *Erscheinungen der Geister*, published by Saur, in Germantown, in 1755, and reproduced in the *Geistliche Fama* at Berlenburg, in Germany.

LIFE OF HENDRICK PANNEBECKER.

Hendrick Pannebecker was born on the 21st of March, 1674, or within a day or two of that date, and, according to convincing evidence, in Flomborn, a rural village in the Palatinate, about ten miles from the city of Worms. The Pannebeckers came from Holland to the Palatinate. The name is composed of two Dutch words, *pannen* and *bakker*, and means a tile maker. He was an early emigrant to Germantown, living there in 1699, or some years earlier. He was of the Reformed faith. In 1699 he married, in Germantown, Eve, the daughter of Hans

Peter Umstat, who arrived in Philadelphia on October 12, 1685. Until some time in the year 1702 he lived in Germantown. He then removed to Skippack creek, about two miles from the present Evansburg, and spent the remainder of his life there. He became a leading spirit in that locality. He purchased land at various dates; a partial list given in the book foots up 4012 acres.

He was a surveyor, and it is supposed that he laid out the Skippack road in consequence of a petition to the court dated June, 1713; also that he made the survey of Skippack and Perkiomen township in 1725.

Among the other important surveys made by him were these: Fifty acres for the New Hanover Lutheran congregation, completed April 17, 1719; soon after December 3, 1722, a road from Plymouth road northward to Perkiomen creek, and thence "to the Indian ford on Schnylkill," which is still the main road between Norristown and Phoenixville; in March, 1725, a road from the grist mill of James Shattick and William Love, on Skippack road, to the King's road; on September 6, same year, a road from "Thomas Rutter's iron works to the Great road leading from Manahatawney to Philadelphia;" March 2, 1726, a road from "Colebrookdale furnace to Pool forge, and from thence to the Great road leading to Philadelphia;" in March, 1727, a road from the upper part of Salford township to the "Great road from Skippack;" the same month another, "from a creek by John Jones' house, in the upper part of Gwineth, to Susquehanna road;" September 2, 1728, a road "beginning att a Beach tree near ye north Branch of Perkiomen," and proceeding "to the great road called Skippack road, about a run called Sacarass run;" in March, 1731, he laid out the township of Franconia; September 2, 1734, he surveyed a road from Henry Pawling's place to the church near Skippack; and September 10, 1738, he made a survey of the glebe lands of the St. James' Episcopal church, on the Perkiomen. In 1733 he surveyed for the proprietaries the manors of Springfield, Manatawny and Perkasio.

Hendrick Pannebecker died suddenly on the 4th of April, 1754, aged eighty years and two weeks. He had eight children:

Martha, born June 15, 1700; married Anthony Vanderslice; died September 15, 1761.

Adolph, born 1708; died May, 1787.

Peter, born March 8, 1710; married Elizabeth Keyser; died June 28, 1770.

John, born August 27, 1713; married Anneke Keyser; died June 14, 1784.

Jacob, born 1715; married Margaret Tyson; died May 27, 1752.

Henry, born 1717; married Rebecca Kuster; died about May 31, 1792.

Barbara, born about 1720; married, March 30, 1738, Cornelius Tyson.

One other, believed to be Susanna, wife of Peter Keyser, Worcester.

We cannot forbear quoting at length the interesting account given by Judge Pennypacker concerning the title to the first land owned by the New Hanover Lutheran congregation.

ORIGIN OF THE NEW HANOVER LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Lutheran people near the Swamp in New Hanover township, in 1719, "having associated themselves into an Ecclesiastical Community, determined to purchase a piece of land whereon they might erect a place of worship and a graveyard for burying their dead, and it so happening that John Henry Sprogell, one of their Community and Persnasion, being at that time possessed of a large Quantity of land in these parts, did willingly make a True Gift and Donation of Fifty acres of his Land, appropriating the same for the use and behoof of the said Lutheran Community forever, Requesting the said Community to build a Church, a School-house, a Graveyard and what other suitable Conveniences they thought proper." He requested Henry Pannebecker to lay out and survey fifty acres for the purpose, which survey was completed April 17, 1719, and George Boone, to prepare a deed, but through some neglect this important paper was never executed. The Lutherans entered into possession, raised a contribution among themselves, built a church and a school-house,

and had them completely finished in 1721. About the same year, becoming more numerous and the congregation being too large for the building, they raised another contribution and erected a larger church and school-house "far preferable to the former." In 1746 they awoke to a knowledge of the fact that Sprogel was dead, and that "owing to the Sloath and Neglect of the Elders and Church wardens" they had no title except it was shown by Sprogel's conveyance of other lands described as adjoining those of the church. Henry Pannabecker, Valentine Geiger, George Jerger, Johanna Christiana Sprogel, widow of John Henry Sprogel, Jr.; John Frederick Richards and Anna Elizabeth Hoppin, sister of Sprogel and a widow, February 10, 1746, united in a certificate of these facts, and appearing before John Potts, one of his Majesty's justices, declared they were "Real Truth." Upon this paper the title depends, and to the happy carelessness of the elders we owe the preservation of the history of the origin of the Lutheran church at the Swamp.

H. S. D.

Folk-Names of Places in the Perkiomen Valley.

FALKNER SWAMP.

At first, of course, there were no names. The wilderness did not need any. With the advent of settlers they became necessary, and there was no delay in coining them. The people did not wait for the surveyor to come with his compass and chain to lay out by arbitrary lines the bounds and metes of sections of land; nor for grave judges to grant humble petitions to have certain divisions legally designated by formal names. On the contrary, names for local use sprang into being spontaneously, and the limits to which they applied were governed by the natural and physical features of the new country. There was a happy simplicity about this nomenclature. Apparently no thought was taken of what the name should be, only that it convey a distinguishing meaning.

The names so evolved by the common people were not adopted by the civil authorities, nor were the districts covered

by them made political divisions. The settlers clung tenaciously to the names and so for three or four generations did their successors. They are still to a great degree current among the descendants of the pioneers.

The valley of west Swamp creek in this way received the name Falkner Schwamm—in English, Falkner Swamp; a double name conveying two pieces of information: Falkner, after Daniel Falkner, the agent of the Frankfort Land Company; Swamp, meadow or bottom land, descriptive of the character of the soil. The Frankfort Company owned upwards of twenty-two thousand acres of land, extending from the Schuylkill river about the present Pottstown north-eastward, to the present Pennsburg. Daniel Falkner was a seller of land and all the newcomers were buyers; Falkner was known to everybody in the province, and everyone knew where lay the land he desired to sell. How appropriate and how meaningful was the name Falkner Swamp!

The first official name given to any portion of the Swamp creek valley was Hanover township. Afterwards Frederick township was set up, and later Douglas township, and still later Hanover was cut up into New Hanover and Upper Hanover.

The boundaries of Falkner Swamp may be given in a general way as follows: on the north are the South Mountains, on the south the Stone hills, on the west the Fox hills, and on the east the ridge rising from the left bank of Society run. Swamp creek, having as its tributaries Society run, Spack run, Minister creek, Schlegel's run and Goshenhoppen run, flows in a winding course through the valley.

Dr. Muhlenberg, in his autobiography, gives an amusing account of the difficulty he experienced on the day of his arrival at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 25th day of November, 1742, in finding the way to New Hanover. He had not heard of Falkner Swamp. He says: "I inquired of the innkeeper where New Providence and New Hanover were located. He did not know, but brought in a German from the country, who was just then in town

but lived in New Hanover. The man's name was Philip Brandt, and he said we might ask a long time in vain, because New Providence was known by the name of Trappe, and New Hanover by the name Falckner Schwamm."

License to Keep a Public House, 1806.

THOMAS MCKEAN.

[SEAL]

Pennsylvania, ff. In the Name, and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Thomas McKean, Governor of the said Commonwealth, to all to whom these Presents shall come, Sends Greeting :

WHEREAS *David Dewees* hath been recommended to me, as a sober and fit person to keep a House of Entertainment; and being requested to grant him a license for the same, I do hereby license and allow the said *David Dewees* to keep a Public House in the township of *Providence*, in the County of *Montgomery* and Commonwealth aforesaid, for selling of Wine, Rum, Brandy, Beer, Ale, Cyder, and all other spirituous Liquors in the house where he now dwells, and in no other in the said County of *Montgomery* until the tenth day of August next: PROVIDED, he shall not any time during the said term suffer drunkenness, unlawful gaming or any other disorders; but in all things, observe and practice all laws of this Commonwealth, to his said employment relating.

Given under my Hand, and the Left Seal of the State, at Lancaster this twelfth day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the Commonwealth the Thirtieth

By the Governor, Rec'd \$8.80

T. M. THOMPSON, Sec.

Where They Came From.

Evert In de Haven, the original immigrant of the DeHaven family, came from Mulheim on the Ruhr, Germany, in 1698. He was married in Mulheim on the Ruhr to Elizabeth Schipbower.

Frederick Pannebecker, a settler in Upper Hanover township and, in 1731, a member of New Goshenhoppen Reformed church, was born in Flomborn in the Palatinate. Lothar Pannebecker, a brother of the foregoing, followed him to this country in 1749, and bought land in Upper Milford township.—Judge Pennypacker, in Hendrick Pannebecker.

Jacob Fisher, of New Goshenhoppen.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

One of the first settlers of New Goshenhoppen was Jacob Fisher, whose descendants may now be found in many parts of the United States and in Canada. He came from Freinsheim, an ancient town in the Palatinate, located on the plain west of the river Rhine.

When Rev. John Henry Getschy, in 1731, if not earlier, opened the church book of the Reformed congregation of New Goshenhoppen ("Neu Coschenhoppen") he entered in the list of heads of families the names of Jacob Fisher and Herman Fisher, respectively father and son. His wife's name was Sophia Elizabeth. Jacob Fisher and wife were here in 1726 and perhaps several years before.

As was the custom of the immigrants, he acquired land. He established a home in what is now Upper Hanover township. Under a warrant dated February 5, 1733, there was surveyed, February 14, 1734, to Jacob Fisher a tract of 300 acres of land, situated in New Goshenhoppen (written Cowissioppin), in Philadelphia county. By deed poll, January 17, 1737, he transferred to his son, Herman Fisher, the moiety of this tract, say 150½ acres and allowances which was bounded by lands of Michael Ziegler, Leonard Ox, Burgert Hapman, George Welgar and Jacob Fisher. It was subject to a yearly quit-rent of half-penny sterling per acre, or the value thereof in coin current.

Jacob Fisher died on the 8th of March, 1748. His wife died before this date. An interesting controversy arose as to the distribution of his estate. He made a will dated April 18, 1747, in which he bequeathed to his eldest son, Herman, £15 Pennsylvania money; to his granddaughter, Sophia Dotterer, £10; to his granddaughter, Sophia Wiand, £25 and some household articles; and to his son-in-law, Wendel Wiand, the rest of the estate.

David Shultze, the stand-by of the country people in legal matters in those days, made a lengthy statement to the court at Philadelphia, in which he took grounds against the unfair provisions of

the will, and urged that it be set aside, although he had himself drawn the will. From this interesting document we learn that Herman Fisher was the only son; that Anna Maria wife of Michael Dotterer was the oldest daughter; that Anna Margareth, wife of Wendel Wiand, was the youngest daughter, and that these three were the only children. The wife of Jacob Fisher before her death declared that the estate had been chiefly derived from herself, and that she desired the children to divide it peaceably among themselves. It appeared, too, that Jacob was of a changeable temper and, in his later years, of defective memory. In consequence of these representations the following order was made :

"Jacob Fisher dyed 8 March, 1784, but before his death signed and sealed a Paper purporting to be his last Will and Testament dated 18 April, 1747, at which time and long before and after, he had lost his Memory and understanding—which the Exors being conscious of have renounced the Execution of the Will and Exorp. Therefore I apprehend that the said Jacob Fisher dyed Intestate and that Adm'n of his Goods and Chattels ought to be granted to the next of Kin of said deceased to One or more of them in equal Degree at ye Election of the Regr. Genl.

1 Novr. 1749. J. Moland."

Herman Fisher, the son, was accordingly, on November 3, 1752, appointed administrator of the estate, the proceeds of which were £99 0 11, which were divided January 24, 1754 :

To ye Eldest Son, Herman Fisher, } the Accompt. 2 shares.	} £49 10 5½
To ye decedts. 2 Daughters each } £24 15 2¼ a piece.	

The children of Jacob and Sophia Elizabeth Fisher were :

Herman.

Anna Maria, married Michael Dotterer, died January 21, 1781.

John Philip, born in 1700.

John Henry, born July 3, 1707.

Maria Magdalena, born October 12, 1710.

Joanna Margaret, born in 1712, married Wendel Weand.

All these children were born in Europe. The names of some of them appear in

record of baptisms in the Reformed congregation at Freinsheim, as shown in these entries, which are given precisely as copied by a correspondent sent there for the purpose :

1700—Johann Jakob Fischer, Ehefrau, Anna Sofie ein Sohn Johann Philipp. Ohne Datum.

1707—Jakob Fischer; Ehefrau, Anna Sophie ein Sohn, Johann Henrich, 3 Juli.

1710—Jakob Fischer; Ehefrau, Sofie Elizabeth, eine Tochter : Maria Magdalena, 12 Okt.

1712—Jakob Fischer; Ehefrau, Sofie Elizabeth eine Tochter: Johanne Margarethe.

The Freinsheim record dates back only to 1698, the preceding books having been destroyed, it is supposed during the French invasion about the year 1689.

In the family Bible of Michael Dotterer, son-in-law of Jacob Fischer, is recorded:

March 5, 1726, is born unto us a daughter named Anna Sophia. Sponsors, Jacob Fisher and wife.

In the church record of the New Goshenhoppen Reformed church are these entries ;

June 20, 1736, Jacob Fischer and wife, Sophia, were sponsors for Sophia, a daughter of Wendel Wiand and wife.

February 5, 1738, Jacob Fischer and Sophia Lisabeth, his wife, were sponsors for Jacob, born July 4, 1737, son of Michael and Anna Maria Dotterer.

Among the descendants of Jacob Fisher was the late Rev. Samuel R. Fisher, D. D., and his son, Rev. Charles G. Fisher, of the Reformed church. The line of descent is : First generation, Jacob Fischer, died March 8, 1748; second, Herman Fisher, died in 1760; third, George Fisher, baptized August 29, 1739; fourth, Wendel Fisher, born May 6, 1782; fifth, Samuel Reed Fisher, D. D., born June 2, 1810; sixth, Rev. Charles G. Fisher, D. D., of Philadelphia.

The Settler.

His echoing axe the settler swung
Amid the sea-like solitude,
And rushing, thundering, down were flung
The Titans of the wood.

—Albert B. Street

OLD EPITAPHS.

Leidig's Burying Ground—Copied by George S. Nyce.

[It is with much satisfaction that we present the inscriptions on some of the gravestones in Leidig's Burying Ground. Mr. Nyce has carefully copied them for preservation, and has kindly permitted us to make extracts from his record. The lettering on these old gravestones is gradually wearing, time and climate making it more indistinct from year to year. The thoughtfulness of those who take measures to preserve them, for the use of genealogists in the future, is eminently praiseworthy. Leidig's private burying ground is located in the southwestern part of Frederick township, east of Swamp creek. It originally contained one-quarter of an acre, which was enclosed in 1783 with a stone wall. The ground was taken, prior to 1764, from the adjoining farms of Christian Stetler, Rev. John Philip Leydich, Henry Smith and George Michael Kuntz. In recent years another quarter of an acre has been added. On May 9, 1892, an organization having for its object the care of the graves and grounds was formed. The officers are: President, J. A. Sweisfort; treasurer, George F. Moore; secretary, G. A. Weida, M. D.; trustees, Peter S. Bitting, I. W. Stetler, Milton F. Leidy. The association has spent \$54.00 and has a fund of \$135.00 at interest.—Ed.]

Hier

Ruhet in Gott
der Leib des verstorbenen
Casper Achenbach
Er wurde geböhren im Jahr
1713, und ist gestorben den 27
ten December 1798. Ist alt
worden 85 Jahr.

Sein Leichen Text: Denn Christus
ist mein Leben und Sterben ist mein Gewinn.

Zum Andenken an
Elizabeth Bitting
Gattin von
Joseph Bitting
Tochter von
Peter Schaeffer,
und seiner Ehefrau.
Geboren den 10 April
1796, starb den 10 Februar
1872, alt 75 Jahre und 10 mo,
verehelichte sich d: 1 Nov. 1818.

Hier

ruhet in Gott
der Leib der verstorbenen
Maria Magdalena
Achenbach,
Sie wurde geböhren den 17
ten Mertz 1730 und ist
gestorben den 7 ten January
1808, ist alt worden 78
Jahr, 9 monat und 3 wochen.
Leichen Text, Philipper
im ersten Capitel den 23 vers
Ich habe iust abzuschneiden und
bey Christo zer seyn.

Hier

Ruhet in Gott der
Leib der verstorbenen
Amgnesa Bittingen,
Geböhren d: 14ten Feber-
Wari 1727, Gestorben
d: 2ten NoVember 1785
Ihres Alters 58 Jahr
8 Monnat und 8 Tag.

Hier

ruhen die Gebeine
der verstorbenen
Ana Gertraut Bitting,
gewesene Ehefrau von Lud-
wig Bitting, sie wurde ge-
böhren den 16ten February
1763, und starb den 26ten
September im Jahr 1818,
in einem Alter von 65 Jah-
ren 7 Monathen u. 10 tagen.
Ihr Leichen Text war Capitel an die
Hebraea das 4 Capitel vers 9, 10.

Hier ruhet

Ludwig
Bitting,
geboren den 24 October
1759,
Starb den 3 April 1829
alt
69 Jahr, 5 Monate
und 9 Tage.
Text Philipper 1 vers
23.

Hier

ruhet in Gott
Magdalena Christman
Tochten des Georg Michel
Schweinbart und seiner Ehe-
frau Magdalena u: Gattin
des Johannes Christman.
Sie wurde geböhren d. 22
sten January im Jahr un-
seres Herrn 1789, und
starb d: 28sten November
1823, in einem Alter
von 34 Jahre 1^o Mona-
then und 6 Tage.
Ihr Leichen Text war Of-
fenbarung S. Johannes 14
Capitel vers 13.

Hier

ruhen die Gebeine eines Mit-
bruders Namens
Jost Bitting,

er wurde geböhren den 5 ten Tag
Jnlius in Jahr 1713, und ist
gestorben den 25 ten Tag Decem-
ber im Jahr 1801,

Sein Alter war 88 Jahren 5
Monathen und 18 Tagen.

Samuel Bayer

geböhren den 2ten September
1780, starb nach kurzem Ehe-
stande den 3ten May, 1807,
in einem alter von 26 Jahre
8 Monathe und 1 Tag.

Hier ruht ein Vater und ein
Gatte den Gottes Hand uns
frueh entriss, Der Liebe, die er zu
uns hatte, Weihn wir hier dies
gedächtniss die Wittwe und
2 Kinder.

Zum Andenken
an

Joseph Bitting,
Geboren den 8. December
1790, starb den 1. October
1869, alt 78 Jahr 9 Mo.
und 23 Tage.
verheirathete sich mit
Elizabeth Schaeffer.

Zum Andenken an
Johannes
Sohn von
Johannes u. Maria
Emmerich.

Geboren den 24 marz 1778
Starb den 12 may 1870
Alter 92 Jahre 1 Monat
und 19 Tage.
Verehelichte sich mit
Margaret Krauss, den 15ten
Febrnar 1801, lebte in der Ehe 50
Jahre, zeugte 7 Sohne, u 5 Tochter.
Text: Ev. Joh. 16, 22 v.

Zum Andenken an
Margaretha.

Margaret Emmerich,
Ehegattin von Johannes
Emmerich, und Tochter
von Daniel und Margaretha
Krans. Sie war geboren
am 9 October 1782,
verheirathete sich am
15 Februar 1801, Lebte
in der Ehe 50 Jahre, zeugte
8 Sohne und 4 Tochter und
Starb am 21 August 1851
Ihres Alters 68 Jahr 10
Monate und 12 Tag.

(To be Continued.)

The Upper Perkiomen Valley as a Source of the Water Supply for Philadelphia.

BY JONATHAN FAUST, M. D.

When the founder of Pennsylvania selected the site for his capital, "named Philadelphia before she was born," on the banks of two broad rivers, whose waters rolled by pure and sweet, like their sources in the far distant mountains, on their way to the sea,—whatever hopes and fears may have exercised his mind concerning her destiny, no apprehensions disturbed him that she would not, for all time, be abundantly supplied with that primary want of human life—water.

But the development of industries, and the growth of population, within and without her limits—the very agents which made her great and for a long time the first city in America—soon destroyed the purity and wholesomeness of those streams, and the one which flows through the very heart of the city—the Schuylkill—became foul and freighted with the germs of zymotic diseases. Yet from this source the chief water supply for Philadelphia is derived, although generally known that for many years it has been unfit for human consumption.

It became, therefore, very natural to look to one or more of the Schuylkill's tributaries for a purer supply. Of these, the Perkiomen creek by proximity and volume seemed the most available.

As early as 1865 Mr. Henry P. M. Birkinbine, then chief engineer of the Philadelphia water department, spent the greater part of that summer in the upper Perkiomen valley, with headquarters at Zieglerville, taking observations as to the flow of the Perkiomen creek; noting the rainfall; taking the topography around Zieglerville—the site of the proposed reservoir—and ascertaining the extent of country drained by the Perkiomen creek and its tributaries; also taking into consideration that the land submerged was not very valuable for agricultural purposes; the geological formation such that the water in the reservoir would not easily sink into the ground; moreover,

the surrounding hills would be high enough to catch the first rainfall from the clouds as they moved westward from the Atlantic. From these hasty and altogether inadequate observations Mr. Birkinbine developed the scheme of impounding the Perkiomen creek immediately below its confluence with the Swamp creek, at what is now called Zieglerville station, on the Perkiomen railroad.

Here is a very curious formation. The hills rise abruptly on each side of the creek and extend for miles alongside up these streams, thus forming a very advantageous locality for storing water. A dam built across the Perkiomen here would convert into an artificial lake what was very probably a natural one in pre-historic times—before the water had worn a gap through these hills.

The proposed dam was to be sixty-five (65) feet high ; it would submerge several hundred acres of land and hold an immense volume of water. In form it would be a straggling lake, with arms extending a few miles up the Perkiomen, the Goshenhoppen, the Society and Swamp creeks. In preparing the place every tree and stump was to be removed from its bottom, a wall was to surround it so that the edge of it would nowhere be less than four feet deep, the banks on its borders to be sodded, and a strong high fence to inclose all.

It was estimated that this reservoir would hold enough water to supply the city for three months if not another drop would find its way into it ; although another storage dam was to be built at Green Lane, which would hold almost as much, from which the water should be drawn to keep the one at Zieglerville constantly full.

An underground conduit should conduct the water by gravity to high reservoirs near the city for distribution.

Such was in brief Mr. Birkinbine's plan to supply Philadelphia with water. He thoroughly believed in it and advocated it very strongly, but the plan was not approved by the people of Philadelphia, the public press condemned it, calling the creek "Muddy Perkiomen" and claiming that it would not furnish enough water.

But the scheme was never entirely abandoned, successive engineers in casting about for a purer supply always cast a wistful eye to the Perkiomen valley.

Nothing, however, was attempted in this direction until the excellent suggestion by Mr. Hering of bringing the waters of the Upper Lehigh into the Upper Perkiomen, thereby improving the quality and increasing the quantity of the latter.

Accordingly in the year 1883 an accurate examination of the Perkiomen valley was instituted; and considering the area of country, the accuracy of the survey, the delicate instruments employed to ascertain the amount of rainfall, the exactness of the gauges which record the number of gallons which flow down the Perkiomen creek daily, all done by parties trained to their work, nothing as complete was ever attempted in this country.

Mr. Geo. W. Wood, a resident of the Perkiomen valley, has for the last eleven years made five daily records at Spring Mount station of the amount of water flowing down the Perkiomen creek. He has had under his care for the same number of years a rain gauge which runs by clock-work, and is so delicately constructed that it notes the minute when rain commences and stops and the amount precipitated. If only a dozen drops fall on the instrument it registers it. Even the dewfall affects the instrument. Every morning a clean sheet of paper is placed in the gauge, which if any tracings are found on it, the sheet is sent to the Water Department at Philadelphia, where it is kept on file.

These observations are of great scientific value and should not be lost to the world. The area of water-shed of the Upper Perkiomen valley is 152 square miles; its population, 26,000.

The average annual rainfall for ten consecutive years ending October 1, 1893, as recorded at Spring Mount station, was over forty-eight inches.

The average *daily* yield of the Perkiomen creek at the same place for the same number of years was 182,638,369 gallons.

An error was found in Mr. Birkinbine's calculations as regards the elevation above

Philadelphia of the storage dam at Ziegler-ville, by which it was found that only seven feet of its water would flow into the reservoirs at Philadelphia by gravity. That fact alone stands in the way of its ever being built. If the Perkiomen water will ever be utilized by the city, storage dams will be built at Green Lane and higher up the stream.

Should this be done would it be a benefit or otherwise to the people of the valley?

The construction of the dam and conduit would require a large force of men and several years of time for their completion.

These men would have to be fed and housed and the wages paid them would mostly be left in the places where they were earned. This would be a benefit and a source of profit to those who would supply the wants of the laborers. After the work would be completed the existence of the reservoir would rather be a hinderance than a benefit. Those living above the reservoir would be hindered in their travels, those below it would live in perpetual dread, real or fanciful, lest the dam should break and they and their possessions should be swept away.

In case of freshets, the dams would overflow. The channel of the creek below the dam would be filled and overflowed like before. In cases of prolonged drouth the channels would be dry, vegetable and animal matter would be exposed to the air and sun and thus become causes of paludal fevers.

Taking it all in all the people of the Perkiomen valley will be best satisfied to see their main water course flow on unobstructed, in the future as now, to the sea.

Personal.

William J. Buck, of Jenkintown, the noted local historian, is spending the summer and early fall at his farm at Federalsburg, Maryland.

J. N. Faust, M. D., Zieglerville, is a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society, of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Jones Detwiler, Blue Bell, kindly furnished the original, printed elsewhere, of the license to David Dewees to keep a public house in Providence township.

Baron Von Alten, of Weimar, whose wife is a descendant of the American branch of the DeHaven family, recently visited Montgomery county in quest of genealogical information. On Sunday, May 13th, 1894, he communed with the members of Böhme's Reformed church.

THE PERKIOMEN REGION,

As Described in Thomas F. Gordon's Gazetteer of Pennsylvania, 1832.

BEDMINSTER, township, Bucks county, bounded north by Nockamixon, northeast by Tinicum, southeast by Plumstead, south by New Britain and Hillton, southwest by Rockhill, and west by Haycock, townships. Greatest length, 6 miles; breadth 6 miles. Area, 18,451 acres. The Tohickon creek forms its west-north and northeast boundary, whilst Deep run, a tributary of that stream, crosses to the east. The northeast branch of the Perkiomen creek proceeds from the centre of the township toward the southwest. There are three churches in the township, one on the east, another on the west side of Deep run, and a third near the Tohickon creek, on the west boundary. The town of Dublin is on the southern boundary, on the road to Durham. Surface rolling; soil red shale, clay. Population in 1830, 1594. Taxables in 1828, 338. Taxable property by the returns of assessors 1829, \$583,438.

BOYERSTOWN, post office, Berks county, 159 miles from Washington city and 68 from Harrisburg.

COLEBROOKDALE, township, Berks county, bounded on the northeast by Hereford township, southeast by Montgomery county, northwest by District, Pike and Earl townships, southwest by Earl and Douglas; greatest length 5, breadth 3 miles; area, 9600 acres; surface, hilly; soil, loam and gravel, good quality, generally productive; value, from 30 to 60 dollars per acre. Population in 1810, 792; in 1820, 1046; 1830, 1219; taxables in 1828, 230. The headwaters of the Iron Stone creek and of Swamp creek rise in this township. There is a church nearly centrally situated, common to the Presbyterians and Lutherans, near which is a postoffice bearing the name of the township, 163 miles from Washington and 72 from Harrisburg. A mine of black lead has been discovered, and a bed of iron ore, said to be of good quality.

DALE, postoffice, Berks county, 164 miles from Washington and 71 from Harrisburg.

DOUGLASS, township, Montgomery coun-

ty, bounded northeast by Upper Hanover, southeast by New Hanover, northwest by Douglass township, Berks county; west by Colebrookdale and northeast by Hereford townships, in the latter county. The surface is hilly, and soil red shale. The form of the township is a parallelogram of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 2; area, 10,240 acres. The west branch of the Perkiomen and Swamp creek run across, on each of which there is a mill. Population in 1830, 941; taxables in 1828, 205.

EVANSBURG, post town and village of Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, on the Germantown and Perkiomen turnpike road, 7 miles from Norristown and 24 from Philadelphia. It contains some 15 dwellings, 2 stores, 2 taverns, a mill and a school house.

FRANCONIA, township, Montgomery county; bounded northeast by Bucks county, southeast by Hatfield township, southwest by Lower Salford, and northwest by Upper Salford. Greatest length, 3 miles; greatest breadth, 3 miles; area, 5440 acres. The northeast branch of the Perkiomen creek, Indian creek, Great Pike Creek and Skippack creek, drain the township. Surface, level; soil, red shale. Central distance from Norristown, about 14 miles; north from Philadelphia 30 miles. Population in 1830, 998; taxables in 1828, 190. There is a postoffice here called after the township, 171 miles from Washington and 106 from Harrisburg.

FREDERICK, township, Montgomery county, bounded northeast by the Perkiomen creek, which separates it from Upper Salford and Marlborough; south by Perkiomen and Skippack, southwest by Limerick, northwest by New Hanover, and north by Upper Hanover. Greatest length, 7 miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles; area, 13,440 acres. It is drained by the Perkiomen and Swamp creek, a tributary. Surface, rolling; soil, red shale. Population in 1830, 1047; taxables in 1828, 208. Central distance from Norristown, about 15 miles; from Philadelphia, 30 miles.

HANOVER, NEW, township, Montgomery county, bounded north by Upper Hanover township, east by Frederick, southeast by Limerick, southwest by Pottsgrove,

and west by Douglass. Greatest length, 8 miles; greatest breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, about 13,000 acres. The west branch of the Perkiomen creek passes through the northeast angle of the township, and Swamp creek centrally. The surface of the country is hilly, it being partly within the first great chain of hills which runs through the State. The population is German, and have two churches upon opposite sides of a branch of Swamp creek, one of which is called the Swamp church, near which there is a postoffice. The soil is loam and red shale tolerably productive. Population in 1830, 1344; taxables in 1828, 323. A mine, said to contain gold, was formerly wrought in this township, and recent attempts have been made to work it, and some specimens of the ore have been exhibited at Pottstown in the past year (1831). The postoffice, called after the township, is 150 miles from Washington and 75 from Harrisburg.

HANOVER, UPPER, township, Montgomery county, bounded northeast by Lehigh and Bucks counties, southeast by Marlborough and Frederick, south by New Hanover and Douglass, and west by Berks county. Its greatest length is 6 miles; mean breadth, 5. The central distance from Philadelphia is 35 miles northwest, and 22 northwest of Norristown. It is watered by the main stream and west branch of the Perkiomen creek. The surface is very hilly; soil, red shale. Population in 1830, 1300; taxables in 1828, 258. New Goshenhoppen is a post town and small village centrally situated in the forks of the Perkiomen creek, 20 miles from Norristown, 173 from Washington, and 84 from Harrisburg.

HATFIELD, township, Montgomery county, bounded northeast by Bucks county, southeast by Montgomery township, southwest by Lower Salford, Towamensing and Gwynedd, northwest by Franconia townships. Greatest length, 5 miles; greatest breadth, 4 miles; area, 12,800 acres. Centrally distant from Philadelphia 24 miles north-northwest; from Norristown 12 miles north. The Neshaminy creek passes through the southeast angle, and a branch of the Tow-

amensing drains it on the west. The Spring House and Bethlehem turnpike road crosses the southeast angle and runs along the east boundary, on which lies the small town of Lexington. Surface, rolling; soil, sandy loam. Population in 1830, 835; taxables in 1828, 211.

HEREFORD, township, Berks county, bounded on the northeast by Lehigh county, on the southeast by Montgomery county, on the southwest by Colebrookdale and District townships, and on the northwest by District and Longswamp townships. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 15,950 acres. Surface, billy. Population in 1830, 1716; taxables in 1828, 316. Shonb's mountain, on the northeast boundary, is a striking feature of the landscape. It is watered by the main and west branches of the Perkiomen creek. There are two churches in the township, pertaining to the Presbyterians and Lutherans, one Roman Catholic, and one pertaining to the Schwenkfelders. Four forges. There is a postoffice at Hoof's inn, which has the name of the township.

HILLEGASS, postoffice, Montgomery county, named after the postmaster, George Hillegass, distant 170 miles from Washington and 77 from Harrisburg.

HILLTOWN, township, Bucks county, bounded northeast by Bedminster, southeast by New Britain, southwest by Montgomery county, and northwest by Rockhill township. Greatest length 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 4 miles; area, 17,187 acres. It is drained by some small branches of Neshaminy creek. A small village called Dublin lies on the dividing line between it and Bedminster, at which there is a postoffice. Population in 1830, 1669; taxables in 1828, 378. There is a postoffice in the township, called Hilltown, 168 miles from Washington and 97 from Harrisburg.

INDIAN CREEK, Montgomery county, rises in Franconia township and flows southwest into the northeast branch of the Perkiomen river. It has a course of about six miles.

KULPSVILLE, postoffice, Montgomery county, named after the postmaster, Charles C. Kulp; distant 162 miles from Washington and 91 from Harrisburg.

LEXINGTON, post town and small village of Hatfield township, Montgomery county, on the line between that county and Bucks, 24 miles from Philadelphia and 14 from Norristown; contains 8 or 10 dwellings, etc.

LIMERICK, township, Montgomery county, bounded northeast by Frederick, southeast by Perkiomen and Upper Providence, southwest by the river Schuylkill, west by Pottsgrove, and northwest by New Hanover. Greatest length, 8 miles; breadth, 5 miles; area 22,400 acres. The Perkiomen and Reading turnpike road passes centrally through the township. Population, chiefly German, in 1830, 1743; taxables in 1828, 267. The postoffice, called after the township, is distant from Washington 150 miles, and from Harrisburg 91 miles.

LANE LEXINGTON, post town, on the line dividing Bucks from Montgomery county, and partly in Hilltown and New Britain townships of the former, and Hatfield township of the latter. The village contains some 10 or 12 houses, is distant about 7 miles northwest of Doylestown, 168 from Washington and 96 from Harrisburg.

MARKBOROUGH, township, Montgomery county, bounded northeast by Bucks county, southeast by Upper Salford, south and southwest by Frederick, and northwest by Upper Hanover townships. Greatest length 5, greatest width $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The Perkiomen creek runs along the southwest boundary, and Swamp creek along the southeast division. Centrally distant from Norristown 18 miles. Sumany Town, at which there is a postoffice, lies on the line which divides this township from Upper Salford. Surface, rolling; soil, red shale. Iron ore is found in the township. Population in 1830, 911; taxables in 1828, 171.

MILFORD, UPPER, township, Lehigh county, bounded northeast by Salisberg and Upper Saucon townships, southeast by Bucks county, southwest by Montgomery and Berks counties, and northwest by Macungy township. It is in form almost square, the longest sides being about six miles, and the shortest $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The main road from Sumany-

town in Montgomery county to Northampton passes centrally through it. The North branch of the Perkiomen creek rises here, which runs to the Schuylkill river, and here is also Upper Saucon creek, which flows into the Lehigh and about three miles below Bethlehem has its source. The surface is diversified, but generally hilly, the South mountain crossing it on the north and sending forth spurs which reach its southern boundary. The soil is gravel and red shale, tolerably well cultivated and productive. Iron ore abounds on the mountain. There are two churches, separated by the Millerstown road, appertaining respectively to the Lutherans and German Presbyterians. Population of the township in 1830, 2829; taxables in 1828, 569; valuation of real estate in 1829, \$492,806; personal, \$34,980. Millerstown, a post town of Macungy township at the north foot of the South mountain, is on the northwest border of the township; and Emaus, another post town of Salisberg township, lies on its northeast boundary. There are in the township 5 grist mills, 3 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 1 clover mill, 1 furnace, 4 stores, 5 taverns and 4 schools.

MILFORD, northwest township of Bucks county, bounded north by Springfield, east by Richland and Rockhill, south and southwest by Montgomery county and northwest by Lehigh county. Centrally distant about 36 miles northwest of Philadelphia, and 18 miles northwest of Doylestown. Length $5\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 5 miles; area, 15,923 acres. Surface, rolling; gravel and clay soil. Population in 1830, 1970; taxables in 1828, 402. Swamp creek, a tributary of the Perkiomen, passes northwardly through the township. Charleston, at which there is a church and post-office, is the only village in the township.

NEW GOSHENHOPPEN, a post town and village of Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, centrally situated in the forks of Perkiomen creek, 37 miles northwest of Philadelphia, and about 21 northwest of Norristown.

PERKIOMEN RIVER rises at the foot of South mountain in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, and by a south course of about 30 miles through Mont-

gomery county, falls into the river Schuylkill above Pawling's ford, 6 miles above Norristown. It receives from Berks county the west branch, which joins it in Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, and from Bucks county, the northeast branch which unites its waters in Perkiomen township. Further south the Skippack creek adds its volume in Lower Providence township. Other considerable streams besides those named are tributary to this river. The main and confluent streams afford excellent mill sites which are improved by numerous mills. Upon the banks of this creek, 13 miles from Norristown, is a mine of copper.

PERKIOMEN AND SKIPPACK, township, Montgomery county, bounded north by Upper Salford, northeast by Lower Salford, southeast by Worcester, south by Lower and Upper Providence, southwest by Limerick and northwest by Frederick townships. Greatest length, 5 miles; breadth, 4 miles; area, 12,800 acres. Perkiomen and Skippack creeks run through and give name to the township; the first, entering the northeast, and the second the southeast angle. There is a post office, called Skippack, in the township. Central distance from Philadelphia, 25 miles, from Norristown, 8 miles; surface, hilly; soil, red shale, well cultivated and productive in wheat and grass. Population in 1830, 1278; taxables in 1828, 252.

PROSPECT HILL, a lofty eminence of Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, over which the Perkiomen turnpike passes. From its apex a delightful view is had of the surrounding country, including the Skippack and Perkiomen hills. It is five miles northwest of Norristown.

PROVIDENCE, UPPER, township, Montgomery county, bounded on the northeast by Perkiomen, southeast by Lower Providence, southwest by the Schuylkill river, and northwest by Limerick township. Greatest length northwest and southeast, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; greatest breadth, 6 miles; area, 13048 acres. The Perkiomen creek separates this township from Lower Providence, and Mingo creek, a small stream, flows near the western bound-

ary. The county poor-house is situated in this township, on the bank of the Schuylkill river. The Reading turnpike road runs parallel with, and within a mile of, the northeast line, upon which is a fine stone bridge, of several arches, across the Perkiomen creek, at which is a post office, called Perkiomen Bridge, 150 miles from Washington, 82 from Harrisburg and 7 from Norristown. The "Trap," a post town and small village, lies on the same road, 9 miles northwest from Norristown and 26 from Philadelphia. Surface of the country is hilly; soil, red shale, gravelly loam. Population in 1830, 1682; taxables in 1828, 326.

PROVIDENCE, LOWER, township, Montgomery county, bounded northeast by Perkiomen and Worcester townships, southeast by Norriton township, south by the river Schuylkill and west by the Perkiomen creek. Greatest length, north and south, 8 miles; breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Perkiomen creek divides this township from Upper Providence, and the Skippack creek passes through its northern angle to its confluence with the former. The Norristown and Reading turnpike and the Germantown and Perkiomen turnpike roads unite here, about a mile east of the Perkiomen creek. There is a lead mine on the east bank of the Perkiomen creek, from which considerable ore of rich quality has been taken. It is now the property of the Messrs. Wetherill, of Philadelphia. Evansburg, a post town and small village, lies on the Germantown turnpike, and on the northeast boundary of the township, 7 miles northwest of Norristown, and 24 from Philadelphia. The surface of the township is hilly; the soil, red shale, well cultivated and productive. Population in 1830, 1193, taxables in 1828, 237.

RICH VALLEY CREEK, a branch of Swamp creek, Upper Salford township, Montgomery county.

ROCKHILL, township, Bucks county, bounded north by Richland and Haycock, east by Bedminster, southeast by Hilltown townships, southwest by Montgomery county and west by Milford township. Central distance from Philadelphia north-northwest 33 miles, from Doylestown 12 miles; greatest length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles;

greatest breadth, 5 miles; area, 19,618 acres; surface, hilly; soil, gravelly. Population 1830, 2012; taxables, 1828, 424. It is drained by a small branch of the Tohickon creek, and by the Northeast branch of the Perkiomen. Sellersville is the post town, the office is known as "Rockhill" post office. It is 171 miles from Washington; 92 from Harrisburg.

SALFORD, LOWER, township, Montgomery county; bounded on the northeast by Franconia, southeast by Towamensing, south by Perkiomen, west and northwest by Upper Salford. Greatest length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; greatest breadth, 5 miles; area, about 16,000 acres. The northeast branch of the Perkiomen creek runs along the western boundary, and two branches of the Skippack creek pass through the township. Central distance from Philadelphia about 25 miles, from Norristown 10 miles. Population in 1830, 830; taxables in 1828, 167; surface, rolling; soil, red shale and loam.

SALFORD, UPPER, township, Montgomery county; bounded north by Marlborough, on the northeast by Bucks county, on the southeast by Franconia and Lower Salford, south by Perkiomen, southwest by Frederick townships. Greatest length, 8 miles; greatest breadth 5 miles. Perkiomen creek and Rich Valley creek run along the west and northwest boundary, and the northeast branch of the Perkiomen along the southwest boundary. Sumanytown, a post town, is on the line separating this and Marlborough township; surface, level; soil, red shale and loam. Population in 1830, 1108; taxables in 1828, 250. Centrally distant from Norristown 10 miles north-northwest.

SELLERSVILLE, post town of Rockhill township, Bucks county, on the turnpike road from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, 11 miles north of Doylestown, 166 from Washington and 91 east from Harrisburg; contains 6 or 7 dwellings, a mill, a tavern and store.

SKIPPACK CREEK, Montgomery county, rises by several branches in Franconia, Hatfield, Gwynnedd and Worcester townships, and flows southwest through Lower Salford, Towamensing, Perkiomen and Skippack townships, and

unites with Perkiomen creek about the middle of the line which divides Upper and Lower Providence townships, and 4 miles from the mouth of the stream.

SKIPPAK, post office, Perkiomen and Skippack township, Montgomery county, about 5 miles above Norristown, 160 north-east from Washington and 99 from Harrisburg.

SUMNEYTOWN, post town, on the line dividing Upper Salford from Marlborough township, Montgomery county, about 20 miles northeast of Norristown, 166 from Washington, and 98 from Harrisburg, contains 12 dwellings, 1 tavern, 2 stores. There are three powder mills in the neighborhood.

SWAMP CHURCHES, post town, New Hanover township, Montgomery county, 16 miles north of Norristown; contains a Lutheran church and a German Reformed church, a post office, a tanyard, 2 taverns, 2 stores and 8 dwellings.

SWAMP CREEK rises in Pike township, Berks county, and flows southeast through Douglass, New Hanover and Frederick townships into the Perkiomen creek. It is a mill stream, has many mills upon it, but is not navigable.

SWAMP CREEK, another tributary of the Perkiomen creek, rises in Milford township, Bucks county, and flows south into Marlborough township, Montgomery county, where it unites with its recipient.

TOWAMENSING, township, Montgomery county, bounded northeast by Hatfield, southeast by Gwynedd, south by Worcester, west by Lower Salford, and northwest by Franconia. Greatest length $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; greatest breadth 3 miles; area 5,400 acres. It is drained by the Skippack and Towamensing creeks. Has a church, centrally situated. Distance from Philadelphia, 20 miles; from Norristown, 9 miles; surface level; soil, red shale; population in 1830, 669; taxables in 1828, 168.

TRAP, post town and small village of Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, on the Reading turnpike road, 9 miles from Norristown, and 26 from Philadelphia, 152 from Washington, and 80 from Harrisburg. It contains 15 dwellings, 2 stores and 4 taverns, a church common to the Lutheran and German

Reformed societies, and a school house.

TRUMBAURVILLE, post town of Milford township, Bucks county, about 16 miles north of Doylestown, 160 miles from Washington and 85 east of Harrisburg.

WORCESTER, township, Montgomery county, bounded north by Towamensing, east by Gwynedd and Whitpain, south by Norriton and Lower Providence, west by Perkiomen and northwest by Lower Salford townships. Its form is somewhat in shape of an L. Greatest length $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 8,640 acres. It is drained by a branch of the Skippack creek, which crosses it diagonally, upon which there are several mills. Worcester church is centrally situated in the township, distant about 19 miles northwest from Philadelphia, and 5 miles from Norristown. Surface level; soil red shale. Population in 1830, 1185; taxables in 1828, 249. The post office, called after the township, is distant 157 miles northeast of Washington, 102 from Harrisburg.

John Frederick Hillegas.

A sketch of the life of this early settler in Upper Hanover township was published in the April number of the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. It was prepared by Rev. Michael Reed Minnich, of Philadelphia, who is a descendant. John Frederick Hillegas was born in Alsace, November 24, 1685, and with his wife, Elizabeth Barbara, and his sister, sailed for America in the ship William and Sarah, from Rotterdam, and arrived at Philadelphia September 18, 1727. Rev. George Michael Weiss was a passenger on the same vessel. Soon after his arrival he purchased land in New Goshenhoppen, where many of his descendants still reside. Mr. Minnich in his interesting article says:

"Still in the possession of the family there are fifty French crowns that were buried, during the Revolution, under the hearth of the old homestead, which stood near the present East Greenville, Pennsylvania. These have been sacredly preserved and handed down as a memento of the origin of the family and of the persecution that drove them from their home."

The Perkiomen Region, Past and Present.

Edited by HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Issued by
Perkiomen Publishing Company,
P. O. Box 316, Philadelphia.

The First Families of the Perkiomen Region.

The pioneer settlers, of whatever nativity, were men of positive character. They came three thousand miles, braving the dangers of a tedious ocean passage, that they might enjoy a larger manhood than was possible under the social and political conditions then existing in Europe. They were men of high principle chafing under the fetters which bound them in their native lands. Had it been otherwise, had they been lacking in manly spirit, they would have slavishly submitted to the oppressions imposed upon them, borne their degrading burdens, lived their humble lives, and passed into inglorious oblivion, as did those before them, and as have done those who remained behind.

Pennsylvania invited them to a broader life, to tangible opportunities, to untrammelled effort, to religious freedom. Pennsylvania needed them to people the wilderness and make it fruitful.

Of heroic stuff were the men, and no less their wives, who came up into the valleys of the Perkiomen and its affluents. They came with their strong bodies and lofty aims. They founded families whose members in the several generations have illustrated the annals of our country with their upright citizenship and meritorious achievements.

Of this stock were the Hiesters, Pannebeckers, Hillegases, Fishers and Dubses, whose virtues have quite recently been extolled by grateful descendants. And

there are hundreds more of the first settlers—whose history has yet to be written—who have sent forth equally noble men.

We do well to honor our forefathers by recounting their deeds. We do well to emulate the example they have set for us. They have established an aristocracy of real worth. Let us recognize it, maintain it and perpetuate it.

THE Editor returns thanks to the many friends who have spoken kind and appreciative words of Number One of THE PERKIOMEN REGION.

A READING circle has been formed at Collegeville. The subject of local history, with special reference to the locality in a radius of five miles of Ursinus College, will be part of its winter work.

A CORRESPONDENT asks, Why not include the whole county of Montgomery in your work? The question is worthy of consideration. Chicago is annexing the state of Illinois piecemeal, and New York city is about to vote on annexing its neighbor cities. Why should not the Perkiomen Region annex contiguous localities? Annexation is in the air.

THE Historical Society of Pennsylvania, whose library is located at the corner of Locust and Thirteenth streets, Philadelphia, is a literary centre. It is frequented by writers wishing to consult rare books and by strangers attracted by the portraits and fine works of art. It is conducted in a broad spirit. Its spacious

halls are fitted up in generous style, and its fire-proof rooms are furnished with all known safe-guards for the protection of the treasures stored in them. Frederick D. Stone and John W. Jordan are the ruling spirits in the conduct of the library. These gentlemen are cultured, efficient, courteous. More than this, if the student makes known his object he will be sure to receive the benefit of suggestions from them, and to have placed before him all the works in the library bearing on his subject. A somewhat extensive knowledge of the methods in vogue in libraries in this country and Europe leads to the conclusion that, while formal attention is received at all of them, the hearty hospitality and unstinted helpfulness that prevails at the Pennsylvania is peculiar to itself.

Daniel Hiester, of Upper Salford.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

The Hiester family is one of the most notable in the state of Pennsylvania. The fame of a number of its members is national. The place of its origin in Europe is Elsoff, a town in the county of Wittgenstein, in the province of Westphalia. The founders of the American branches, three in number, first located in the Perkiomen region, in Upper Salford township.

Daniel Hüster (sick) and Joseph Hüster signed the declaration September 26, 1737, having arrived at Philadelphia in the ship *St. Andrew*, from Rotterdam. John Hüster, their elder brother, arrived a few years earlier. "They all took up their residence in the first place," we are told by I. D. Rupp, the historian, "in Goshenhoppen." Here Daniel purchased a farm, and located permanently. John and Joseph settled on lands purchased further inland in Berks county.

DANIEL HIESTER,

was a member of the Reformed congregation of Old Goshenhoppen. His name is in the original roll of male members entered, in 1746, by Pastor George Michael Weiss on the church register. Rev. John Theobald Faber, pastor of the Goshenhoppen Reformed charge, composed of the Old Goshenhoppen, New Goshen-

hoppen and Great Swamp congregations, made his home with him from 1766 to 1770.

At the session of the Supreme Court, at Philadelphia, on the 11th of April, 1749, he was naturalized. He took the oath. He had taken the sacrament (the record informs us) last before his naturalization on March 25, 1745.

Daniel Hiester purchased land at various times. We cannot give the date or particulars of his first purchase in the Goshenhoppen region. As early as May 5, 1749—at which time he was already located as a tanner in Upper Salford township—he bought five hundred acres on Tulpehocken creek, then in Lancaster county, now Bern township, Berks county. September 4, 1765, the Proprietaries granted to him 143 acres, 88 perches, with six per cent. allowance, located in Upper Salford township. September 2, 1763, he purchased of Isaac Sumony (after whom Sumneytown is named) 10½ acres in Marlborough township. In 1752 he was taxed as an owner of land in Bern township.

In common with the other residents he had his misfortunes. A horse was stolen from him in 1755, and in Saur's Germantown paper of September 1, he advertises the fact and offers a reward of forty shillings for the return of the horse, and £3 if the thief is brought with the horse. The advertisement is in these words:

"Daniel Hiester in Goshenhoppen in Philadelphia county macht bekannt dass ehm am 23 August ein Pferd gestohlen worden, es ist braun, hat einen grossen Ball, 2 Gläss-Augen, 3 weisse Füß, kein Brand, gehet den Pass. Wer ihn aufnimt und bringt ihn wieder der soll 40 Schilling haben, und wan er den Dieb mit bringt, soll er 3 Pfund haben, nebst billigen Umkosten."

He lived upon a property in Upper Salford township, immediately below the present village of Sumneytown. Located upon a leading road, his business prospered. He became a foremost man in his neighborhood. Here his children were born and reared. He gave them the advantages of a good education. His two

daughters married sons of prominent families. His sons became useful and distinguished characters in the trying times which came when they reached manhood. They served the country in the field during the Revolution, performing valuable services in the patriot cause, and after the close of the struggle they were called to the halls of legislation in State and nation.

On the east side of the turnpike, close to Ridge Valley creek, he built a fine, two-story brick mansion, bearing date of the year 1757. This structure is still standing, and its walls appear durable enough to last another century. A broad hall runs through the middle of the first story, on each side of which are spacious parlors. The second story is divided into bed-chambers; and above this is the roomy garret of the olden time. The rafters are of great strength. Heavy eaves run along the gable roof, and a corresponding cornice forms the lower part of the gable. William J. Buck, the historian, says: "Nicholas Scull, in his map of Pennsylvania, published in 1759, thought it of sufficient importance to have it denoted thereon as Heister's." It was a notable building in its day; and, indeed, it is to-day. Doubtless, in the Revolutionary period, this residence was the scene of conferences between the patriotic leaders of that vicinity bearing upon subjects of great moment to the cause. The late Dr. William B. Hahn, who was a great-grandson of the builder, and who was born in this historic home, told the writer that it was originally provided with secret closets, which were used to hide the family plate in the times of danger before, during and after the Revolution. Associated with these contrivances used as safeguards there was something of mystery in the olden time; but this romantic interest, as might be expected, has been dissipated in our later, unsentimental days.

About the year 1774 Daniel Hiester relinquished his business in Upper Salford and moved to Berks county. We find on the county records that on May 19, 1774, Daniel Hiester, the elder, of Upper

Salford township, tanner, and Catharine, his wife, conveyed to Daniel Hiester, the younger, of same place, son of the grantors, in consideration of £500 lawful money of Pennsylvania, two tracts of land—one containing 143 acres, 88 perches, in Upper Salford township; the other containing 10½ acres, in Marlborough township—both with six per cent. allowance for roads.

March 31, 1777, he was appointed a justice of the peace for Berks county. In 1779 he was a resident of Reading, Berks county.

Daniel Hiester was married to Catharine Shuler. Their children were:

Anna Margaretha, born June 26, 1743; married, May 23, 1761, Philip Hahn, of New Hanover township; died February 11, 1820; is buried at Falkner Swamp Reformed church.

John, born April 9, 1745; married Hannah ———; died at Pottstown, Pa., October 15, 1821. He was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and after the war was major-general of militia. From 1802 to 1806 he represented Chester county in the State Senate, and from 1807 to 1809 he was a member of Congress from Chester county.

Daniel, born June 25, 1747; married Rosanna Hager, of Hagerstown, Maryland; died in Washington, D. C., March 7, 1804. He was a brigadier-general in the Revolutionary war and a member of Congress first from Pennsylvania and afterwards from Maryland.

Gabriel, born June 17, 1749; married Elizabeth Bausman; died in Bern township, Berks county, September 1, 1824. He held the rank of major in the Revolutionary war, and he was for nearly thirty years a member of the State Legislature, either of the Senate or the House.

William, born June 10, 1757; married Anna Maria ———; died July 13, 1822.

Catharine, married Jacob Bishop.

Daniel Hiester, the immigrant, was the son of John and Catharine Hiester; he was born January 1, 1713, and he died June 7, 1795. He is buried, it is said, at Old Goshenhoppen graveyard, but as there is no stone there to mark his grave, this is not certain.

Aaron F. Shelly, M. D.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

The subject of this memoir was the eldest son of Francis and Catharine (Funk) Shelly, and was born on the 10th of February, 1823, in the Great Swamp, Milford township, Bucks county, at the ancestral homestead, which has been in the occupancy of members of the family since the immigrant, Abraham Schelly, settled there. His boyhood was spent upon the farm, and during winter he attended the schools of the neighborhood. His parents were of the Mennonite faith, and his early religious training was with that persuasion.

On reaching manhood, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Strassburger, daughter of Rev. John Andrew and Catharine (Stout) Strassburger. He embarked in the business of keeping a general store at Sellersville. While thus engaged he formed an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Charles Everhart, then a physician in large practice, now deceased. A new bent was given to his purposes. He resolved to follow the profession of medicine, and at once began the preparatory studies with Dr. Everhart. He next attended a full course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and on the 9th of March, 1850, he graduated and received the diploma of that noted institution. He practiced at Sellersville, Charleston and Milford Square, until the year 1860, when he moved to the city of Philadelphia. Here a larger field was open to him, and his practice became large, remunerative and successful.

Dr. Shelly, by his amiable disposition and strong predilections for the healing art, was admirably fitted for the work of the physician. He met, willingly and cheerfully, the constant and exhausting demands upon him, freely giving his skill and experience to the afflicted. To him the alleviation of pain and sickness was a labor of love. When the cry of the suffering reached him, he responded. Considerations of personal comfort, of remuneration, of distant midnight journeys, or of inclement season, were no bar to his zeal and fidelity. He was a careful

observer of the advances made in medicine, and he himself introduced to the profession a remedy, named Ingluvin, which is endorsed by the highest medical authorities in this country, and is prescribed by regular physicians in all parts of the United States as well as in Europe, Asia, and possibly in other parts of the world. He was an occasional contributor to the Medical and Surgical Reporter, a journal of high standing in the medical profession.

Before his removal to Philadelphia, Dr. Shelly had identified himself with the Reformed church. Upon taking up his residence in the city, he and his family connected themselves with Zion Reformed church, of which Rev. N. Gehr, D. D., was then pastor. In this congregation worship is conducted in the German language. He was a faithful and exemplary member, sustaining, generously and steadfastly, the pastor and the interests of the congregation and the Church at large. For many years he held office in the church, and at his death he was one of its elders.

In business life Dr. Shelly was held in esteem for his candor and integrity. In social and professional circles his genial, warm-hearted disposition attracted to him many sincere friends. In his family he was cheerful, patient and affectionate, and he was rewarded with the ardent love of his children and household. He took a kindly, cheerful view of the cares and crosses of life; its vexations and misfortunes rested lightly upon his buoyant spirits.

For several years before his death disease had been making inroads upon his physical strength. After the death of his wife in November, 1880, he never fully regained his accustomed energy and spirits.

He sank slowly and gradually. His pastor and many Christian friends offered him the consolation of religion during his illness, and he gave assurance that he looked forward trustfully and joyfully to the transition from time to eternity.

He died on the 13th of October, 1883, aged sixty years, eight months and three days. He was attended during his last hours by his aged mother, his children and other kinspeople.

On Wednesday, October 17, the funeral services were held in Zion Reformed church. Addresses were made by Rev. N. Gehr, D. D., in German, and by Rev. D. VanHorne, D. D., in English. The body, attended by a large number of relatives and friends, was borne to Laurel Hill Cemetery and laid to rest beside that of his wife.

Dr. Shelly was a descendant of Abraham Schelly, who settled in the Great Swamp more than a century and a half ago. Dr. Aaron F. and Elizabeth (Strassburger) Shelly had four children :

Mary Catharine, who resides at present in Paris.

John Andrew Francis, died in infancy.

Rebecca S., resides in Philadelphia.

Oliver S., also resides in Philadelphia.

Jacob Dubs, of Milford.

Rev. J. H. Dubbs, D. D., of Lancaster, Pa., has written a sketch of the life of Jacob Dubs, the founder of the American family of that name. His production appears in the October number of the Pennsylvania Magazine. It is marked by the graces of its author's style and bears evidence of the erudition which he brought to the work. Some years ago Prof. Dubbs visited Switzerland, the home of his ancestors, made the acquaintance of its most eminent living representative of the family in Europe, the late Dr. Jacob Dubs, President of the Swiss confederation, and made researches into the family history reaching back as far as the middle of the fifteenth century. In the article under consideration he makes free use of the material then gathered.

Jacob Dubs was born August 31, 1710, in the hamlet of Aesch, parish of Birmsensdorf, canton of Zurich, Switzerland, and came to this country in the ship Dragon, which entered the port of Philadelphia on the 30th of September, 1732. He was a gunsmith. We next find him at Great Swamp, a member of the Reformed congregation, which Rev. John Henry Goetschius, of Zurich, had recently founded. He fixed his home not far from Great Swamp church, in what is now Lower Milford township, Lehigh county.

He took up a tract of 150 acres of land with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads. A branch of the Perkiomen ran through the tract and furnished excellent water power, which the settler utilized by erecting a small forge, and he engaged in the manufacture of arms and iron implements. Men called him, Prof. Dubbs says, "ein Tausendkünstler," which was a rather polite way of saying he was "a Jack of all trades."

In 1734, Jacob Dubs was naturalized, and the following year he was married to Veronica Welker, a relative of George Welker, a prominent early settler of New Goshenhoppen. The children of this couple were:

Felix, born February 28, 1738.

Barbara, born April 5, 1744.

Margaretha, born 1746.

Daniel, born October 5, 1748.

Elizabeth, born October 16, 1750.

Jacob Dubs died about the year 1775. Felix Dubs, unmarried, met death by accident in early manhood. Daniel Dubs succeeded his father as owner of the homestead and the mechanical business. He was married to Elizabeth Schwenk, daughter of Matthias Schwenk, of North Wales. After his marriage he built himself a large brick house, which is still standing, and which, according to undisputed tradition, was the first brick house within the present limits of Lehigh county. The youngest son of Daniel and Elizabeth Dubs was Joseph S., born October 16, 1796, who became a prominent minister of the Reformed church, and died April 14, 1877. The biographer of the immigrant is one of the sons of Rev. Joseph S. Dubbs.

Folk-Names of Places in the Perkiomen Valley.

HOSENSACK.

Along the southern boundary-line of Lehigh county lies the vale of Hosensack. It is in what was originally called Upper Milford township, but, by a recent division of the township into two, Upper and Lower Milford, the valley finds itself in Lower Milford. It lies southeastward of Hosensack hill. Hosensack creek flowing

in a southwestwardly direction runs through its entire length of about six miles. There is in it a village and post-office bearing the same name. The creek furnishes excellent water-power, which propels in its course a number of grist-mills and saw-mills; its principal tributary is Indian creek; it empties into the Perkiomen in Montgomery county.

The sap ascends from the root of the tree to its farthest branches in the early spring. The settlers ascended the Perkiomen and the Hosensack and spied out the fertile lands in this valley very early in the history of the province. Now it is the home of a thrifty, prosperous community, set down amidst charming natural environments.

As is often the case, this locality rejoices in more than one name. It has been called Hosensack and Hosenhaasen; which is the older is unknown. The former, if tradition may be trusted, would seem to be the name given it by the white settler; the latter, that used by the Indians. Hosenhaasen has the merit of having been used in written history, for in the Pennsylvania Archives it is stated that at the time of the Indian troubles in the Wyoming valley, Secretary Armstrong, on October 1, 1784, ordered fifty soldiers to report without delay at George Klein's tavern in Hosenhaasen, which was the public house licensed as early as 1759 in the valley. Hosensack has the advantage of being the name of the post-office, having thus the recognition of the National government.

Rev. C. Z. Weiser, D. D., of East Greenville, who seems to have knowledge of all the local traditions, and who is almost as familiar with the language of the aborigines as was his ancestor, Conrad Weiser, the famous Indian interpreter of Colonial times, furnishes us two pretty stories. "If you were to ask," says Doctor Weiser, "any inhabitant, young or old, of the valley, whence is this name? you would be told of the old legend, that once a teamster, who had been wrecked by night, in his dilemma exclaimed, 'Dah ist es so dunkle als wie in einem hosensack.' Hence this name, you would

be told. The late Mr. Weandt, father of C. W. Weandt, Esq., often told his son of the fondness of the Indians for land turtles. Often could they be seen marching through the valley, turning them on their backs, and on their return bag them and carry them to the place where they had an iron kettle, into which they would cast them, hide, shells and all, and boil them into a soup. These turtles the Indians called 'Hosen-haasen,' by which they meant '*rabbits with trousers.*' We have often heard of Pennsylvania English, but this is the first case of Indian English, and the valley perpetuates the dialect."

Herman Fisher, of Upper Hanover.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Among the prominent farmers of New Goshenhoppen in the Colonial era was Herman Fisher. He was the son of Jacob and Sophia Elizabeth Fisher, who came from Freinsheim in the Palatinate. Herman probably had reached manhood when he reached these shores, about the year 1726. In 1731 he was a member of Pastor Goetschy's Reformed church at New Goshenhoppen. He was married and the head of a family. His wife's name was Margaret. His name is on the list of taxables of Hanover township for the year 1734. On the 19th of May, 1739, he was naturalized by act of Assembly.

January 17, 1737, his father conveyed to Herman Fisher one hundred and fifty and a half acres, with the customary allowance of six acres per hundred for roads. The Proprietaries gave him a deed of confirmation for this tract on the 8th of March, 1737, in which it is described as "a certain Tract of Land situate in New Cowissioffen." It was subject to a yearly quit-rent of half-penny sterling per acre, or the value thereof in coin current.

January 25, 1738, the Proprietaries patented to him a tract of 103 acres and 114 perches, with allowances for roads, also located in New Cowissioffen, and subject to a quit-rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling per acre.

June 9, 1756, he purchased of Christopher Ziegler and Deborah, his wife, of Upper Hanover township, 3 acres, 136 perches.

The period covered by Herman Fisher's active life was about thirty years, from 1730 until his death in 1760. His name is frequently mentioned in the records of that time. In the Germantown newspaper of October 16, 1755, he inserted a notice which shows one of the incidents in the farmer's life of those days: Herman Fisher in Upper-hanover Township macht bekant, dass sich ein geringes Kalb seither der vergangenen Faalfär zu seinem Vieh gehalten, es ist schwartz und hat einen-weisen Kopff. Wer es als sein Eigenthum beweisen kan, soll es abholen gegen bezahlung billiger Unkosten.

He was remarkably successful in his calling, accumulating a considerable fortune. He did not live to a great age; was about sixty-five when he died.

Being seriously ill, he sent for David Shultze to put in writing his wishes as to the disposition of his estate. His will is dated the 18th of July, 1760, and it was probated on the 30th of the ensuing September. He signed it in very neat German handwriting, Hermann Fischer. Its execution was witnessed by Wendel Wiand, Christopher Ziegler and David Shultze. He sealed it with red wax, upon which he placed his own seal, which was of somewhat oval shape, upright, and bearing the initials H. F., under which was a fish, and under that two crossed quill-pens standing on their points.

The will is a very lengthy paper. It is notable for the ample provision which it makes for the support of his wife after his decease. The value of the real and personal estate devised was nearly £1077 Pennsylvania currency, the Pound being equal to \$2.66½. This paper gives a quite clear insight into the home life of that time. We give the substance of it:

In the Name of God. Amen. Whereas I, Herman Fisher, of Upper Hanover Township, in the County of Philadelphia and province of Pennsylvania, yeoman, Do on this Eighteenth day of July, in ye year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred Sixty find myself very sick and weak in Body, but of sound mind, understanding and memory, Thanks be to God,

and calling to mind the mortality of my Body, and knowing that it is appointed for all Men once to die, so do I therefore hereby make ordain and Publish this my last Will and Testament. First of all I recommend my Soul into the Hands of Almighty God that gave it, and that my Body may be buried in a Christianlike manner As touching to such Worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this Life, I do hereby dispose of the same in the following manner, Vizt, Imprimis it is my Will that my beloved Wife Margareth shall have full Priviledge and Liberty to live in ye House where we now live as in the Upper Stove Room as long as she shall happen to live, but in Case she should happen to live to an old Age, so that it might be inconvenient for her to live up Stairs, then shall she also have Liberty to live in the lower Stove Room, she shall also have Liberty in the Upper and Lower Kitchen Room and in the Cellar and otherwise, what may be Necessary for her Use. I do also give and bequeath to her my sd Wife Margareth the sum of Sixty Pounds Lawful Money of Pennsylv. as the half part thereof she shall have soon after the time of my Death, and the other half part in five years after the Time of my Death, to be taken out of my Personal Estate I further give and bequeath to her my Bed and bedstead with the Curtain and whatever belongs to them, and my Chest and one of my Cows, whereof she shall have the Choice of the Stock to take which she will. I also give and bequeath to her the one Equal third of all the Kitchen ware and Household Goods, whatsoever for her use during her lifetime. And further I do hereby give to my Eldest Son, Jacob Fisher, one Horse valued at Eight Pounds Lawful Money aforesaid before out since he is my eldest son, which he has already received; And further do I give and bequeath to my son John Fisher and to his heirs and Assigns forever, a Certain Tract of Land, being part of one hundred and fifty Acres belonging to my Plantation Situate in the Township and County aforesaid, adjoining the Land of George Welker and John Mock, Containing forty-five

acres and Thirty-six Perches of Land together with the usual allowance at six ¢ cent for Roads together with all the Cleared Lands, Meadows and fences and whatever is Improved thereon, with all Hereditaments and Appartens whatsoever for and in consideration of the sum of Sixty-seven Pounds and Ten Shillings Lawful Money of Pennsylvania to be paid as hereunto directed. And further do I give and bequeath unto my son George Fisher and to his heirs and assigns forever my Plantation Situate in the Township and County aforesaid adjoining the Land of John Mock, Christopher Zeigler, George Shultze and Burghard Hoffman, Consisting of three Tracts, and Joining all together Containing in the whole one hundred and eighty-five acres of land, be the same more or less Together with the usual allowance at six ¢ Cent for roads. The first being part of the said one hundred and fifty acres, the second being part of a Tract of one hundred and three acres, and the third being near the four acres Lately purchased of Christopher Zeigler, Together with the House outhouses Barn Stables and all that is nailfast to the Buildings, with all the Cleared Lands, Meadows, Orchards, Garden fencing and rails [rails] and whatever is improved thereon so as it at Present doth stand together with the Roan Horse, the old Bay Horse, the Horse Colt, and the New Waggon, the Plough and Harrow together with all the Chains, Collars, and Geers belonging to four Horses, with all other Heriditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever which altogether he shall have, Besides other good Causes and Conditions as hereunto mentioned, for and in Consideration of the Sum of four hundred Pounds Currant and Lawful Money aforesaid to be paid by my said son George Fisher as hereunto mentioned And further do I give and bequeath unto my son Herman Fisher and to his heirs and assigns forever Twenty-five acres of Land with the usual allowance for Roads, to be Surveyed to him in two Tracts, The one part thereof about the other House that I built upon the place, including the Cleared field near the same, and the other

part to be the Cleared Swamp adjoining to my said Sons John and George Land, together with the Houses, outhouses, Stables and all that is Nailfast to the Buildings and whatsoever is improved thereon, with all the Hereditaments and Appurtens whatsoever, for and in Consideration of the Sum of Sixty Pounds Currant and Lawful Money aforesaid. And I do hereby further give and bequeath unto my above named son George Fisher and to his heirs and Assigns the following Particulars vizt the old Waggon, the big ladders, the best Saddle, Two Bridles, the Cutting box, with the Straw Knife, the Apple Mill, the wind Mill, the Waggon Screw, the big Grindstone, the two Iron Stoves that are in the House, the Still Kettle with the open Casks that belong to it and all ye hogsheads and barrels in the Cellar, one Crooked saw, the Waggon Cover, the half Bushel Measure, Eight bags, six Augors, six Chisels, three Hatchets, two draw knives, one hand saw, a hole saw, an atz, an Iron Square, a Compass, a hammer and a pair of Pincers, a long Timber Chain, and the Table. And further it is my Will That my said Son George Fisher or his heirs Executors or Adminrs shall pay the above said Consideration of four hundred Pounds of Lawfull Money afsaid on the following Terms, vizt, Ten Pounds shall he pay on the 27th of May in ye year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-two; and Ten Pounds on the 27th day of May Anno One Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty three, and Twenty Pounds on the 27th day of May Anno One Thousand Seven hundred and Sixty-four and Twenty Pounds on every 27th day of May in every year then following, until the abovesaid Sum be fully paid except so much as may happen to be for his hereditary share and portion, the same shall be allowed him on his last Terms. And further shall he or his heirs Exors Administrators or Successors yearly give to my said beloved Wife Margareth, for her yearly Substance Eight bushels of Wheat, Seven Bushels of Rye, and Seventy Pounds weight of Burg [Pork] and Thirty Pounds Beef and Twenty Pounds Flax and Twenty Pounds

of Toe and Six Pounds of Wool and Two Barrels of Cyder; he shall also keep for her one Cow in his fodder in Summer and [Winter] time as Good as his own, and shall give her every fifth gallon of Distilled Liquor as he shall get of the Produce of the Orchard of my sd Plantation and shall Carry her Corn to the Mill and the Meal home again for her Use, and shall cut and Carry fire Wood for her as much as she may have Necessary fit for her Use during her Life Time, She shall also have Liberty yearly to Chuse Ten Apple Trees in any of the two Orchards for her own Use which she Pleases to take, She shall also have Liberty at any Time to Take one of my said Son's Horses for her use to Travel to any of my Children when she may have it Necessary, or whenever she thinks fit to go Elsewhere, She shall also have for her Use the one Kitchen Garden that is behind the Stables. all which above described Particulars of her yearly subsistance shall be firmly and Truly held observed and performed by my said son George Fisher, his Executors, Administrators or Successors during her Life Time, according to the True Intent and meaning hereof, and further is it my Will that my Wife Margareth shall also have the Table in the Upper Room, she shall also have and keep two more Beds with the Bedsteads and what belongs to them for the use of my Children. And further do I give and bequeath to my son John the other Plough with the Swingle Tree and what belongs to it as also two pair of Tresses and two pair of Ham s. And further is it my Will that ye third Iron Stove that is in the other house on the said Twenty-five acres shall be left there and remain for my son Herman his heirs and Assigns and for their Use and Behoof. And further is it my Will, That my said son John or his executors or administrators shall pay ye abovesaid Consideration of sixty-seven Pounds and Ten shillings Lawfull Money aforesaid on the following Terms as Ten pounds on ye 27th day of May Anno One Thousand seven hundred and Sixty-four, and then Ten Pounds in Every year then fol-

lowing on every 27th day of May, untill the said sum be paid, Except what may be his hereditary Share and Portion he may deduct and keep for his own use and behoof forever. And my son Herman shall pay so much of the abovesaid Consideration of sixty Pounds as by him then shall be due (his hereditary share first deducted) at one Term on the 27th Day of May Anno One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-five And it is further my Will, That my hereunto named Executors shall rent out the said House with the field on the aid Twenty-five acres, for the Benefit of my Children, untill my said son Herman shall take the said Place and Land in possession, or until he is at his age of one and Twenty years. My said Executors shall also receive all the abovesaid Sums of my said Sons in order to divide and dispose of the same amongst all my Children according to this my last Will and Testament. And further is it my Will, That my hereunto named Executors shall also give and Provide for my younger Children when they come to their age, or when They Shall happen to marry, as much as I have given to my eldest Children, That is to say, as much to my youngest Sons as my eldest have got, and as much to my youngest daughters as my eldest daughters have got, in Money and Household goods. And further Do I give and bequeath all my Estate Chattels and Household goods (That are not separately bequeathed by me to anyone herein) unto all my Children, as to my five sons, named: Jacob and John and George and Herman and Wendell Fisher, and to my Six Daughters, as Anna Mary and Catharina and Barbara and Margareth and Sophia and Christina, and to their Heirs and Assigns for Ever. That the same may be equally divided between and among them so that every one of them may get as much as ye other. And I do hereby nominate ordain constitute and appoint my beloved wife Margareth Fisher and my eldest son Jacob Fisher and my Trusty and beloved friend John Mock to be the sole Executors of this my last

Will and Testament, and I do hereby fully Impower my above named Two Executors as Jacob Fisher and John Mock, and give them hereby authority for me and in my name to sign seal and deliver Lawfull deeds for all my Lands and Plantation as above by me bequeathed to my above named three sons John and George and Herman Fisher, according to the true intent hereof. And I do hereby ratify declare publish and confirm this and no other to be my last Will and Testament In Witness and Confirmation whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal on ye day and year as first above written.

HERMANN FISCHER, { SEAL }

An inventory of his estate was made on the 9th day of September, 1760, by Wendel Wiand and Christopher Ziegler. His real estate was appraised as follows :

The Plantation of the said Herman Fisher, containing about 185 acres of Land, with Two Horses, and several sorts of Household Goods with all other appurtenances, as mentioned in his will, was bequeathed by him to his son George Fisher, for the Consideration of	400 : 0 : 0
Forty-five acres of Land he bequeathed to his son John Fisher, for the Consideration of	67 : 10 : 0
Twenty five Acres of Land with a House and appurtenances he bequeathed to his son Herman Fisher, for the value of	60 : 0 : 0
The Real Estate amounting to	£527 : 10 : 0
The personal property was appraised at but at the public vendue which followed it brought in excess of the appraisement	319 : 18 : 6
The children had received advances amounting to	55 : 17 : 7
	173 : 13 : 9
making a total of	£1076 : 19 : 10

In the settlement we find payments made to Henry Moll, smith ; Michael Huber, tailor ; Peter Mowre, shoemaker ; Melchior Suesholtz, for smith work ; Ferdinand Kelner was paid for schooling one shilling, six pence ; Cornelius Lawrence was paid for rum at the vendue eight shillings, eight pence. Jacob Dirr was the crier of the vendue. In the inventory of personal property were included : Ready money found, £69. 1. 0 ; Bond of John Fisher, £80. 0. 0 ; Note of Jacob Fisher, £10. 0. 0 ; Debt of Roland Young, £0. 2. 6.

The wife of Herman Fisher we believe to have been Margaret Mack, daughter of John and Margaret Mack, but no record to prove this has up to this time been found by the writer.

The children of Herman and Margaret Fisher were :

Jacob, married Hanna Danckler Anna Mary.

Anna Catharina, born April 10, 1731 ; baptized in August, 1731 ; sponsors, John Mack and wife ; married Roland Young ; died May 8, 1812, aged 81 years, 3 weeks, 8 days ; buried at Falkner Swamp Reformed church.

Maria Barbara, baptized July 15, 1733.

Johannes, born February 6, 1735 ; baptized August 1, 1736 ; sponsors, John Mack and wife Margaretha ; married October 9, 1759, Catharine Gabel.

Anna Margaretha, born February 23, 1737 ; baptized May 8, 1737 ; sponsors, Wendel Wiand and wife ; married January 8, 1760, Ludwig Bender ; died April 13, 1808, aged 71 years, 1 month, 2 weeks, 6 days ; buried at Falkner Swamp Reformed church.

John George, baptized August 19, 1739 ; sponsor, John George Mack ; married May 12, 1761, Anna Barbara Eberhard.

Sophia, confirmed in 1761.

Herman.

Wendel, married May 26, 1767, Juliana Schneider, daughter of Adam Schneider, of Douglas township.

Christina, baptized February 12, 1749 ; married June 28, 1768, John Segler, son of John Segler, of New Goshenhoppen.

Payments for Land by Original Purchasers in the Perkiomen Country.

[The entries made in the journal kept in the Land Office of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania give as clear an insight into the land transactions of the original settlers with the Penns as can be obtained at this time. James Steel was the man who kept the accounts, and he did his work in a methodical and thoroughly business-like manner. His penmanship is beautiful, and his explanatory phrasing is intelligible. His spelling of the Indian names given to the several localities is worthy of note. His treatment of the names of the German purchasers is not happy—he makes sad work of it; but under the circumstances this is not surprising: he was unfamiliar with their language, and little pains was deemed necessary at that time in writing the names of these people. In copying from this record, we have taken care to follow the orthography, the abbreviations and the wording of the original; but in some cases—because of the entries being in combination with those not pertaining to our subject—it was impracticable to make exact transcripts.]

4 mo 7, 1712.	Saml Sellers, of Darby. recd of him quitrent for 292 acres in New Bristol township Philadelphia 11 years in full pd J L 19, 2 mo, 1701.	£ 3 15 6
11 mo(Jany)10,1712-3.	Jonas Potts. recd of him for £15 old Chr. due for 5 ys Quit Rent of 200 as. of land in the Manor of Gilberts leased to him by the late Comrs for sd term @ £3 pr an	11 5 0
1 mo 20, 1713-4.	William Strepers. recd of him quitrent for 500 as. Telners Townp 8 yrs in full 40s—	2 15 0
9 mo 10, 1714.	Job Goodson. recd of him for 31 as. added to his Tract near Bebbers Townp @ 4s p acre Quitrent for said land in part £0 6 9 9	£6 4 0 6 13 0
5 mo. 3, 1714.	James Hamer. recd of him in part of £75 for 300 as. of land in the Manor of Gilberts	13 0 4
1 mo. 14, 1715.	Richard Lewis of Gwyned and Ellis Williams of Goshen Dr. For 300 acres in the Manr of Gilberts formerly granted to Robert Edward who never comply'd with the grant nor paid any part of the Consideration and being now dead the same is granted to the above Persons who married his Daughters @ £31 4 0 p ct Quitrent for same land 13 ys 39s	£93 12 0 2 12 0 96 4 0
3 mo. 18, 1715.	George Burson. recd in full for 320 as. granted him in ye Manr of Gilberts £25 pr ct 19th 3 mo 1714 and not entered till now to be pd 3 months after survey for Interest for sd £80 seven months & an half	£80 0 0 4 0 0 84 0 0
5 mo (July) 19, 1715.	Thomas Potts. recd of him part for land in Gilberts Manor purchased by him of Richard Lewis and Ellis Williams For ye remainder £22 0 0 he gives his obligation payable 19th 11 mo next.	26 11 0
1 mo. 6, 1717.	Richard Jones of Parkeoming. recd of him in part for 180 acres sold him the 6th 1st mo last for £40 whereof £20 was to be paid in 3 mo & the other £20 in 9 months wth 6 mos Intt for the same 9 months Interest to this day	£40 0 0 2 8 0 £42 8 0

1 mo (March) 7, 1717.	John Pawling. reed Quitrent for 500 as. at Perqueaming 8 ys in full	£2 0 0	2 13 4
1 mo 9, 1717.	James Hamer. reed of him further in part		16 1 6
8 mo (October) 29, 1717.	James Robinson. reed of him for 3½ ys Quitrent due on 600 as. of land near Skipack in Philada Co granted to Jas. Dickinson	£1 1 0	1 8 0
11 mo. 25, 1717.	Michl Atkinson late of Frankford Dr. for 250 as. at the Great Swamp in Bucks Co granted him for £33 6 8 to be paid at survey we was made the 28th day of ye 1 mo 1716	£33 6 8	
	Interest from the time of survey for the said sum	4 17 10	38 4 6
1 mo 15, 1717-8.	Hans Yeost Hide. reed for quitrent for 100 as 10 ys and 50 as 14 ys near Skipack in full	£0 17 0—	1 2 8
1 mo 15, 1717-18,	Peter Wents. reed quit rent for 100 as 10 ys and 50 as 14 ys near Skipack in full	£0 17 0—	1 2 8
1 mo 22, 1717-8.	John Bull of Parkeawmink Creek. reed of John Widdelfield for him in part for 300 as of land granted him in the Manr of Gilbts ye last 1 mo for which he was to pay in September last £90 and three months Interest	£90 00 0	25 0 0
	Interest for 9 months & 3 weeks on the said sum	5 13 4	
		£95 13 4	
9 mo. 18, 1718.	Thomas Roberts of the Great Swamp Dr. for 250 as. at the Swamp granted for	£33 6 8	
	for Interest for the same 18 months	4 0 0	37 6 8
9 mo 27, 1718.	Jonas Potts. reed of him for the Proprietors part of a stray horse by him sold		2 5 0
9 mo 28, 1718.	Richd Jones of Parkeomink. reed of him further in part for his Land		10 1 6
10 mo 26, 1718.	John Bull. reed of John Widdelfield and Willm Branson on his acct		16 10 0
2 mo 14, 1719.	James Hamer. reed of him further in part		12 0 0
4 mo (June) 5, 1719.	Henry Penabaker Dr. for 500 as. granted him near the branches of Parqueawming at £13 10 per et		67 10 0
	Same day Henry Penabaker is credited with 10 casks Flour del'd quantity 18 cwt 0 qr 5 lbs at 11s pr ct and the 10 Casks at 19½d. pr pc	£10 14 8	
9 mo 12, 1719.	Joseph Richardson Dr. For Quit rent for 929 as. the Tract where he now dwells 19 ys in full	£8 13 6 £11 11 4½	
	For cash ordered by him to be paid Edward Farmer	6 0 0	
	For cash paid himself in full for a Deficiency found in his Tract 71 acres	7 9 4½	25 0 9

(To be Continued.)

OLD EPITAPHS.

Leidig's Burying Ground—Copied by George S.
Nyce.

(Continued from No. 1.)

Hier
ruhet der leib der
verstorbenen
ANNA GROBIN
Sie wurde geboren im Jahr
1728 den 29ten Octo-
ber und ist gestorben im Jahr
1800 den 25ten Septem-
ber. Ist alt worden 71 Jahr
10 Monath und 25 Tag.

Zum
Andenken an
Henrich Grob,
Er wurde geboren den
2ten Tag November
1755
Er ist gestorben den
18ten October im Jahr
1841.

Er brachte sein Alter
auf 85 Jahr 10 M. 27 Tage.

Gewidmet
aus Eindlicher Liebe
der
verewigten Frau
Maria Salome
Kuntz
Ebefrau des Michael Kuntz,
Sie wurde geboren den 28ten
November 1743, starb den 4ten
December 1832, ihres Alters
87 Jahre und 6 Tage.
Leichentext: Offenbarung
Johannes Cap. 14 vers 13.

Leser
lese und erinne
dich des weyland gewesenen
Johannes Herger,
desen entschlafenen Glieder
hier die Auferstehung erwarten
Er wurde in diesem Abendlande
gebohren den 2ten May 1721,
und starb den 5ten December 1795,
in einem gesegnetem alter von
74 Jahr 7 Monath und 2 Tag.
Leichen Text, Psalm 31 Vers 6. In
deine Hände befehle ich meinen Geist: etc.

Hier
ruhet in Gott
der Leib der verstorbenen
Maria Salome Herriger.
Sie wurde gebohren in Deutsch-
land in der Pfaltz den 15ten Tag
Aprill im Jahr 1719,
und starb den 24ten Tag No-
vember im Jahr 1810
Ist alt worden 81 Jahr 7
Monathe und 9 Tage
Leichen Text. 2 Petri am 3, Vers 9,

In
Memory of
ESTER, wife of
Rev. R. T. HERMAN,
Pos. of Rev. LEIDICH,
child of Jac. and Maria
Born Jan. 30, 1807.
Died July 2, 1848.
Text, Ev. John, 8. 51.

Hier
ruhen in Gott
die gebeine des verstorbenen
Michael Kuntz.
Er wurde in diesem Abend
Lande gebohren den 7ten
Tag July im Jahr unsers
Herrn 1742, und starb
den 7ten July im Jahr
1824, in einem gesegne-
tem Alter von 82 Jahren,
Viel besser ist gestorben
Als in der Welt gelebt
Die Schwachheit ist verdorben
Wo innen Mann geschwebt
Gott eilet mit den seinen
Zur schönen Himmels pracht
Wer mag nun den beweinen
Der bei den Englen lacht.

In
memory of
JOHN KOONS
who departed this life
July 15th 1830 aged
60 years 1 Month and
15 days.

In
memory of
FREDERICK KOONS,
who departed this life
August 19th 1823, aged 79 years
1 Month and 13 days.

In
memory of
MARY KOONS, wife of
Frederick Koons,
who departed this life
July 31st 1825 aged
75 years 3 months and
24 days
Here Lieth the Body of
HENRY KROUSE,
who departed this life
August the 12th 1794
Aged 50 Years 5 Months
and 2 Days.
(To be Continued.)

Family Relics.

We shall be glad to publish descriptions
of objects of antiquarian interest—old
Bibles, pictures, samplers, clocks, house-
hold articles, etc.

Old-Time News.**EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.**

Andrew Bradford's American Weekly Mercury, Philadelphia, Thursday, November 2, 1727: On Sunday Night Last between the Hours of Ten and Eleven, we had a Small Shock of an Earthquake, which awaked some People out of their Sleep.

GOLD COINS FOUND.

Saur's Germantown paper, November 16, 1744: Es sind 4 Gold-Stücker gefunden worden auf Maddedsche. Wer sie verlohren hat, kan nachfragen bey Jacob Hoch in Hannover-Taunschip, 2 Meil von der Schulkil und wider haben: wan er die richtigen Kennzeichen anzeiget.

BIBLE AND LETTER FROM THE FATHERLAND.

The same, January 16, 1745: Es liegt eine Bibel und Brief zu Germantown bey dem Drucker vor Herman Jung in Sollforts Taunschip. Der bringer hat 4 Schilling davor bekommen.

A DYER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The same paper, April 16, 1749: Heinrich Peter, ein Blaufärber, macht seine Wohnung im Falckner-Schwamm, an der Strass auf der gegend von Jan Neiss, Jacob Meyer (Waldörffer), und Philip Hahn. Er wird Le ne blau färben vor 16 Pens, grün und roth vor 18 Pens, und andere Farben wie es begehrt wird, auf Wüllen vor 6 Pens das Pfund.

A SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

The same, November 9, 1759: Es wird bekant gemacht, dass die Reformirte Gemeinde in New-Hanover oder Falckener Schwamm gern einen Schulmeister hätte, wan sich nun Jemand findet, der tüchtig ist zu solcher Bedienung, und will sich bey den Vorsteher einfinden, den wollen sie so versorgen, dass er nicht soll Ursachen haben mit Billigkeit zu klagen.

RELIEF FOR FRONTIER SETTLERS FLEEING FROM THE SAVAGES.

From the same, January 16, 1756: Den Tag vorm neuen Jahr haben die Menonisten von Schipbach und die ferner hinauf wohnen 7 Wagen mit Mehl und andern Proviant nach Bethlehem und Nazareth gesandt, vor die arme Leute welche dahin gelfüchtet sind wegen die Indianern.

Two week's later, on February 1, 1756, appeared the following: Wir hören dass nach dem es bekant worden dass eine gross Menge Menschen nach Bethlehem geflohen, so haben nicht nur etwa die Menonisten allein, sondern Lutherische, Reformirte und Schwenkfelder ihre Gaben zusammen getragen; und Mehl nebst andern Proviant hinauf gesandt, zum Unterhalt der Armen vertriebenen Leuten daselbst.

Our Revolutionary Sires.**JOHN SHULER.**

Died, November 10, 1854, in Upper Milford, Lehigh county, John Shuler, a veteran of the Revolution, aged ninety-eight years, seven days.

MATTHEW GEORGE.

February 5, 1833, the Legislature granted an annuity of \$40 to Matthew George.

Died, January 26, 1847, at the residence of Daniel Bruner, Lower Providence, Matthew George, in the 86th year of his age.

He entered the Revolutionary army as a soldier at the age of 15, and after having served during the whole period of the war, returned to his relatives and friends without a wound. He was buried at Providence Presbyterian church. The Washington Grey Artillerists buried him with military honors.

ABRAHAM WEAVER.

Died, May 16, 1844, Abraham Weaver, of Worcester township, a Revolutionary soldier, aged eighty-seven years, one month, twenty-eight days.

PHILIP YOST,

of New Hanover, entered the Revolutionary army at the age of nineteen; was at Valley Forge, in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and others, serving until the end of the war. He was a wheelwright and farmer. He died August 28, 1832, aged seventy-five years, four days.

Indian Summer.

How fuse and mix, with what unfelt degrees,
Clasped by the faint horizon's languid arms,
Each into each, the hazy distances!
The softened season all the landscape charms;
Those hills, my native village that embay,
In waves of dreamier purple roll away,
And floating in mirage seem all the glimmering farms.
—James Russell Lowell.

Early Patents to Montgomery Countians.

1794.

July 19. Patent issued to John Markley, for New Mode of Grinding Bark.

1809.

March 3. Patent issued to John Barnett, Upper Providence, for Improvement in Ovens.

December 5. Patent issued to Atkinson Farra, for a Double-bored Pendulum Pump.

December 8. Patent issued to Lewis Schrack, Norristown, for an Improved Balance-wheel Pump.

1818.

October 8. Patent issued to John George Kientzle, for Improvements in Bleaching.

November 7. Patent issued to Joseph Potts, for Making Plough-shares by rolling out.

1821.

August 27. Patent issued to Obadiah Seely, Pottstown, for Cast-iron Ploughs.

1828.

May 24. Patent issued to Robert E. Hobart, of Pottstown, for Improvement in Machine for making Horse-shoes.

1829

October 12. Patent issued to Matthias Halderman, Trapp, for Improvement in the Tree Saddle, called the Patent Tree Saddle.

1830.

November 24. Patent issued to Jacob D. Custer, for Invention in Clocks.

1833.

April 6. Patent issued to Ezra Reed, of Pottstown, on Canal boats.

November 19. Patent issued to George Harper, Montgomery county, for Improvement in Hoes.

1834.

September 2. Patent issued to Israel Lukens for Thrashing Machine.

December 2. Patent issued to William Burk, Whitmarsh, for Propelling Boats.

1835.

March 30. Patent issued to Christian Caster and Daniel Pannepacker, Providence township, Pa., for Horse power.

June 12. Patent issued to George M.

Weaver, for Machine for Grinding and Shelling Corn.

1836.

April 21. Patent issued to Gooding Holloway, Montgomery county, for Brick Machine.

March 23. Patent issued to C. Coster and D. Pennypacker, of Upper Providence, for horse power.

Where They Came From.

✓ Joseph Wiand, a settler in New Goshenhoppen, came from Freinsheim, in the Palatinate. In October, 1761, he made a visit to his native place, and announced his willingness to take letters for persons who desired to write to their friends. His advertisement in Saur's Germantown paper, October 9, 1761, was as follows: Joost Wiand residing in New Goshenhoppen, Philadelphia county, a native of Freinsheim in the Palatinate, and Adam Hellwig, of Long Swamp in Berks county, a native of the Ober Amt Alzey in the Palatinate, from Kriegsfeld, 4 miles from Creutznach, announce that they are willing to make a journey to Germany about the close of October of this year, visiting Metsenheim, Creuznach, Rockenhausen, Grünstadt, Neustadt on the Hard, and Mannheim. Any person desiring to send letters by them, may leave them with George Schmitt in Germantown, or with Daniel Levan in Maxitany, or with Jacob Heth in Philadelphia at the sign of Rotterdam. They promise to deliver the letters safely, if possible, and will charge two shillings and six pence per letter.

Simon Keppler came from Aidlingen, amt Böblinger, Wurttemberg. He lived in Douglass township, Berks county, in 1775. He made several business trips to Germany. In 1775 he announced his seventh.

Dewees Family.

My great grandfather, Samuel Patterson (died in 1815), married a widow, Mary Wuichter, whose maiden name was Mary Dewees (died in 1825), a daughter of Cornelius Dewees and his wife Margaret Richards (died 1793). They lived for a time at or near Jeffersonville, Montgomery county, and both are buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Norristown.

Information is desired concerning the above Cornelius Dewees and his ancestors, and also of the descendants of the children (two daughters) of Mary Dewees in her first marriage to — Wuichter, who were named Sarah, married — Brown, and Margaret, married — Shuler.

Mrs. Mary Patterson Weaver,
3215 Spencer Terrace,
West Philadelphia, Penna.

Personal.

Joseph Fornance, Esq., Norristown, is chairman of the committee to issue a volume of papers that have been prepared for and read before the Montgomery County Historical Society. The work will contain over four hundred pages.

W. H. Reed, Marshall and Astor streets, Norristown is making genealogical researches into the Reed family.

The First Century of German Printing in America, by the late Professor Oswald Seidensticker, published in 1893, is dedicated thus: "To Mr. Abraham H. Cassel, of Harleysville, whose unselfish zeal and inspiring example have been of eminent service to German-American Bibliography, this Book is Dedicated as a token of sincere esteem."

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker was elected President of the Pennsylvania German Society at its fourth annual meeting in Reading, October 3.

William H. Egle, M. D., our State Librarian, is preparing to move to the new Library building, at Harrisburg.

A. L. A. Himmelwright, a native of Milford Square, is putting the finishing touches upon a book describing the experiences of the Carlin hunting party in the Bitter Root mountains in British Columbia, in the fall of 1893. The party was supposed to be lost in the snows, but after suffering inexpressible dangers and hardships succeeded in getting back into civilization. Mr. H. is a civil engineer, a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and to his frontier experience and scientific knowledge the return of the hunting party is mainly due. He is also a practiced writer. He is engaged in his profession at Middletown, Conn., and New York city.

The Rev. Michael Reed Minnich, who contributed "Some Data of the Hillegas Family," in the September number of the American Historical Register, is descended from at least four New Goshenhoppen families:

John Frederick Hillegas (1685-1765) and Elizabeth Barbara — (—?-1759); George Peter Hillegas (1735-1810) and Anna Barbara Hornecker (1737-1812); Elizabeth Hillegas (1763-1842) and John Schell (1734-1825).

Michael Schell (1675-1770) and Veronica — (— 1766); John Schell (1724-1782) and Veronica Maurer (1727-1815); John Schell (1754-1825) and Elizabeth Hillegas (1763-1842); Elizabeth Schell (1794-1854) and Michael Reed (1788-1872).

Michael Reed (1727-1806), (believed to be the son of John Philip Reed and Veronica, his wife), and Ann Maria Maurer (—to —); John Philip Reed (1764-1836) and Elizabeth Horner (1771-1834); Michael Reed (1788-1872) and Elizabeth Schell (1794-1854); Maria Catharine Reed (1819-living) and John G. Minnich (1811-1892).

His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of the Tulpehocken Valley.

Saur's Germantown Paper.

The first number was issued August 20, 1739. Its full title was *Der Hoch-Deutsch Pensylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber, oder Sammlung Wichtiger Nachrichten aus dem Natur- und Kirchen-Reich*. It was published monthly until 1756; after that it appeared semi-monthly until 1775, when it became a weekly. Under date of October 16, 1745, the name was changed to *Hoch-Deutsche Pensylvanische Berichte*, but the long handle to its name was retained. On the 16th of June, 1746, its name was still further curtailed by dropping the words *Hoch Deutsche*. About 1768 it was called *Germantanner Zeitung*.

On the 25th of September, 1758, Christopher Saur, the founder of the paper, died. His son of the same name succeeded him.

Saur's paper had a large circulation in the Perkiomen region and farther inland. As a newspaper it was far in advance of its contemporaries, furnishing satisfactorily the local, domestic and foreign news of the time to its readers. It was favored with large advertising patronage.

To the student of the colonial history of eastern Pennsylvania it is indispensable. Its pages give not only the news of the locality, but they reveal the names of the people, their occupations, their wants and their troubles. We copy from it typical paragraphs in the quaint German of the Saur's. Each one is a picture of that long-past period; each one, in imagination, takes us back to those primitive scenes.

Notes.

OCTOBER 3, 1788, an act to incorporate the Episcopal congregation of Saint James, at Perkiomen, [Evansburg], in the township of New Providence, was passed by the Legislature.

ANDREW PORTER, a Revolutionary officer, was born in Worcester township, September 24, 1743.

THE first train passed over the Philadelphia and Reading railroad on the 9th of December, 1839. The road was chartered April 4, 1833.

The Perkiomen Region, Past and Present.

Edited by HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Issued by
Perkiomen Publishing Company,
P. O. Box 316, Philadelphia.

A Red-Letter Day at St James', Perkiomen.

The celebration at St. James' Episcopal church, Evansburg, on Sunday, October 28, 1894, was a delightful occasion. It was the fiftieth anniversary of the erection of the present edifice, but the proceedings took a wider range and made a deeper impression than the commemoration of this comparatively unimportant event in the history of the parish. The rector, Rev. A. J. Barrow, read a carefully prepared paper on the history of the church from its founding, about one hundred and ninety years ago, to the present time. Bishop Whitaker's discourse was entirely in touch with the reminiscent and commemorative spirit which prevailed, and referred to the varying influences which had swayed the fortunes of the ancient parish. The rector's paper has since been published in full in the Providence Independent.

* * *

The site of St. James' was wisely chosen. It crowns the crest of the hill between the Perkiomen and Skippack creeks. From this eminence the view is extended and beautiful; beyond the Perkiomen are the villages of Collegeville and the Trappe, the former marked by the ornate building of Ursinus College; to the westward flows the Schnylkill, and beyond it are the hills of Valley Forge. In all directions, north, south, east and west, is spread out a pleasing landscape, dotted with comfortable dwellings, and

punctuated with the steeples of the numerous churches of the several denominations which have societies here. St. James' itself is set amongst tall forest trees, only its square tower rising above their highest branches.

* * *

To Edward Lane is accorded the honor of founding this church. He died in 1710 on his plantation at Perkiomen. His son, William Lane, who had inherited his father's land lying on the east side of the Perkiomen, by his will dated January 8, 1732, left forty-two acres adjoining the church for the use of its successive ministers forever. Among the early members of the congregation were the Lanes, Pawlings, Evanses, Moores, Newberrys, Bulls, Davises, Rambos, Woodleys and Bowyers. These are mostly English and Welsh names. The present membership is largely composed of descendants of the early German settlers in this region, drawn from Lutheran, Reformed, Schwenkfelder, Mennonite and Dunkard sources. The Church of England has not at all times found this a prosperous field. The advent of a majority of settlers not in sympathy with its spirit has acted unfavorably at times upon the interests of this church. But the prospect of an era of prosperity, like that which has overtaken its sister churches in the suburbs of Philadelphia, is now encouraging its membership.

* * *

The rector made one statement which

was something of a surprise. It was that the old church of the Augustus Lutheran congregation, at the Trappe, which was begun in 1742, was modeled after the edifice erected by St. James' in 1721. We always supposed the old Lutheran church, built soon after Mühlenberg's arrival here, was a specimen of rural German church architecture. "The church of 1721," says the rector, in his sketch, "is described as having been a quaint and curious structure, one story high with a shed roof in front over entrance door, sashed windows on each side, two end ones, and one high up in the gable." A picture of St. James' of 1721 hangs in the vestry room of the present building.

* * *

A walk in the burying ground, located across the road from the church, was taken by all the visitors to the anniversary. The Rev. Sator Clay, a former rector of this and neighboring parishes, who died September 25, 1821, is buried here. Many stones bearing the family names of the original members are met with. To read the inscriptions in this cemetery is to read in epitome the history of the vicinity. A few, of various periods, are copied:

Here
Lyeth the Body of
John Bull
who Dyed Novr ye 8th
1736 Aged 62 Years.

Here Lyes ye Body
of Elizabeth Bull
who dyed Novr ye 7th
1736 Aged
60 Years.

In Memory of
Dorothy Bull who
Departed this life August ye
19, 1745, Aged 29 Years.

In Memory of
Thomas Bull, who
Died March the 21, 1747-8
Aged 42 Years.

Here Lyeth the Body of
Catharine Bull, who
Departed this Life January
1758, Aged 19 Years
7 months.

James : Shattiek : died : y : 23
of : March : 1731 : Aged : 75
Years : Eleven : Months : and
Twenty : nine : Days.

In Memory of
Capt Vachel D.
Howard, of
Maryland Light
Dragoons, who
Departed this Life
March the 15th 1778
Aged 30 years
In defence of A erican
Liberty.

In memory of
Captain James Bean
Died Oct. 16, A. D. 1832,
Aged 79 years 7 months & 19 days
He was engaged in the service of his country
during the whole of the Revolutionary war.

AUS GOTT GebOren in iesV Gestor
ben Mit Dem HeLLigen GeIST ver
SeLI : Den 1Hr SeIt Gestorben UND
euer LeBeN Ist VerborGen Mit Cristo
iN GOTT : COLOSSOR 3 Chap v. 3.
For ye are Dead and your LiFe IS
hid With Christ in God : When
Christ Who IS OUR LiFe ShaLL aPear
theN Shall Yea LSO aPear With hIM
IN GLORY : Here Lyeth the bODY OF JAN
SUSANA LeitbeCher Late WiFe OF HV Csp
Leitbecher Who deParied this LiFe
21 of Novbr 1723 Aged 46 Years .

Sacred
To the Memory of
Daniel Markley,
who departed his Life
March 21st, 1817,
Aged 61 years & 5 months
A life of pain I long endured,
But when Death came my wound was cured.
The Doctors skill was all in vain,
They nare could ease me of my pain.

Sacred
To the memory
Of Our Beloved Mother,
Elisabeth,
Wife of
Daniel Markley,
who departed this life
April 12th, 1823,
aged 68 years 10 months & 2 days.
They die in Jesus and are blessed,
How kind their slumbers are.

Sacred
To the Memory of
Nathaniel Markley,
Son of Daniel & Elizabeth Markley,
who departed this Life
June 29th, 1817,
Aged 32 years & 10 months.
I leave the world without a tear,
Save for the friends I hold so dear.

Sacred
to the memory of
Peter Saylor
who departed this life
August 16th, A D 1834
aged 73 years 11 months
and 19 days.

Sacred
to the memory of
Elizabeth Saylor
wife of Peter Saylor,
who departed this life
July 18th, A. D. 1835
aged 75 years 9 months
& 24 days.

<p>Sacred to the Memory of Rev. Jesse Stroud Weber of the German Reformed church D. ceased July 27, 1860 Aged 28 yrs. 1 mo. and 18 days. Though lost to sight to memory dear.</p>	<p>Sacred to the Memory of John Herman Weber the faithful day and Sabbath school teacher. Deceased July 27th, 1860, Aged 21 yrs 1 mo. and 19 days.</p>
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These two brothers
and only children of T. J.
and Elizabeth Weber, were
accidentally drowned in
Absecom Bay New Jersey.
They were lovely and pleasant
in their lives, and in their
death they were not divided.
2 Sam. 1. 23.

Saur Bible, First Edition.

IT CONTAINS THE RECORD OF LEONARD
METZ'S FAMILY.

The Bibles printed by Christopher Saur, Germantown, in 1743, are becoming somewhat scarce. Mr. George S. Nyce, of Frederick, has two copies of this edition, and one copy of the third edition, 1776. In one of the 1743 issues is the record of the family of Leonard Metz, as follows:

- 1763. June 21—Leonard Metz and Maria Hissand were married.
- 1764. May 10—A son was born to Leonard and Maria Metz. He was named Jacob.
- 1765. November 25—A son was born; named John.
- 1767. October 2—A daughter was born; named Annie.
- 1769. August 1—A daughter was born; named Esther.
- 1771. February 5—A daughter was born; named Barbara.
- 1772. November 6—A son was born; named Leonard.
- December 10—A daughter was born; named Maria.
- July 4—A son was born; named Abraham.
- August 24—A daughter was born; named Catharine.

Then.

Then, all this youthful paradise around,
And all the broad and boundless mainland, lay
Cooled by the interminable wood, that frowned
O'er mount and vale, where never summer-ray
Glanced, till the strong tornado broke his way
Through the gray giants of the sylvan wilds;
Yet many a sheltered glade, with blossoms gay,
Beneath the showery sky and sunshine mild
Within the shaggy arms of that dark forest smiled.

NOW.

Look now abroad—another race has filled
These populous borders—wide the wood recedes,
And towns shoot up, and fertile realms are tilled;
The land is full of harvests and green meads;
Streams numberless, that many a fountain feeds,
Shine, disembowered, and give to sun and breeze
Their virgin waters; the full region leads
New colonies forth, that toward the western seas
Spread, like a rapid flame among the autumnal trees.

—William Cullen Bryant.

Our Old People.

MRS. RACHEL NYCE, NONAGENARIAN.

Rachel Nycce, the fourth child of Samuel and Maria Magdalena (Grimley) Kepler, was born January 1, 1803, in Upper Hanover township, where now is the village of Milltown. She was united in wedlock, January 6, 1821, by Rev. John Theobald Faber, to Jonathan Nycce, son of George and Elizabeth (Christman) Nycce, of Frederick township. This union was blessed with ten children—four sons and six daughters, as follows: Isaac, deceased; Jonathan; Maria, married Joseph Weidman, deceased; Hannah E., married John Jacobs; Sarah Ann, deceased; Isabella, married Peter B. Smoll; George S.; Samuel E.; Rachel Louisa, deceased; Esther Catharine, deceased. Jonathan Nycce died March 4, 1864, aged sixty-eight years, four months, four days.

Mrs. Rachel Nycce is a lineal descendant, on the paternal side, of Bernard Kepler, who came from Würtemberg, and settled in West Perkiomen township, at Grater's Ford; on the maternal side she is descended from Solomon Grimley, a native of Switzerland, who settled in Upper Salford township. Between the age of four and five years she was sent to a school, held in an old, abandoned dwelling house, used for want of a better schoolhouse in the winter months; it was where Mock's mill now is. During the pastorate of Rev. Frederick Wilhelm Von der Sloot, she attended "Kinder Lehr," which was held in the summer time for the smaller children. She was confirmed on Easter, 1820, by the Rev. Mr. Faber, at Great Swamp Reformed church. In those days catechetical instruction was given yearly at the parsonage; the catechumens came from the three congregations which then comprised pastor Faber's charge; confirmation was held alternately at the three churches in the charge.

On the 10th of May, 1821, Mrs. Nycce left her father's home and went to Frederick township, where her husband was engaged in the business of tanning and farming. Here has been her home to this time.

Mrs. Nycce has an unimpaired memory

and possesses pleasing conversational powers. She relates the experiences of her own life and the events that have transpired within her knowledge with minuteness as to facts and dates. She is a great reader for her age, of both religious and secular works. She holds strong temperance views, favoring prohibition. As far back as the fall of 1832, she attended, in company with her husband, her brother-in-law, John Nycce, and Mrs. Elizabeth Linsenbiger a temperance meeting held in St. Gabriel's church, at Morlatton, Douglassville—probably the first meeting of the kind held in Berks county, outside of Reading. On religious questions she holds liberal views, with love to all denominations and malice toward none.

JOHN B. ROTH.

John B. Roth was born at Steinsburg, Milford township, Bucks county, May 29, 1813. His parents were Christian and Anna (Bealer) Roth; he was married in September, 1837 to Eliza Koeleck, who is still living. His occupation most of his life has been that of a miller in Great Swamp, where he is universally known; but he has relinquished active business, and lives in retirement at 2135 Manikin street, Philadelphia. He was a member of the Tippecanoe club in the presidential campaign of 1888.

MRS. ELIZABETH REITER.

Mrs. Elizabeth Reiter, widow of Joseph Reiter, of Trumbauersville, completed her ninety-second year on the 6th of October, 1894. Her maiden name was Heist.

ABRAHAM HAUBERGER.

Abraham Hauberger, of New Hanover, was born in August, 1812. He is a harness-maker and farmer. His father was Peter Hauberger, who was a tombstone cutter in the Swamp, New Hanover township.

HENRY STAUFFER,

son of Samuel and — Stauffer, was 86 years old in September. He was born in Milford, Bucks county, and resides at present at Zion's Hill. Up to a recent date he has been quite hale.

REV. J. H. OBERHOLTZER.

Rev. J. H. Oberholtzer will be 86

January, 1895. He is the son of Abraham and Susanna Oberholtzer; was born near Clayton, Berks county, and now resides near Centre Valley, Lehigh county. He has been in the Mennonite ministry for fifty-three years, and still preaches occasionally.

WILLIAM H. SCHNEIDER, ESQ., of New Hanover, was born June 6, 1811. His parents were Henry and Mary (Nyce) Schneider. He is a tanner, but has retired from business. He was Justice of Peace for a number of years, and has held other positions of trust and responsibility.

REUBEN BOYER, who resides at Frederick post-office, is a son of Wilhelm and Christiana (Detterer) Boyer; was born in Frederick township, February 27, 1809; married Elizabeth Dengler, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Swartz) Dengler; they had three children: Sarah, the wife of Thomas Smith; Henry; Daniel, deceased. Reuben Boyer is a descendant of Andrew Boyer, who came from the Palatinate. He is a member of the Lutheran church. His trade is that of a shoemaker.

Philip Brandt, of New Hanover.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Philip Brandt received a commercial education in Germany. On his journey to this country he lost his property, compelling him to begin life here under great disadvantages.

In 1734 he was the owner of 100 acres of land in Hanover township. His property was located in the immediate vicinity of the Lutheran and Reformed churches in the present New Hanover township.

On the 25th of November, 1742, Philip Brandt was in the city of Philadelphia. On the same day Rev. Henry Melchior Mühlenberg arrived in the city. They became acquainted, and formed a warm friendship. Mr. Mühlenberg, in his *Selbstbiographie*, 1711-1748, states what then occurred, in these words:

"I inquired of the English innkeeper, with whom I stopped, where New Providence and New Hanover were locat-

ed. He did not know, but brought in a German from the country, who was just then in town but lived in New Hanover. The man's name was Philip Brandt. He said one might ask a long time in vain for New Providence and New Hanover, for these places were known by the names Trappe and Falkner Schwamm. He said further New Hanover was thirty-six English miles distant, and that he must start this evening on his return home, although the roads were in bad condition. I was still weak and swollen from the sea voyage, but not wishing to lose any time resolved to accompany him, and had my effects brought from the vessel to my rented room. Mr. Brandt in the meantime hired a horse for my use, and in the evening we rode quietly out of town. We fed the horses ten miles out of town at a tavern kept by a German, and remained here for the night. Friday, November 26, we continued our journey with several Germans; but made slow progress, as we could only walk our horses, on account of the heavy roads. It was evening when we came to the two creeks, Skip-pack and Perkione, which we had to cross. The first was low, the other high. My companion rode ahead. I was to follow. My horse was light and weak, and the stream being violent he was carried down with the current a distance of several rods. Nevertheless, he made his way, diagonally, across the stream, and brought me up safely on the other side. I was soaked with water up to the chest, and still had ten miles to ride in the dark, to reach New Hanover. This gave me a severe cold. Reached Brandt's home, under God's gracious providence. Here I stopped over night, and was hospitably entertained. On Saturday, November 27, I rode with Brandt farther up to visit a deacon of the congregation, whom I requested to call a meeting of the officers. In the afternoon, two deacons and four elders met. At my request Mr. Brandt read to them the letter of the Reverend Court Chaplain Ziegenhagen."

Philip Brandt died in July, 1744, about 50 years of age. He made a will, written in German, and signed Philipp Brandt.

He appointed his wife, Elizabeth Brandt, sole executrix, and directed that she should assume the management of his plantation and the education of his children until they should reach maturity.

The real and personal estate was appraised by Henry Antes, Michael Feedle, Jacob Neuzeholtzer and Johann Michael Weygel. The plantation consisted of 250 acres, which, "with ye building," these "four Judicious Men" estimated at £200, and the balance of the property was appraised at £ 36 3 0. Mrs. Sprogle had the testator's bond for £40, which was paid two years later with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. The names of some of the persons to whom small sums were paid out of the estate were : Jacob Bauchman, Valentine Haun, Moses Hayman, Adam Kamp, Adam Levengood, John Miller, Charles Nagle, William Parsons and Michael Weichell. Jno. Campbell made the settlement for the executrix, the closing account bearing date of April 26, 1754.

It will be observed that Philip Brandt prospered in the New World, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances under which he landed here.

Upon the death of Mr. Brandt, Rev. Mr. Mühlenberg wrote to the authorities at Halle concerning his "first fellow traveller" in Pennsylvania as follows :

"He led a Christian, quiet life; heard the word of God attentively; and at home found edification in the perusal of Arndt's 'True Christianity.' In his youth he enjoyed good religious instruction, which enabled him to give a reason for the hope that was in him. Towards other sects he was circumspect and peaceable, and he sought to be neighborly with everyone, yet so to live as to give away nothing of love and truth. At length his maladies increased, and his end seemed near. I was with him a few days before his death. Regarding his walk in this life, he found therein numberless faults and shortcomings, but he believed that the Intercessor with the Father in Heaven had blotted all out and cast them into the depths of the sea for the sake of His promise. When he was yet living, he charged me in his

name most sincerely to thank the worthy patrons and benefactors in Europe."

Elizabeth Brandt, the widow, died near the beginning of the year 1768. She made a will on the 28th of November, 1767. Her sons, Jacob Brandt and George Brandt, were named executors. Her son Philip, the will says, "is gone to some other country;" she therefore ordered that his share be kept for him or his heirs for ten years. She bequeathed to Michael Brandt's daughter, Elizabeth, "my bed and bedstead, and my chest and drawers or clothes press, as a token of her grandmother;" and to Elizabeth Misemer, Elizabeth Henrich and Philip Witts, three pounds apiece, "as a token of their god-mother."

The children of Philip and Elizabeth Brandt were :

Michael, born June, 1724; died August, 1794.

Christina, married November 8, 1748, Jacob Leibegut.

Margaret, wife of Cassimer Misemer.

Jacob, confirmed at Easter, 1749, aged 15; buried March 30, 1794, aged 60 years, 7 months.

Philip, confirmed at Whitsuntide, 1752, aged 16.

George, confirmed at Whitsuntide, 1755, aged 16 years; married Susanna Reinert, daughter of Philip Reinert; died April 12, 1821, aged 81 years, 11 months, 8 days; buried at Limerick church. His wife, Susanna, died September 17, 1825, aged 80 years, and is buried at Limerick church.

The baptisms and confirmations of these persons are recorded in the Falkner Swamp Reformed church book.

George Brandt, son of Philip and Elizabeth Brandt, made a will, June 2, 1819, which was probated May 25, 1821. He lived in Pottsgrove township on a farm of 137 acres. His children were : Samuel; Elizabeth, married Henry Christman; Benjamin.

Franconia township has six post-offices within its limits. They are : Souderton, in the borough of the same name; Telford, Elroy, Franconia, Earlington, Morwood.

The Docket of Michael Croll, Justice of the Peace.

Michael Croll, of Upper Salford township, held the important office of Justice of the Peace as early as December 16, 1778. We have his Docket covering the period from April 24, 1787, to November 21, 1795. The business recorded in it relates mostly to suits for the recovery of debts. Occasionally a criminal case—assault and battery, larceny, or other mild violation of the law—came before him. A not inconsiderable portion of the cases came from the forge-men, colliers and laborers at and about the iron works at the present borough of Greenlane. The powder-makers in the vicinity of Sumneytown also occasionally found it necessary to resort to litigation. The custom of indenturing apprentices and servants prevailed at that time, and our magistrate was called upon to give legal force to the contract. The more agreeable function of performing the marriage ceremony was also among his official acts. The marriages and indentures to service and apprenticeship we copy from the docket as possessing local historic interest.

Justice Croll had an extensive business. His docket is carefully kept, and written in a clear hand. We select a few cases of somewhat more than average interest :

A fine of £2 was imposed on a sportsman for hunting and shooting on the Sabbath day. There were two informers, each of whom received twenty shillings.

Three young men were arrested on a charge of playing cards on Sunday, the 26th day of December, 1790, at the house of Mathias Sheiffly, deceased; each was sentenced to pay a fine of 20s. for the use of the poor of Marlborough township.

May 27, 1791, Andrew Werner brought suit against Philip Gable and Christian Sheid, executors of the estate of Mathias Sheiffly, deceased, for a Horse Farrier's Book, which plaintiff lent to said Deceased, who never returned the book. The matter at variance was referred to Peter Deshler, Jacob Zeeber and Jno. Salliday, or any two of them, who were to hear the parties and make report of their proceedings. They reported that the defendant must pay £3 15 0 for the book, but in case

it is found again and delivered to plaintiff in good order the plaintiff is to repay the said £3 15 0.

For swearing three profane oaths in the hearing of the Justice a man was sentenced to pay, for the use of the poor, 15 shillings.

August 31, 1791, the Justice made this entry : This day my Commission of Justice Expired by the Laws and Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. And on the day of September, 1791, His Excellency Governor Thomas Mifflin was Kind Enough to re-elect me to the same Office of a Justice, and on the 28th day of September, 1791, Thomas Craige, Esq., qualified me to the office according to the Laws and Constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at his Office at Norristown, in the County of Montgomery

In the Presence of
Robert Loller, Esq.,
Christian Sheid, Esq.,
& Philip Gable, Senr.

December 9, 1791, Andrew Ziegler brought an action against Charles Jolly, ironmaster, for keeping and doctoring his horse eight weeks. The matter at variance was left to Christian Sheid, Henry Snyder and Jacob Zeeber, or any two of them. Their report directed the defendant to pay plaintiff £5 13 4 and costs, in six days from date.

INDENTURES.

May 14, 1787. Mathias Sheiffly Assigned Joseph Walker to Henry Fader, of Northampton County, to serve him the remainder Term of his Indenture, for the Consideration of Nineteen Pounds.

June 4, 1787. John Derr Assigned John Lesh to Jacob Zepp to serve him the Remainder Term of his Indenture.

June 8, 1788. Margret Shoop Bound to Philip Wentz for Eight years from the 10th day of May last past and give her Six months Schooling in said Term, when free to give her a freedom dues and a Bed and Bedding.

September 14, 1787. William Carwell Bound apprentice to Jacob Hartman for 7 yr and 8 month and Send him every year 1 month to school; when free to give him a good sufficient freedom Dues besides

his other apparel and two plains vizt. one Jointee and one Jack plain.

October 5 1787. John Roberts Bound himself servant to John Patton for 4 yrs 7 month and 11 years, when free to give him a good freedom Dues besides his other apparel.

Joseph Kechline bound to John Wisler from 10th Octr. 87 for 4 yrs and 2 months; to give him one moths schooling in the year 88 and one moth in the year 89 in said term, when free to give him a good sufficient freedom dues besides his other apparel.

Octr. 31, 1787. Philip Bowman bound to Philip Gable for 12 yrs 2 moths and 2 weeks; to send him to School to learn to Read and write and give him time to be Instructed to receive the Holy Sacrament; when free to give him a Freedom Dues.

Novr. 10, 1787. Christina Sheweck Bound to Rudolph Harly and his heirs for 5 yrs 4 moths and a half; when free to Give her a new Bedstead and Beddings with Pillars, a new Spinning wheel and a good freedom Dues.

Novr. 10, 1787. Cathrine Sheweck Bound to Samuel Harly and his heirs for 9 yrs 7 moths and a half and send her one year to school in sd. term; when free to give her £4 0 0 in Cash, gold or silver Coin, a new Bedstead, Beddings and Pillars, a new Spinning wheel and a good freedom dues.

November 26, 1787. Jacob Woodyly bound to Jacob Bastian for 7 yrs and 9 months to learn him the farming and the shoemaker trade as much as possible and send him four winters to School and Every winter one quarter full and give him time to be Instructed to receive the Holy Sacrament: when free to give him a good freedom Dues of store Cloath and a Caster Hatt.

Decr. 10, 1787. Frederick Renninger Bound to George Derr for 4 yrs. 1 moth and 2 weeks to learn his Trade of Taylor and send him two moths to School and give him time to be instructed to receive the holy Sacrament and 2 Days Every Harvist for himself in said term; when free to Give him a new pair of Taylor Shears and a new Taylors Goose

and a Good freedom Dues besides his other apparel.

January 1, 1788. John Donnelly Bound to Edward Laken for 3 yrs.; when free to Give him a good freedom Dues or Two pounds in Cash at the Choice of the apprentice.

Febry. 2, 1788. Jacob Overdorff Bound to Samuel Harly for 2 yrs from 7th of Janry last past; to give him every year two pair of Trowsers 2 flaxen Shirts and 1 pair shoes, when free to Give him a Lincey waste Coat with Sleeves and a new wool hatt and it is agreed Between them that sd. apprentice is to work for his sd. master on the farm when need wants

July 9, 1788. Adam Stallnecker and Elizabeth Dice admsrs. of the Estate of Peter Dice Deceased of Northampton county assigned Elizabeth Riekert the remainder Term of Her Indenture to Henry Heist of Marlborough Township Montry County to Serve him his Exrs admsrs or assigns the remaindr term for the True meaning and Tennor thereof.

Augt 2, 1788. David Powl Bound to Henry Groff for 2 yrs. 2 moths and 2 weeks and give him time six days Every year for himself and when free a good freedom Dues and wood and Died to make him Some Joiner Tools for himself Apparel washing and Lodging in said term Sufficient.

October 3, 1788. John Hirstone assigned Charity Mead to David Underkoffler to Serve him his assigns to the Remainder term of the Indenture and assignment thereof.

Decr. 1, 1788. Abraham Glassmyar Bound to Jacob Zeagler for 2 yrs and 6 months to learn him the weaver Trade and give him 3 days for himself every Harvist in sd. term when free to give him a Good freedom dues—vizt a Coat of woollen Cloath, velvet waste Coat and Bredches, a fine hat 4 new flaxen Shirts one pr. Shoes and buckles and one pr. Stockgs. all to be new.

Decr. 19, 1788. Philip Jones Bound to Isaac Goshed for 3 years to learn him the trade of a finery in a forge of ironworks, when free to Give him a good Sufficient freedom Dues beside his other apparel.

Jan'y. 26, 1789. John Hinkle Bound to John Lydey for 11 yrs. and 1 week to learn him to Read and write a Legable hand when free to give him a good freedom dues besides his other apparel.

Feb'y. 7, 1789. Conrad Dutterer Bound to Henry Dotterer for 1 yr. 2 months and 3 days to learn the Trade of millwright and Gunsmith and any other shop work and give him time 3 days in harvest for himself Sufficient apparel washing and Lodging when free to Give him a good and Sufficient freedom Dues besides his other apparel.

April 9, 1789. William Rogers Bound to Edward Larkens for 3 yrs. and 2 moths to give him apparel etc. and to Learn him the Trade of a Hammerman and Refinirry of Iron in the forges, when free to Give him 30 Dollars in Cash and 3 months Boarding free without making any Charge.

June 3, 1789. John Brickert Bound to Samuel Shuler, Taylor, for five years from Date when free to Give him a new Taylors Goose and Shears and a good Sufficient freedom Dues besides his other apparel.

June 13, 1789, Francis McGraw Bound to Samuel Cooper for 2 yr. and 6 moth to Learn the Trade of a finery in a forge when free to Give him £8 Cash in gold or Silver Coin one new Caster Hatt and three months Boarding free without making any charge.

July 1, 1789. Philip Lower Bound to John Cinius to Learn his Trade of a Taylor for 3 yr. and 3 moths to Give him time 4 days Every Harvist for himself in sd. term to give him a new Coat waste Coat and Breches for Sunday use and at the Expiration of said Term to give him a Customary new Set of freedom Cloaths or instead of that 20 Spanish Dollars Cash as also a Taylors Shear and Goose.

Jan'y. 12, 1790. William Boyer Jr. bound to George Boyer Jr. for 1 yr. 6 moths & 20 days to learn his Trade of a Joyner and house Carpenter and to give him apparel Lodging and washing and the apparel to be as good at the Expiration of the time as he the sd apprentice brings to his master and when free to give a good freedom dues to be worth £8 or £8 in Cash at the Choice of the apprentice.

Jan'y. 21, 1790 John Stedler. Bound himself to George Snyder for 1 yr 1 moth and 3 weeks to Learn the Trade of a Cordwainer to give him and provide in said Term sufficient Shoes, washing, Mending, Lodging Died & give him 6 days for himself in harvist and nothing else when free.

Feb'y. 2, 1790. Henry Nace Bound to Henry Barndt for two years to learn his Trade of a Joyner and give him in said term sufficient apparel for Every day ware washing mending and Lodging During said Term and when free nothing Else but his wearing apparel.

March 19, 1790. Nicholas Puff Bound to Conrad Green for 2 yr. and 9 months from 14th day of April last past, when free to give him a new weavers Loom or the Cash at the Choice of the apprentice and a good and sufficient freedom dues besides his other apparel.

March 26, 1790. Elizabeth Bakles bound to Mathias Sheiffly for 10 yrs and 3 moths to learn her to Read sufficient and give her time to go to receive the Lords Supper in the Luthn Congregn when free to give her a spinning wheel a Heiffer with Calf and a good freedom Dues and is to give the father in Cash £3 0 0 on demand.

June 21, 1790 Jacob Kolb bound to Henry Kolb by and with the Consent of his Guardian, Godshalk Godshalk, for 11 yrs 9 months 27 days to send him to school to learn to Read and write Sufficient, when free to Give him £15 in Cash Gold or Silver money, and a good and sufficient freedom Dues besides his other apparel. N. B to learn him the Trade of a weaver or Blue dyer or any other Trade at the Choice of the apprentice.

June 21, 1790. Margaret Kolb bound to David Allebach for 10 yrs 9 mths and 7 days, by and with the Consent of her Guardian, Godshalk Godshalk, to send her to school to learn to Read and write when free to Give her a new Bedstead and bed, a new Spining wheel and a good freedom Dues besides her other apparel.

July 30, 1790. Elisabeth Klemmer Bound to Abraham Kemper for 14 yr. 7 months 2 weeks and six days from 8th

day of May last past, to Give her one years Schooling to learn her to Read, when free to Give her a Bed and Beddings and Bedstead to be worth £5 10 0 Lawful money—and a Sufficient freedom Dues.

October 15, 1790. Peter Hersh Bound to Peter Doub for 1 yr and 9 months from the 6th of Sept last past to give him one week in haymaking and one week in harvist Every year himself and shoes sufficient in sd Term when free to give him one Doz. Shoemakers lasts.

Novr. 13, 1790. Philip Boyer Bound to William Boyer smith for 3 years 5 mths and one week and allow him 6 days Every harvist for himself During said term when free to give him new tools to shoe a horse and a freedom dues to be worth six pounds or six pounds in Cash at the Choice of the apprentice.

Janry. 7, 1791. John Reimor Assigned Sussanna Flanagan a minor from out of the House of Employment of the City of Philada. unto Abram Hass of Frederick Township to serve him his assigns the remainder Term according to the Tennor of the Indenture.

Febry. 1, 1791. Henry Sheweck bound to George Snyder for 3 yrs. and six months to send him two months to school in sd term and time to be instructed to receive the Holy Sacrament when free to Give him Shoemaker tools to make Shoes and a good Customary freedom Dues besides his other apparel.

Augt. 15, 1791. Elisabeth Jago Bound to Jacob Zeeber for 14 yrs 6 mths and 24 days, to learn her the trade of House-keeper, and send her to school to learn to Read and give her time to be Instructed to Receive the Holy Sacrament, when free to Give her a new Spinning wheel, a new Bed &c and Bedstead and a Good and Sufficient freedom Dues besides her other apparel.

Augt. 30th, 1791. Jacob Dickenshed Bound apprentice with the Consent of his Guardian Michael Shoemaker to Henry Keeley, for two years from Date when free to give him a good Customary freedom dues (besides his other apparel) to be worth seven pounds, and five Pounds in Cash Gold or Silver money.

Novr. 7, 1791. Conrad Stem assigned Margret Bowman, a poor, out of the alm house of Philada Bound to the said Stem by the Managers of the house of Employment to Leonard Boyer of Fredk Township, to serve him the remainder part of her time, according to the Tennor of the said Indenture.

Novr. 15, 1791. Peter Sheweck Bound to Martin Kepple for 6 years and 3 months from date, to the Trade of a Cordwainer to send him 3 months to school and give him time to be Instructed to Receive the Lords Supper in sd term when free to give him Shoemaker tools sufficient to make Shoes, but no lasts, and a good new Customary freedom dues besides his other apparel, and when the apprentice is free and Chuses to go to School one month more the sd Master promises to pay for the schooling and give him his Board free, without any Charge, provided the sd apprentice does the morning and evening work in said month when out of school.

Novr. 19, 1791. Levy Grant, a poor, Bound to George Mowerer of Upper Hanover township County of Montgomery for 7 yrs and 6 mths by John Shwenk and Jacob Shelley overseers of the poor for said towship by and with the Consent of Michael Croll and John Richards, two of the Justices of the peace &c: to send him in sd term to school to learn to Read and Write a Legible Hand when free to Give him Double apparel of all sorts, one Suit of which to be new and three pounds in Cash, silver or gold &c.

Janry. 12, 1792. George Henry Bound to Michael Hartman by and with the Consent of his Grandfather, Nicholas Henry for 14 years from date, to learn him the Trade of a Miller to send him to school to learn to Read and write a Legible hand and Give him time to be Instructed to receive the Lord's Supper in said Term, when free to give him a good freedom Dues besides his other apparel, and five pounds in Cash in Gold or Silver Coin.

Janry. 20, 1792. Cathrine Bean Bound to John Bolich for 14 yrs 2 mths and 2 weeks, to Send her to School to learn to

Read and give her time to be instructed to receive the holy Sacrament in said Term. When free to Give her a new Bed, with an upper fether Bed and a new Bedstead a new Spinning wheel, and a good freedom dues besides her other apparel.

Febry. 10th, 1792. John Woodling Bound to Jacob Fry for 3 years from the 14th day of this instant february, to give him 6 mths Schooling in said Term, when free to give him a new Smith Bellows, a new smith vice, one sledge, 2 hammers, 3 pair Smith Tongs, a screw Cutter of 4 sizes, a good freedom dues to be worth £10, or £10 in gold or silver money at the choice of the apprentice, and allow him 3 or 4 days about Christmas time every year in said term to go home to see his parents.

Febry. 21, 1792. Henry Weikle Bound to Casper Walt for 13 yrs 9 moths to Send him to School to learn to Read and Write a Legable hand and give him time to be instructed to receive the Lord's Supper, when free to give him a good and sufficient freedom dues, besides his other apparel.

Febry. 24, 1792. John Galloway assigned Benjn Miller to Edward Larkins to serve him or his assigns the Remainder part of his Indenture, for the Consideration Sum of £7 10 0, for the true meaning and Tennor of sd Indenture.

March 1st, 1792. Jacob Sackreiter Bound to Jacob Rex for 3 yrs and 9 moths to give him 3 quarters of English night School, in sd term and learn him the Trade of a Tanner and Currier, when free to Give him a good freedom dues, besides his other apparel.

April 9th, 1792. Anna Maria Seylerin Bound to Abraham Harley for 8 yrs 10 mths and 11 days, to send her to school to learn to Read sufficient in said Term when free to give her sd apprentice £12 in Cash in gold or silver money and a good Sufficient freedom dues, besides her other apparel.

Oct. 10, 1792. Henry Minker Jr. Bound himself to Stephen Searge for 3 yrs from the 20th of September last past, to send him in sd term 6 moths to School. Wash-

ing apparel fitt. When free to Give him a good freedom dues to be worth £10 or £10 in Gold or Silver money at the Choice of the apprentice.

Novr. 10th, 1792. Jacob Keeley Bound to George Heidrich for 4 yrs 7 moths and 8 days to learn him the Trade of a Cordwainer and to learn him to Read and write a Ledge able hand in said Term, and give him 2 days every harvist for himself, when free to Give him 20 Lasts 6 aul Blades with handles a hammer one pair of Tongs and nipper, 3 knives and 2 Doz of Tax and a good Sufficient freedom dues besides his other apparel.

Decemr. 6, 1792. Henry Keely assigned Jacob Dickenshed to Jacob Pannebecker, to Serve him and his assigns the remainder part of the Indenture, to the true meaning and Tennor thereof.

Febry. 8, 1793. David Underkoffler assigned Charity Mead to George Snyder and his assigns the remaining part of the Indenture in Consideration of the apparel and freedom dues to be Delivered by the sd George Snyder at the Experation of the Indenture the remainder David Underkoffler is to Give when free one Heiffer to be worth £4 specie, one new Spinning wheel, one new poplar Chest painted to the sd Charity Mead, Except two Dollars George Snyder is to pay sd Underkoffler torts the Chest.

May 6th, 1793. Anna Brown Bound to Philip Ziegler Senr to Serve 13 yrs 9 moths and 6 days to Send her to School to read and give hertime to be instructed to receive the Lords Supper when free to Give her a new Bed and Bedstead to be worth Six pounds, a Heiffer with Calf, a new Spinning wheel and a good freedom dues besides her other apparel. Augt. 9, 1794, the above parties Exchange Indentures by Consent to be null and Void.

May 22, 1793. Paul Hoffman Bound himself apprentice to Fredk Smith and his assigns of Germantown, for two years and Eight moths and one week to find him apparel washing and Lodging During said Term and nothing Else.

Novr. 18h, 1793. Daniel Kratz bound himself to Abram Swenk for two yrs and 6 months to find him Lodging washing

shoes stockg Bridches and trowsers for Every days and Sundays ware,during the sd Term.

Novr. 20, 1793. Sarah Rockenfelder Bound to Ludwick Benner by the Consent of her mother Sarah Rockenfelder for 16 years 1 mth and 13 days, to Send her to School to learn her to Read and write a Ledgible hand and Give her time to be instructed to receive the Lords Supper, when free to Give her a good Bed etc. and Bedstead to be new, a new Spinning Wheel and a Customerry freedom dues besides her other apparel.

Novr. 23, 1793. John Boyer Bound to George Snyder for 3 yrs, 5 mth and 1 week to Give him time to be instructed to receive the Lords Supper and 6 days in harvist every year in said term for himself when free to Give him all the Shoemakers tools he works with and Seven pounds ten shillings in Cash Gold or Silver money and apparel as good as he brings to his master.

Novr. 27, 1793. Michael Young Bound to Philip Hahn Jr. for 3 yrs and 3 mths when free to give him a Currying Knife, and freedom Dues to be worth £9 or £9 in Cash at the Choice of the apprentice.

March 10th, 1794. Anna Maria Solomon Bound to George Reiff Jr. for 8 years, to Send her to School to learn to Read and write a Legiable Hand and Give her time to be instructed to receive the Lord's Supper in sd term when free to Give her a new Bedstead and Bedings to be worth £5 a new Spinning wheel and a freedom to be worth £5 besides her other apparel.

April 3, 1794. Michael Eidemiller Bound himself to Michael Gooderman, for 4 yrs. & 9 months from date to learn the Trade of making frying pans and others, shovels and other smith work and to send him to school to learn to Read and write a Legiable hand, and give him time to be instructed to receive the Lord's Supper in said Term, and find him sufficient apparel Lodging and washing, when free to give him a freedom dues to be worth £10 or £10 in Cash Gold or Silver at the Choice of the apprentice.

Aug. 2d, 1794. Margaret Solomon Bound to Jacob Reiff Jr. for 8 yrs. &

10 months to send her to school to learn to read and write Legiable hand and give her time to be instructed to receive the Lord's Supper in said Term, when free to give her a new bedstead and Beddings to be worth £5 a new spinning wheel, and a freedom dues to be worth £5, besides her other apparel.

Aug. 9th, 1794. Anna Brown Bound to Abraham Sholl for 12 yrs. 6 mo. & 3 days, to send her to school to learn to Read and give her time to be instructed to receive the Lords Supper in said term, when free to give her a new Chest to be worth 25s and a new bed and bedstead to be worth £7 a Heiffer with Calf, a new spinning wheel and a good freedom dues besides her other apparel.

Sept. 8, 1794. Leonard Shuler Bound to Christian Barkey for 3 yrs. & 5 mo. to find him apparel in said term and when free to give him £10 in Cash, Silver or Gold.

Sept. 13, 1794. John Hoffman Bound to Richard Baker for 3 yrs. to learn him the Miller Business to find him in Clothing, when free to give him a Customery freedom Dues and £25 in Cash.

Nov. 17, 1794. James Valentine put himself servt to Philip Gable for a Consideration sum of £16.8.8 pd to him to serve him and his assigns from Date one year and to find him in apparel &ea provided the sd Servt. Earns the above sum and for all the Clothing in less than one year, then to be free, otherwise to stay and remain till the above sum and all the Clothing are fully pd and Earned by sd Servt.

Dec. 15, 1794, Negroe James, the property of Henry Krouss, late of Fredk Township in the county of Montg. Deed by the said Deed last will and Testament and the power Given to Jno. and Geo. Swenk Exrs therein named Hath Bound and put the sd Negroe James apprentice to Philip Hahn, Jr. for—yrs. to Serve him or his assigns from the Date hereof, to Learn him the Trade and mystery of a Tanner, to Learn him to read and write, and send him to the minister to be Instructed to receive Lord Supper in said Term, when free to Give him a new

ax, Grubing hoe, mall-rings and wedges, and a Customery freedom dues.

Decr. 15, 1794. John and George Swenk Exrs of the Last will and Testament of Henry Krouss, Late of Fredk. Township, Deed Hath Bound and put Dolly a molattoe Slave of the sd Deed Servant to Philip Hahn, Jr. agreeable to the Last will and Testament of the said Deed for — yrs to Serve him his Heirs Exrs or assigns from the Date hereof, and to Send her to School to learn to read in the Bible and send her to the minister to be instructed to receive the Lord's Supper in sd Term when free to Give her a new Bedstead and Bedding what belongs to it, a new Spinning wheel, a Cow, and a Customery freedom dues.

Febry. 16, 1795. Hannah Woodly Bound to Garret Clemmance for 4 yrs 10 mths 3 weeks, to Send to the minister in said term, to receive the Lords Supper, when free to give her a new Bedstead and Bedings, with an upper feather bed, a new Chest to be painted blue with Lock and Hinges, a new spinning wheel, a Cow that had the Second Calf, and, a freedom (the freedom to Consist of a Bonnet, a Chintz gown, Lawn apron and Handkf, Calf Skin Shoes and Cotton stockings, and the other necessities belonging to fit out the freedom dues.

March 23, 1795. John Truckennüller Bound himself to Abraham Ziegler for 2 yrs and 6 mths from the 6th day of January last past to learn him the Trade of a Tanner and Currier, and Give him sufficient apparel for Every days ware during said Term and 2 days in haymaking and 3 days in second Crop for himself Every year during sd Term.

MARRIAGES.

August 14, 1787. Jacob Dehaven of Skippack Township and Elizabeth Fry of Loversalford are Lawfully married and Joyned together in the Holy Estate of Matrimony. Witness our hands this 14th day of August 1787.

Jacob Dehaven
Elizabeth Freylin

Witness Present
Moses Dehaven
Saml. Dehaven, Juner

Joseph Pawling Jur
Jonathan Dehaven
Philip Cornderfer his x mark
Lewis Truckennüller
Jacob Grause
Andreas Beyer
Garret Dehaven his x mark
Ann Pawling
Ann Dehaven her x mark
Salamy Detweiller her x mark.

Abraham Allebach and Marget Johnson are Lawfully Married and Joyned together in the Holy Estate of Matrimony this 18th Day of December, 1787.

Jacob Wasser and Margaret Hendricks are Lawfully married and Joyned together in the Holy Estate of Matrimony the 25th Day of December, 1787.

July 3, 1788. Peter Wile of Towamencin Township and Elizabeth Hendricks same place were Lawfully Joyned and married together in holy Matrimony.

July 17, 1788. Michael Shilling of Fayetty County and Magdalena Miller of Montry County was Lawfully Joyned and Married together in Holy Matrimony.

Augt. 9th, 1788. William Stillwagon of Newhanover Township and Mary Hendricks of Towamencin Township were Lawfully Married and Joyned together in Holy Matrimony.

Mathias Gayring of Frankonie Township and Barbara Stromin of the same place are Lawfully Joyned and Married together in holy State of Matrimony the 11th day of September A Do. 1788.

October. 2, 1788. John Wilson of Frankonie Township and Elenor Miller of Hattfield Township are Lawfully Married and Joyned together in Holy Matrimony this second day of October, 1788.

Janry 3, 1789. Abraham Oberholtzer and Marget Derr are Lawfully married and Joyned together in holy Matrimony this 3d day of January 1789.

Janry 7, 1789. Amos Jones and Rachel Clayton are Lawfully married and Joyned together in Holy Matrimony this 7th day of January 1789.

March 31, 1789. Jacob Freed and Nancy Fry are Lawfully married and Joyned together in Holy Matrimony this 31st day of March A Do 1789

May 26, 1789. George Glaze and Tacey Robeson are Lawfully Married and Joyned together in Holy Matrimony this 26th day of May Ao Do 1789.

June 18, 1789. George Becker of Franconia Township and Sussana Hendricks of the same place were Lawfully Married and Joyned together in Holy Matrimony this 18th day of June Ao Do 1789.

March 2, 1790. Philip Stearly of Upper-salford township and Moly Berkey are Lawfully married and Joyned together in holy Matrimony this Second day of March 1790.

Richard Palmer and Hannah Jones were Lawfully Married and Joyned together in holy Matrimony this 14th day of August 1790.

John Ludwick and Margeret Sheetz were Lawfully Married and Joyned together in Holy Matrimony this 16th day of August 1790.

Dillman Ziegler Jr. of Lowsersalford Township and Cathrine Overholtzer of the same place were Lawfully Married and Joyned together in Holy Matrimony this 6th day of October 1791.

George Reiff Junr of Lowsersalford township and Elizabeth Clemmance of the same place are Lawfully Married and Joyned together in holy Matrimony this Seventh day of february Ao Do 1792.

March 29, 1792. Andrew Ziegler Jr and Cathrine Letherach of Lower Salford township, are Lawfully Married and Joyned together in holy Matrimony the 29th day of March 1792.

Janry 14, 1793. Michael Krouss Jr and Cathrine Kookler are Lawfully Married and Joyned together in Holy Matrimony this 14th day of January 1793.

June 6, 1793. Peter Wile, Widower, of Lowsersalford Township and Cathrine Metz of the same place, Spinster, were Lawfully Married, and Joyned together in Holy Matrimony this sixth day of June Ao Do. 1793.

Jacob Brickert widower of Marlborough Township and Cathrine Gebhart widow of Newhanover Township were Lawfully Married and Joyned together in holy Matrimony this 23d day of June 1793.

Sept. 19th, 1793. Jacob Reiff, son of Geo., and Sarah Clemmance of Lower-salford Township were Lawfully Married and Joyned together in Holy Matrimony this 19th day of Sept. Ao Di 1793.

Jacob Sensusenderfer and Magdalena Klotz were Lawfully Married and Joyned together in holy Matrimony this 14th day of August 1794.

April 6, 1795. Christian Huntzberger, of Franconia Township and Cathrine Sowder same place were Lawfully Married and Joyned together in Holy Matrimony.

May 5th, 1795. Isaac Gerhart of Franconia Township and Mary Berkey of the same place aforesd. were Lawfully Married and Joyned together in holy Matrimony.

November 14, 1795. John Dickenshidd and Ann Dehaven of Lower Salford are Lawfully Joined together in Holy Matrimony this 14th day of November 1795.

Brief Notices of Colonial Families.

JOHN STEGER.

Not long before July 19, 1727, John Steger bought of John Henry Sprogell a corn mill in Hanover township. It was on land adjoining a tract of one hundred acres which Lodwick Christian Sprogell, attorney for John Henry Sprogell, sold on the date mentioned to Martin Bitting. In the deed to Bitting was this reservation: "Except the free use of a Road sixteen feet wide along the side of the sd Land hereby granted, to the Corn Mill lately sold by the said Sprogells to one Hance Steger." The land owned by John Stager adjoined the one hundred and eighty-nine acres in Hanover township sold June 2 1730, by John Henry Sprogell to Adam Herman.

Johannes Stager, of New Hanover township, husbandman, made a will which was proven March 19, 1739. He named as executors Valentine Geiger and Martin Bitting, who were his neighbors. His wife's name is given as Orshell Mary Stager. December 30, 1751, the heirs of Johannes Stager conveyed to Valentine Geiger, Jr., two tracts of land—one of fifty-nine acres, the other seven acres—in Hanover township.

The children of John Steger and wife were :

Anna Maria and Eve, twins, who were both confirmed members of New Hanover Lutheran church, on 29th of April, 1745. Anna Mury married Jacob Isaac; Eva married Michael Haug.

Susanna Catharine, confirmed at New Hanover Lutheran church the Sunday after Easter, 1746; married Frederick Crissman.

Hannah, married Henry Schaft.

ULRICH HARTMAN.

On the 25th of November, 1740, Ulrich Hartman, aged 37, signed the declaration at Philadelphia, having arrived on the ship *Loyal Judith*, commanded by Captain Painter, from Rotterdam. He bought land in Worcester township. His wife's name was Eve. Their children were :

Appolonia, confirmed member of Old Goshenhoppen Reformed church by Rev. George Michael Weiss; married, about 1758, by the same clergyman, to Philip Wentz.

Mary, confirmed a member of Old Goshenhoppen Reformed church, between 1745 and 1758; married Henry Conrad.

On the 11th of November, 1761, being then about to go to Germany to return within two years, Ulrich Hartman made his will, naming as executors Philip Wentz, his son-in-law, and Melchior Waggoner. He died before June 19, 1763, at which date his will was probated.

Old-Time News.

CHILD DROWNED.

Pennsylvania Gazette, November 27, 1731: On the 12 Instant, a Child about two years old, in the Township of Salford, walking on a narrow Plank over a Pool, accidentally fell in and was drowned.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN CROSSING THE PERKIO-MEN.

Saur's Germantown Paper, July 9, 1757: Am verwichenen Freytag Morgens vor Tag wolt Joseph Kendel in Limbrick Taunschip mit dem Wagen durch die

Bergiamen fahren: Die fordere Pferde gingen zu viel seitwärts dass der Wagen am Ufer umgesturtzt und auf den Mann gefallen, dass er auf dem Platz todt blieb.

A WATCH FOUND.

Saur's Germantown paper, November 27 1756: Andreas Ziegler in Schipbach macht bekannt, dass sein Solm eine Sack-Uhr gefunden hat zwischen seinem Hauss und Michel Zieglers, in der Strass. Wer sie verlohren hat, wird die richtige Kenn-Zeichen anzeigen Könnne; er soll sie abholen gegen Bezahlung dieser koste.

A TRIP TO EUROPE.

Saur's Germantown paper, October 16, 1748: Johannes Hänge an der Indian-Krick macht bekannt, dass er in Kurtzem nach Teutschland reissen wolle. Sein Weg gehet vor erst durchs Siegener Land in das Berleburgische und Wittgensteinische von damen nach dem Rhein, und über Mannheim, und den Necker hinauf bis Sinsheim: Wer dieser Gegend Briefe hin zu bestellen hat, der kan sie bey dem Drucker hiervon ablegen, oder bey ihm selbst.

THE TOWN OF READING TO BE LAID OUT.

From Germantown paper, June, 1749: Mann hat gewissen Bericht dass die vorige Woche oben an der Schuylkil bey Finmissens Wittwe eine neu Stadt is ausgelegt worden von 100 Lotten gross, sie soll mit Namen Reding heissen, und wann der Gouverneur und Assemble erlauben, dass die Gegend in eine Caunti abgetheilet wird und die Stadt ein Curthaus und Gericht bekommt, so soll see genant werden, Reding, in Bäckscheier-Caunti.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

ISAAC FEATHER

Was an orderly in Colonel Joseph Hiester's company of colonel Henry Haller's battalion at the battle of Long Island. He was born in Reading, Pa, in August 1753; moved to Swamp, New Hanover township, in 1800, where he kept a hotel many years. He was postmaster for a long time, holding that office at his death in 1836.

Payments for Land by Original Purchasers in the Perkiomen Country.

(Continued from No. 2.) 25

3 mo 18, 1720.	Sundry Accots Drs. to David Powel £234 4 3 (Viz) Gerrerd Clements Dr. who assumes to pay for him £82 9 0 Hans Reiff Dr. who undertakes to pay for him 49 14 5 Andrew Frey Dr. who assumes to pay for him and gives his 2 Obligations payable ye 16th 9br next with Intst 52 1 0 Henry Ruth Dr. who assumes to pay and gives his oblig payable the 18th 3mo 1721 with Interest 44 19 10 Cash Dr. Reed of Gab Shooley on his acct 5 0 0 <hr/>	£234 4 3
	Cash Dr. to Sundry Accots £57 17 9 (Viz) To Gerrerd Clements reed of him & Henry Stoufer in pt £36 6 11 To Hans Reif reed of him in part 18 0 0 To Henry Ruth reed of him in part 3 10 0 <hr/>	57 17 9
3mo 21, 1720.	Robert Jones near Skipack Dr to Sundry Accot £15 13 7 (Viz) To Accot of Land for 50 Acres Granted to him in the first month 1718 near Skipack £14 0 0 To Accot of Interest for ye Intst of £14 18 Months 1 13 7 <hr/>	15 13 7
	Cash Dr. to Robt Jones £11 5 6 reed of him in part the remainder he now gives his pen- al Bill payable 9th next	11 5 6
1 mo 8th, 1720-1.	Reed of Gerrerd Clements and Daniel Stoufer further in part	16 11 7
2d mo 13, 1720-1.	Reed of Abraham Tunus Quitrent for 100 A's at Chestnut Hill 16 yrs and for 500 A's of Benja Furleys Pchase near Skipack 11 years both in full	1 1 6
4 moth 3d, 1721.	Hans Reif. reed of him for ye Interest of £31 14 0 one year paid by Cathrin Sprogel	2 10 0
8br 4, 1721.	John Henry Hagerman Dr to Sundry Accot £13 2 6 (viz) To David Powel, for whom he is to pay £11 0 0 To Accot of Interest for the Interest due on ye said sum from the time it should have been paid until now 2 2 6 <hr/>	13 2 6
	for ye whole he gives his obligation payable in 1 year with Interest.	
9br 20th, 1722.	Henry Pennebaker Dr to John Roloff Vander- werf £2 15 0, for whom he undertakes to pay	2 15 0
4 mo 8, 1723.	Cash Dr to Garrt Clements £7 2 3 Reed of him by my Wife in my absence in ye last first Month	7 2 1

[This entry was made by James Steel.]

(To be Continued.)

The Perkiomen Region, Past and Present.

Edited by HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Issued by
Perkiomen Publishing Company,
P. O. Box 316, Philadelphia.

The Soldiers of the Civil War.

Surviving soldiers, or their friends, should make record of their service. This should be done without delay. All who have had occasion to look up the services rendered by their ancestors in the Revolutionary struggle know the difficulties which are encountered in obtaining the desired information. Every line and scrap regarding the winners of our liberty is eagerly sought and carefully utilized in constructing the narratives of their lives. Often the simplest links in the chain of events are missing and unprocurable, and the effort to tell the connected story must be abandoned with deep regret.

Much is printed concerning the Rebellion; but that which will be of surpassing interest in years to come—the personal record of the individual soldier—is largely passed over. An autograph statement of military service rendered in the Rebellion will possess a priceless value to his posterity. The living should be urged to perform this duty. And when death has taken away the actor—and the old soldiers are daily going to their graves—filial affection or loyal friendship should assume the task.

THE team of Peter Pennepacker with its single ton of pig iron moving from Coventry to Philadelphia in 1738—the trains of cars on our great railroads carrying hundreds of tons of the product of the furnaces of the interior of Pennsylvania to our commercial metropolis in 1894. What a contrast! What food for thought!

A MERRY Christmas and a Happy New Year.

OUR Old People are treated very kindly by the public press—after they have passed away. It is better to evince regard and manifest veneration while our aged friends are still with us. In our columns will be found from month to month some account of the oldest living people in our midst. The stories of their long lives are invested with peculiar interest.

SEVERAL friends have expressed pleasure at finding in our monthly articles relative to persons and things that they know something about. Just so. This is our object—to tell about the people of our section and the events they figured in. Hitherto we have endeavored to become interested in the history of men and matters identified with far-away places. The time has come to devote due attention to our own section, its people and its concerns, past and present.

It is a pleasant privilege to be enabled to give in print for the first time the poem modestly entitled an Acrostic. Its subject is Abraham H. Cassel, our learned lover of books, who is known in this and other countries as the collector of a remarkable library and the possessor of numerous literary and antiquarian objects of rare interest; its author is Isaac R. Pennypacker, whose songs in praise of places on the Perkiomen—in poems which bear the stamp of commendation of the highest authority in America—have carried the fame of the valley of our

birth and of our love to the confines of the cultured world. No literary interest or scholastic institution in our region is as widely known as Cassel's library. No man in literature or antiquities is so much sought by strangers as its owner. The poet represents him as a young man in quest of books and knowledge, overcoming adverse influences, and heroically achieving his high purpose.

The work accomplished by Mr. Cassel is a chief glory of our section, and our commonwealth. He is one of our foremost men. He is self-taught. The treasures yielded him by his books are to him a perennial joy, which he delights to share with his friends and visitors. His broad, altruistic spirit, seeming to enlarge with advancing years, charms all who come within its influence. Fitting it is that the brilliant young poet should do homage to the honored sage.

The Graves of John Frederick and Elizabeth Barbara Hillegas.

BY REV. MICHAEL REED MINNICH.

Genealogical research pursued as a business must be laborious and irksome. As a diversion it is pleasant and profitable, for one meets many congenial friends and gathers much valuable information. In either event it requires, to merit any degree of success, patient, persistent, systematic effort. Thus pursued it grows interesting and infatuating. No amount of what would otherwise be determined labor is too great to fix a date or settle a relationship.

The writer, in search of the tomb of his ancestor, John Frederick Hillegas, after a short journey by rail, walked seven miles over a rough and dusty road to find that he had been started on the wrong trail. But the effort put him into correspondence with his genial kinsman, Dr. H. Bobb, and the next attempt brought him to East Greenville, Montgomery county, Pa. Here we found "the tramping ground" of our ancestors; the old homesteads built so many years ago; the church, but not the old church in which they worshipped, for it has been rebuilt several times; the old "Gottes-

Acker," in which lie entombed the ashes of our ancestry—the New Goschenhoppen grave-yard. As some of us stood for the first time on this sacred soil with uncovered heads, we were moved in spirit, and felt that the place whereon we stood was holy.

The stones of the wife and sons, John Adam and George Peter, were standing, and with little effort the inscriptions became legible; but that of the progenitor, John Frederick Hillegas, was apparently not to be found.

Not satisfied with the first effort, accompanied by our wives and little daughters, descendants respectively of the sixth and seventh generations, we tried again: this time with success. Close observation revealed what appeared to be a common brown stone boulder just protruding above the ground, but which lined up so well with the other grave-stones that we concluded this must be what we sought. We endeavored to move the apparent boulder, but it would not stir. The ladies tried to persuade us that we were foolish, but we adhered to our convictions, and with no other implements than our bare hands we removed the tufts of grass, dug away the soil and were rewarded with a glimpse of the top of an old brown stone slab, such as were in use at the time. Thus inspired, we persisted in our efforts until we saw the first three lines of the inscription given below. Then we were satisfied.

Afterward Dr. Bobb had the stone entirely removed, washed and scrubbed, and then the work of deciphering began. This is a more difficult task than the inexperienced imagine. Some of the letters are clear and distinct, others almost obliterated, and still others entirely so. The present state of preservation is due to the fact that long ago the stone had been broken off, slipped from its foundation and sunk into the earth until only the little round top was visible. We are grateful to put on record for future generations the inscription and the exact place of burial of one whom unborn generations will not cease to honor.

Fac simile of the inscriptions on the

tombstones of John Frederick and Elizabeth Barbara Hillegas in the burial ground of the New Goschenhoppen Reformed congregation. They are nearly opposite the front of the church building, and a little to the left as you enter:

HIER LIEGT
BEGRABEN FRIED
RICK HILEGAS.
ALTER WAR —
UND IST GEBOHREN
DEN 24 NOFMR 1685
GESTORBEN DEN
6 JANWARY 1765.

HIER LIEGEN BEGRABEN
1759
GESTORBEN DN
4 MER ELISABA
RBARA HILLIGESSEN
UND WORDEN DER
AUFERSTEUUNG
IRES ERLOSERS
IESU CHRISTI.

The reverse side of the wife's tombstone contains the following *fac simile* inscriptions, doubtless in memory of grandchildren:

1754	1749
DN 13 MRSE	DEN 2 ABRIL GE
GESTORBEN	STORBEN
MARGRETA	EFA IEGER
HILLIGESSEN	IN
IN	

Family Record of Henry Antes, of Frederick Township.

Extract Kirchenbuchs der drey Hochteutschen Reformirten Gemeinden zum Falckner Schwam, Schipbach und Weitmarge in Pensylvanien, geben den 20t January 1736 von mir

Johann Philips Böhm
obgedsn 3 Gemeinden Prediger

Anno 1726 d. 2 ten Febris Wurden Henrich Antes und Christina Elisabetha gebohrne De Weesin nach drey geheubten wetlehen gebotten zu Weitmarge Copulirt und haben biss daher unter Gottes seegen gezenget und zur Heiligen Tanffs biegen lassen folgend. Kinder.

d. 20t 9 bris 1726. Anna Catharina, die Taufszeugen waren Fridrich Antes und Anna Catharina eheleuthe, des Kindes GrossEltern nentens Anna Catharina und ist gebohren d. 8ten 9br 1726

d. 6t 8brs 1728. Anna Margretha die Taufs zeugen waren Hans Wolff Miller und Anna Margretha eheleu. nentens Anna Margretha iss gebohren d. 9. 7br 1728

d. 5t July 1730. Philips Fridrich, Taufszeugen waren Fridrich Antes und Anna Catharina die Gross Eltern nentens Philips Fridrich ist gebohren d. 2 July 1730.

d. 21t 9brs 1731. Wilhelm Taufszeugen waren Wilhelm DeWees und Christina eheleuthe, des Kindes Gross Eltern nentens Wilhelm ist gebohren d. 18t 7brs 1731.

d. 10t febris 1734. Elisabetha, Taufszeugen waren Johannes Eschbach und Elisabetha, ehel. (des Vatters Schwester) nentens Elisabetha, ist gebohren d. 29 January 1734.

[Here Pastor Böhm's hand-writing ceases. Henry Antes made the remaining entries.]

October d. 5t 1736. ist mir ein sohn gebohren des morgens um 3 uhr, ich nente Ihn Johann Henrich. Der Heyland erhalte ihn zum ewegen leben ist getauft von Johann Philip Böhm. Ich hielte ihn selbst zum H. Tauff.

September d. 19 1738 ist mir ein Sohn gebohren, ich nente ihn Jacob. Ist gestorben den 6 Juny 1739 des morgens um 6 uhr.

Märzt d. 13t 1740. ist mir ein Sohn gebohren. Ich nente ihn Johannes. Der l. Heyland erhalte ihn zum Ewigen leben. ist getauft von Joseph Spangenberg.

October d. 28t 1742 des morgens um 2 uhr ist mir eine Tochter gebohren. Ich nente sie Maria Magdalena. Der Herr Jesu Erziehe sie zu seinem Kind, und lasse sie zu seinem Ehren auf erden sein. Ist getauft von Joseph Spangenberg.

January d. 8t 1745 des morgens um 3 uhr ist mir ein Sohn gebohren. Ich nenten ihn Joseph. Ist getauft von Joseph Spangenberg gestorben in Bethl. Heute den 16 September 1748 ist mir ein Tochterlein gebohren in Bethlehem das morgens um 2 uhr. Ich nente es Benigna u. derselbe Tag getau. Dass geschlachte Gotts Lamm erhalte sie in seiner offen seiten Hohl.

A Translation of the Record was made over thirty years ago, as follows :

Extract from the Church Record of the three High Dutch Reformed Churches of Falkner Swamp, Skippack and White-marsh in Pennsylvania, given this 20th of January, 1736, by me

John Philip Böhm

Pastor above written Churches

Anno 1726 February 2nd. Henry Antes and Christina Elizabeth born DeWees after three regular notices given were married at Whitmarsh and have up to this time had, and under the blessing of God, offered for Holy Baptism the following named children :

20th November 1726. Anna Catherina. The Sponsors were Frederick Antes and Anna Catherine his wife, Grand Parents of the Child, named her Anna Catherina, born 8th of November, 1726.

6th October 1728. Anna Margaretta. The sponsors were Hans Wolff Miller and Anna Margaretta his wife, named her Anna Margaretta, born 9th September, 1728.

5th July 1730. Philip Frederick. The sponsors were Frederick Antes and Anna Catharine, Grand Parents. Named him Philip Frederick. Born 2d July 1730.

21st November, 1731. William. The sponsors William Dewees and Christina his wife, the child's grand Parents, named him William. born 18th September 1731.

10th February, 1734. Elizabeth. The sponsors were John Eschbach and Elizabeth his wife (the Father's sister), named her Elizabeth. Born 29th January 1734.

5th October 1736. A son was born to me this morning at three o'clock. I named him John Henry. The Saviour preserve him to Eternal life. He was baptized by John Philip Böhm. I myself stood as sponsor at his Baptism.

19th September, 1738 A son was born to me. I named him Jacob. He died on the 6th of June 1739 at 6 o'clock in the morning.

13th March, 1740. A son was born to me. I named him John. The Dear Saviour preserve him to Eternal life.

He was baptized by Joseph Spangenberg.

28th October 1742. This morning at 2 o'clock a Daughter was born to me. I named her Mary Magdalene. The Lord Jesus accept her for his child and let her live on earth to His Glory. She was baptized by Joseph Spangenberg.

8th January 1745. This morning about 3 o'clock a Son was born to me. I named him Joseph. He was baptized by Joseph Spangenberg. He died in Bethlehem.

16th September 1748. A little Daughter was born to me in Bethlehem, about two o'clock in the morning. I named her Benigna. On this day she was baptized. May the Slain Lamb receive and retain her at his open wounded side.

A Revolutionary Relic.

Among the papers of the Stetler family in Frederick township, was found the paper copied below. It bears two endorsements : "Capt McCalla Bill of Sale for a sorel Horse 505 Dol." and "resed for mein kleinen fuchs gaul." One of the Stetlers most likely was the seller of the horse.

I Do certify that Coll Robt Robinson bought at public Vendue a Continental Serral Horse with a bald face thirteen and $\frac{1}{2}$ hands high Markd C. A on the left thigh and P P on the near fore Shoulder for which I have received five hundred and five Dollars for the States Use.

505 Dollars

W McCalla A QG

Janry 10 1780

Swearing the Immigrants.

In the Pennsylvania Gazette, October 19, 1732, is an entertaining communication on the unpleasant habit of asking useless questions. The writer gives sample questions asked by thoughtless persons. From these we learn that it was customary to ring the bell when a company of just-arrived immigrants were about to make declaration of fealty to the provincial government.

"What does the Bell ring for ?"

"They are about to swear some Palatines."

"Where do all these Palatines come from ?"

"From the Palatinate."

"Where is that ?"

"Tis in Germany."

Payments for Land by Original Purchasers in the Perkiomen Country.

(Continued from No. 3.)

4 mo 18, 1723.	Cash Dr to Accot of Interest £6 0 0 recd of Henry Ruth and Hans Lundis in part due on their Bond in which is included 7 bushs & $\frac{1}{2}$ of wheat at Edwd Farmers Mill.	£ 6 0 0
5 mo 12, 1723.	Cash (Paper) Dr. to Gerrerd Clements £4 13 11 Recd of Henry Stouffer further in part of their Bonds he paid about 50s. before to my wife but neither is enter'd on ye bond.	4 10 0
Xbr 31, 1723.	Accot of Land Dr to Jos. Jones £101 17 0 for 1000 acres on the branches of Skepeck which he has convey'd to Trustees for securing s'd sum but if he pays the same with Interest Six Months after this date ye said Land is to be returned to him	101 17 0
2 mo 14th, 1724.	Henry Pannebaker received further in part	8 19 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 mo 16, 1724.	Gerrerd Clements recd of him further in part	5 0 0
4 mo 2, 1724.	Richd Jones recd of Stephen Bowyer for his use further in part for his Land	10 10 0
1st moth 3, 1724-5.	Gerrerd Clements recd of Henry Stouffer and his Brother for his Accot	6 0 0
1 mo 14, 1724-5.	Henry Fry received Quitrent for 100 A's in Rocksbury 10 yrs in part £0 10 0 more 200 a's in Skipack 12 Yrs in full	0 13 4 1 12 0
2 mo 2, 1725.	Job Goodson received Quitrent for 373 Acres in & } near the Lib more } 10 yrs in full £2 17 4 200 near Skepeck } and for James Peters Estate pd by Job Goodson 500 acres near Skepeck 9 yrs } in part a Lot in the City 10 } £2 15 0 yrs in full }	3 16 9 3 13 4
5 mo 9th, 1725.	Andrew Frey Recd of Alb. Inglehort for him by the Hands of Lod Christian Sprogell	14 0 0
6 mo 2, 1725.	Morris Morris recd of him in full for 1000 acres granted and laid out to him in the Great Swamp	135 0 0
6 mo 14, 1725.	Gerrerd Clements recd of Daniel Stouffer further in part of Gerrerd's obligation	5 1 0
6 mo 25, 1725.	Andrew Frey recd of Saml Moyer for him for the Interest of £12 12 0 due on his obligation now given up to Saml Moyer	17 17 0
9br 17, 1725.	John Henry Hagerman recd of him in pt	9 0 0
9br 17, 1725.	Andrew Frey recd of Alburtus Inglehort's Son further in part	15 17 0

(To be Continued.)

OLD EPITAPHS.

Leidig's Burying Ground—Copied by George S. Nyce.

(Continued from No. 2.)

Hier
ruhen in Gott
die Gebeine des Gewesenen
Daniel Krauss
Er wurde gebohren im Jahr
unsers Herrn 1742 den 14
ten Julius und begab sich in
den Stand der Heiligen Ehe
den 10ten August 1772 mit
Margaretha eine gebohrne
Sehler. In welcher Ehe sie 8
Kinder zeugten nämlich 5 Söh-
ne und 3 Töchter. Er starb den
10ten October 1823, Seines
alters 81 Jahre 2 Monathe
und 26 Tage

Sein Leichentext war Psalm 31 vers . . .
In deine hände befehle ich meinen geist,
du hast mich erleset, Herr, du treuer Gott.

Hier
ruhen in Gott
die Geheine der
gewesenen
Margaretha Krauss. —
Sie wurde gebohren den 9ten
July 1752 und verehelichte
sich auf den 10ten August
1772, mit Daniel Krauss
In welcher Ehe sie 8 Kinder
zeugten nämlich 5 Söhne und
3 Töchter. Sie starb den 14ten
May 1822, nachdem Sie ihr
Alter auf 69 Jahre 10 Mo-
nathe und 5 Tage gebracht hatte.

Hier
ruhen die Gebeine des
verstorbenen
Georg Langbein, —
geboren den 25 März
im Jahr 1759.
starb den 25 September
im Jahr 1826
brachte sein alter auf
67 Jahre und
6 Monate.
Text. Offenb. 21, vers 4.

Hier ruhet
Eva Langenbein
eine geborne Fischer. —
Sie wurde geboren den
10ten October
1763
Gestorben den 8ten May
1851
Alt 87 Jahr 6 Monat
und 29 Tage.

Hier
ruhen die Gebeine
von dem verstorbenen
Henrich Langbein
Er wurde geboren den
10ten August 1749
und ist gestorben den
24ten September 1819
alt 70 Jahr 1 Monat
und 14 Tag.

Hier
ruhen die Gebeine
von der verstorbenen
Margreth Langbein.
Sie wurde geboren den
12ten August 1753, und
ist gestorben den 12ten
October 1823, alt 70
Jahr und 2 Monat.

JOHANN PHILIP LEYDICH
Reformierter Prediger
war geböhren 1715
den 28 April
ist gestorben 14 January
1784

ist alt 69 Jahr
den 2 Tim. am 2ten Cap. vers 3
Leide dich als ein Guter
Streiter Iesu Christe.

Dem
Andenken der verewigten
Catharena Leidig.
Sie war geboren den 30ten
Tag Juny im Jahr 1721
vershlicht mit dem verstorbenen
Reformirter Prediger
Philip Leidig,
und starb den 31ten Tag
October im Jahr 1801,
alt 80 Jahre 4 Monathe
und 1 Tag.
Leichentext Iasaia am 3 Cap. vers 10.

Hier Ruhet in Gott
der Leib des verstorbenen
Frantz Leidich,
war gebohren den 26ten Martz im
Jahr 1745 und ist gestorben den 2ten
Juny 1811,
Seines Alters 66 Jahr 2 Monath
und 7 tage
Leichen text. Hebrair am 4ten Capitel vers
und 10.

Hier
ruhet in Gott
der Leib der verstorbenen
CHRISTINA
LEIDIG.
Sie wurde gebohren
im December 1748
und ist Gestorben
den 9ten October 1821
ihres Alters 72 Jahr
10 Monat.
Text Iesaiaas das 3
capitel verst 10.

Hier

ruhen in Gott
die Gebeine des gewesenen
Philip Leydig.

Er wurde geböhren den 21sten
May im Jahr unseres Herren
1755 verhehelichte sich mit
Rosina Bucher, eine Tochter
des Georg Diederich Bucherts,
sie zeugten 6 Kinder nämlich 1
Sohn und 5 Töchter und starb den 14
ten Mertz im Jahr 1822, in
einem alter von 66 Jahren 9 Mo-
nathen und 21 Tagen.

Ein

denkmal für
Rosina Leidig.

Tochter von Georg Dieter u
Magdalena Buchert, Sie
wurde geboren den 22 Febrnar
1760

Und begab sich in den stand der
Ehe mit
Philip Leidig.

Sie lebten im Ehestand 42
Jahr und zeichten 6 Kinder 1
Sohn und 5 Töchter Nachher
lebte sie 28 Jahr wittwe
Starb den 2ten November
1749,

Alt 89 Jahr 8 Monat
und 9 Tage.

Hier

ruhen in Gott
die Gebeine des gewesenen
Jacob Reifschneider,
Sohn des Sebastian Reif-
schneider und seiner Ehefrau
Arsula,

Er wurde geböhren im Jahr
1769,

und starb den 26sten Tag
February 1832, Seines
alters ongefehr 63 Jahre.

Leichen Text. Evangelium S. Johannes
das 5the Capitel vers 24.

Hier

ruhen die Gebeine von
Catharina Reifschneider
eine geböhrne Kuntz
und Gattin des Jacob Reif-
schneider.

Sie wurde geböhren auf den 2
ten Tag May im Jahr
1775

und starb deen 22sten Sep-
tember 1828. Ihres al-
ters 53 Jahre 4 Monathe
und 20 Tage

Ihr Leichen text war Offenbarung S.
Johannes das 7 Capitel vers 16.

Hier

ruhen des Gebeine von
des verstorbenen
Georg Mohr,

Er wurde geboren den
27ten October 1758
und ist gestorben den 7ten
January 1824, brachte
sein Alter auf 65 Jahr
2 Monat und 11 Tag.
Leichen Text, Iesaias 54
capitel verst 10.

Hier

ruhen die Gebeine von
der verstorbenen
Maria Barbara

Mohr,

gewesene Ehefrau des Georg
Mohr, eine geborne Lang-
beinen, sie wurde geboren
den 23ten February 1756,
ist gestorben den 27ten May
1807, brachte ihr alter
auf 51 Jahr 3 Monat
und 4 Tag.

Hier

ruhen die Gebeine
von des verstorbenen
Johannes Reimer.

Er wurde geböhren den 23ten
November im Jahr 1734,
und ist gestorben den 18ten Ja-
nuary im Jahr 1822. Er
brachte sein Alter auf 87
Jahr 1 Monat und 25 Tag.
Leichen Text, 2 Epistel an die
Corinther 5 Capitel den 10 verst.

Hier

ruhen die Gebeine
der verstorbenen
Maria Catharina
Reimer

wartend ant die Auferste-
hung der Todten, sie wur-
de geböhren den 26 sten
May 1738 und starb
den 27sten September
1813.

Hier

ruhen die Gebeine
von des verstorbenen
Ludwig Reimer

Er wurde geböhren den
15ten February im Jahr
1736, und ist gestor-
ben den 10ten September
im Jahr 1818. Er brac-
hte sein Alter auf 82
Jahr 6 Monat und
25 Tage.

Leichen Text ist 39 Psalm
5 und 6 vers.

Hier
 ruhen die Gebeine
 von der verstorbenen
 Susanna Reimer
 Sie wurde geböhren den
 24ten October im Jahr
 1740, und ist gestorben
 den 4ten January im Ja-
 hr 1822. Sie brachte, ihr
 Alter auf 81 Jahr 2
 Monat und 10 Tag.
 Leichen Text, Johannes 5
 Capitel und der 24 verst.

Hier
 ruhen die Gebeine von
 Peter Schweisfort
 geboren den 29 Septbr
 1771, Starb den 22
 Jan'y 1834, brachte
 sein Alter auf 62 Jahr
 3 mo und 23 Tage
 Leichen Text Psalm 73
 vers 25 und 26.

Hier
 ruhen die Gebeine von
 Maria Schweisfort
 geborne Bickhart. sie
 war geboren den 19
 October 1772,
 starb den 10 May 1839
 brachte ihr Alter auf
 66 Jahre, 6 Monate
 und 19 Tage.
 Text. Evang. Joh. 5
 vers. 24.

In
 Memory of
 John Stetler,
 who was born in the Year
 of our Lord 1729, and
 Departed this life the
 29th Day of December
 1812. Aged 83 Years.

Remember man
 as you Pass by As you are
 now So once was I. As I am
 now so you must be Prepa-
 re for Death and Follow me.

In
 Memory of
 Mary Stetler,
 who was born the 12th
 of November in the Year
 of our Lord 1734, and
 Departed this life in Sep-
 tember in the Year of our
 Lord 1775 Aged 41
 Years.

O death thy pains are
 most Severe when once
 the stroke is given Christ
 I hope has sent for me. To
 dwell with him in Heaven.

Dis Ist die rue
 StAed elnes christllichen
 Mitbrudrdes dieser
 GemeInde namens
 henrich Stattler. Ist
 Geböhren Im Jahr christe
 1706 und starb den 16
 September 1763. Sein
 Ganses alter War
 57 Jahr. Ich habe
 lust abzuschneiden und
 bei christns zu sein
 welches auch viel besser
 wer.

Hier Ruhet der
 Leichnam des
 verstorbenen
 Henrich Stattlers
 Er wurde geböhren im
 Jahr 1732. Verlies das
 Zeitliche 1780, den
 9ten May Seines
 Alters 48 Jahr.

Hier
 ruhen die Gebeine von
 Catharina Stettler
 gewesene Ehe Frau von
 Heinrich Stetler
 Sie wurde geböhren den 9 November
 1738
 und Starb den 14 September
 1830.
 brachte ihr alter auf 91 Jahre
 10 Monate und 5 Tage.

Hier
 ruhen die Gebeine
 eines verstorbenen mitbruders
 namens
 Christian Stettler.
 Er wurde geböhren den 3ten tag
 February im Jahr unsers Herrn
 1741,
 und ist gestorben den 5ten tag De-
 cember im Jahr 1813, sein gan-
 ztes alter war 72 Jahr 10
 Monathe und 2 Tage.

Hier
 ruhen die Ge-
 beine der verstorbenen
 Catharina Elesabetha
 Stettler
 gewesene Ehefrau von
 Christian Stettler.
 Sie wurde geböhren den
 20 sten August im Jahr
 1746
 und ist gestorben den 3ten
 Tag November im Jahr
 1826
 ihres alters 80 Jahre 2
 Monath und 14 Tage.

Dem
Andenken an
Benjamin Schneider
gewidmet von seiner zurueckgebliebenen
Witwe und Tochter. Er war
geboren den 10ten May 1757
und wurde nach einem 23 Jährigen
Ehestande hier bei den Grüber seines
Sohnes und Enkels
beerdigt den 6ten February 1804,
elt 46 Jahre 9 Monathe
und 7 Tage.

Hier
ruhen die Gebeine
der verstorbenen
Elisabetha Schneidern,
gewesene Ehefrau des Benjamin
Schneider, sie wurde
geboren den 23ten November
im Jahr 1761 und ist gestorben
den 19ten tag November
im Jahr 1817. Ihres alters
55 Jahre 11 Monathe und
26 Tage
Leichentext Jesaias 56 Capitel
vers 2.

Hier
ruhen die Gebeine
von der verstorbenen
Catharina Mattes,
eine gewesene Ehefrau des Johannes
Mattes, geborne Schwencken. Sie wurde
geboren den 3ten February im Jahr
1790, und ist gestorben den
24ten September 1816,
Sie brachte ihr Alter auf
62 Jahr 7 Monat und
21 Tag.

Notes.

Abraham Groff, a single brother from Goshenhoppen, of Mennonite parents, who had been baptized by Spangenberg in 1745, and who came to Bethlehem in May of 1747, died August 9th, 1748. So wrote Bishop Cammerhoff to Count Zinzendorf, in 1748.

The post offices in New Hanover township are: New Hanover, Faglesville, Layfield, Pleasant Run, and Anie.

Personal.

William J. Buck, of Jenkintown, presented, on the 1st of December, 1894, to Trinity Reformed congregation, at Springfield, Bucks county, the weathercock which surmounted the first church building, from 1763 to 1816.

Brief Notices of Colonial Families.

HIERONIMUS DOTTERER

lived probably within the limits of the present Frederick township, but before it was erected. He was the son of George Philip and Veronica Dotterer, was born in Europe about 1701; married Catharine —; died in November, 1727. The children of Hieronimus and Catharine Dotterer were :

Veronica, born January 7, 1725; married, May 24, 1746, Philip Yost; died December 7, 1798; buried at Reformed and Lutheran Union churchyard, Pottstown, Pa.

Agnes, born February 14, 1727; married Yost Bitting; died November 2, 1785; buried at Leidig's graveyard, Frederick township.

Hieronimus Dotterer was a farmer, on a somewhat large scale for that early time, as is indicated below. He died without a will. On the 16th day of January, 1728, letters of administration upon his estate were granted to his widow, Catharine, who in the meantime, had married Michael Krause. The sureties were John Greathouse, Balthus Fants and Michael Krause. The inventory filed in court bears two endorsements: "Inventory of the Estate of Hieronimus Dodorer, Dec'd, Published 16 Jan'y 1728," and "The Inventory of the Estate of the Widdow Dodoroh," and is as follows :

AN INVENTORY

of the Estate of Uronomuss Dodorer, Deceased, Late of the County of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania.

	£	s	d
1 pair of Leather briches at 5 Shillings	00	05	00
1 homespun Suit of Drugget at 40s	02	00	00
1 Broad Cloth Vest at	00	10	00
1 felt Hatt at	00	01	06
1 Pair of Spatter Dashes at	00	02	00
1 Mare and a horse Colt at	06	00	00
1 Black Horse at 5 Pound	05	00	00
1 Chestnut colloured Mare at 5 Pound	05	00	00
1 Bay horse at 5 pound ten Shillings	05	10	00
1 Brindle Cow at 2 pound 15 Shillings	02	15	00
1 Bay Colt at	02	00	00
1 Black Colt at	01	05	00
1 Red Cow at	02	05	00
1 Red Heifer at	02	00	00
1 Spotted Heifer at	01	10	00
3 sheep at	00	18	00
3 Piggs at	00	09	00

1 Plow and Plow Tackling at	01 08 00
1 Saddle and two Bridles at	00 10 00
to a Dutch Addez and a broad ax at	00 09 00
1 Grubbing and 2 rings and 5 wedges at	00 08 06
1 Ax and bread trough and a Drawing Knife at	00 05 06
1 Iron Pott at	00 13 00
1 Little Iron Pott at	00 05 00
1 half Barrel at	00 01 06
1 Little Cagg at	00 01 00
a Cutting Box and Knife at	00 10 00
5 Bushels of Barley at	00 15 02
40 Bushels of unthreshed wheat at	04 16 08
15 Bushels of Clean Wheat at	02 00 00
the Green Corn and the Improvements	
56 Pounds	56 00 09
18 Pound in Money	18 00 00
6 Pound due to the Estate	06 00 00
	128 09 00

A true and Perfect Account Given by us John Pawling and William Woodley Appraisers of the said Estate as Witness our hands this 4th day of January 1727-8.

JNO. PAWLING

WILLIAM WOEDLE

JOHN JACOB SCHRACK.

John Jacob Schrack came from Germany in 1717, and settled in Providence township, west of Perkiomen creek. He brought with him his wife, Eva Rosina, and four children. He was a Lutheran, and joined with others of the New Hanover, Providence and Philadelphia congregations, in 1733, in commending persons sent to Europe to collect money to build churches in Pennsylvania, and in 1735-'39, in urging the ecclesiastical authorities in Germany to send a suitable preacher to serve these congregations. Muhlenberg came in the fall of 1742 in response to these petitions. Schrack died in the early part of the same year. He was sixty-three years of age.

Muhlenberg landed at Philadelphia on Thursday, November 25, 1742. The following Sunday he preached at New Hanover, and on Monday, the 29th, he writes in his diary: "Three elders of the congregation accompanied me nine miles down to New Providence, for the purpose of conferring with the deacons here, and stopped with the widow Schrack, whose husband, a deacon, and one of those who often petitioned the Rev. Mr. Ziegenhagen for a minister, died the past summer."

John Jacob Schrack was naturalized in the year 1729. He kept a public house, called the Trap, which gave the name to the village, which is retained to the present day. His widow, and afterwards his sons, continued the public house, which was widely known.

In the church register of the Lutheran church at the Trappe is the Schrack family record, placed there probably by Rev. John Casper Steever, the predecessor of Muhlenberg.

The children of John Jacob and Eva Rosina Schrack were:

(BORN IN GERMANY.)

John Joseph, born October 9, 1712; baptized; naturalized in 1729 or 1730.

Philip, born January 21, 1714; baptized; married Maria —. They had issue: Jacob, born November 29, 1740, and baptized by Rev. Mr. Dylander, December 11, 1740; John, born May 31, 1742, and baptized by Minister Currie (of St. James Episcopal church, Perkiomen) June 27, 1742; Henry, born February 5, 1744, and baptized March 5, 1744; Maria, baptized April 17, 1748; Philip, born November 3, 1750, and baptized April 1, 1750, Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg and his wife, Anna Maria, being the sponsors. Maria, wife of Philip Schrack, was buried September 23, 1766, aged fifty-one years.

Eva Barbara, born May 1, 1716; baptized; married, December 9, 1735, John George Cressman (Johann Georg Crössmann).

(BORN AT SEA.)

Maria, born at sea October 26, 1717; baptized at the Swedish church, Philadelphia, January 12, 1718, ("ist auf der See geboren d. 26 October, 1717, und zu Philadelphia, in der Schwedischen Kirche getauft worden den 12. Januar, 1718"); married, December 11, 1740, John Adam Simon Kun. Her name is given in the record of marriage as Anna Maria Savina Schrack.

(BORN IN PENNSYLVANIA.)

John Jacob, born April 8, 1724; baptized; married, March 22, 1750, Maria Elizabeth Mühlhahn.

Catharine, born July 17, 1726; bapti

ed ; married, June 20, 1753, Hugh Bradford, who was buried June 1, 1756, at the Trappe Lutheran churchyard.

Christian, born October 4, 1727 ; baptized.

Elizabeth, born April 13, 1729 ; baptized.

John Nicholas, born June 23, 1730 ; baptized.

Widow Eva Rosina Schrack died October 19, 1756. She was a native of the imperial city of Ulm ; married John Jacob Schrack in 1711. Her age was sixty-eight years and six months. At her funeral sermons were preached in the German and English languages ; the German text was Ephesians 5 : 15, 16 ; the English, Hebrews 9 : 27. ✓

HENRY BITTING.

Henry Bitting, of Freinsheim, a small town in the Palatinate on the Rhine, desiring to better his fortunes, determined to migrate, with his wife and children, to the New World. Before doing so, however, he obtained a certificate from the church and civil authorities of his home, declaring him and his to be persons of good character, trustworthy, and free to go where they will, and asking for them the kind offices of all Christian people. A passport, of this import, was given him on the 24th of April, 1723, by the Burgomaster. An extract from the Reformed church-book, showing the birth and baptism of Henry Bitting's children, was given him, on the 25th of April, 1723, by John Adam Schaeffer, at that time Evangelical Reformed minister at Freinsheim. From the church record, now deposited in the town hall of Freinsheim, a representative of THE PERKIOMEN REGION obtained this information concerning the children of Henry Bitting and Anna Catharine his wife :

Martin (this name is not on the church book.)

Anna Sofie, born November 22, 1699.

Johann Ludwig, born in 1702.

Anna Katharina born March 9, 1704.

Henrich, born December 20, 1705.

Anna Dorothea Elisabetha, born March 7, 1708.

Johann Peter, born October 5, 1710.

Justus, born July 2, 1713.

Johanne Juliane, born April 5, 1715.

The name in the church record is spelled Böttig and Pettig. Henry Bitting held the office of Rath's-Diener (tipstaff.) He brought his family to Pennsylvania in 1723. In 1734 he was in the list of taxables of Hanover township, the owner of one hundred acres of land.

Martin Bitting was born in Freinsheim, probably before the opening of the church records there, which escaped destruction at the hands of invaders. July 27, 1727, he bought one hundred acres of land in Hanover township, bounded by lands of John Steger, Valentine Geiger and John Renberger. His occupation at this time was that of a miller. March 12, 1738, he purchased forty-one and a half acres adjoining his other land ; and March 3, 1752, one hundred and sixty-six acres seventy perches, also adjoining. In 1734 he was naturalized. In 1742 he applied for license to keep a public house at his dwelling place located in Hanover township, on the new road between Yoder's mill and the Great road to Philadelphia by way of Farmer's mill ; he was half way between Yoder's mill and Garret Dehaven's, a distance of twenty-five miles, in which there was no house of entertainment. He died in 1756. His wife's name was Margaret. Their children were : Ludwig ; Anna Catharine, born February 10, 1728, married Adam Hillegas, died February 25, 1810 ; Adam, confirmed at Falkner Swamp Reformed church, at Whitsuntide, 1750, aged 18 ; Sophia, confirmed at the same place at Easter, 1749, aged 15 ; Anthony, who died July 13, 1818, aged seventy-five years two months four days. Martin Bitting's widow was buried September 18, 1780.

Ludwig Bitting, born in 1702, married Levina Boehm, daughter of Rev. J. Philip Boehm. He was naturalized in 1734. He was taxed in Hanover township in 1734, but owned no land. In 1749, he was a resident of Lower Milford township, Bucks county. He was a member of Great Swamp Reformed church. He represented Northampton county in the Assembly, 1758-'60. He made his will

September 25, 1771 His wife's name in this instrument is given as Elizabeth, indicating that his first wife had died and he had married a second time. He had nine children, whose names were : Ludwig ; Henry ; Antony ; Philip ; Peter ; Anna Maria, wife of Andrew Graber ; Elizabeth Dorothea, wife of Gabriel Klein ; Mary Catharine ; and Christina, wife of Franz Leydich, of Frederick township.

Henry Bitting, born December 20, 1705, settled near Saucon ("Sackung.") In the register of the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia is recorded the marriage, Eleventh month, 14th, 1744, under a license obtained from the civil authorities, of Henry Bitting and Katharine Riess. On the 3d day of December, 1747, Henry Bitting died. During his illness, namely on the 2d day of December he declared his will, verbally, to Alexander Dieffenderfer and Nicholas Wolfahrt, and before the same was reduced to writing he died. Subsequently, the substance of his will was probated before Jacob Reiff, at Salford, and filed with the Register General; and in accordance therewith the three brothers of the deceased,—Martin, Ludwig, and Jost Bitting—were appointed administrators. He left his wife, Catherine, and too children. An inventory of his property was made and appraised by Jacob Wetzel and David Owen, dated Upper Milford, Bucks county, Pa., February 6, 1748. It included : The improvement, £100. 0. 0 ; Books of Divinity, £0. 15. 0 ; 3 working horses, 2 mares, 2 colts, £16. 0. 0 ; 10 sheep, £2. 10. 0 ; 4 milch cows £11 ; 2 heifers, £4 ; 10 young cattle £9. The land was not clear of debt ; and therefore payments on this account were made : to Lynford Lardner for ye Proprietaries £52. 0. 0 ; also to the same, in full for ye Land, £12. 8. 4 ; for return of ye Land 15s. ; William Peters, advice, 10s. ; ye Secretary, 5s. 2d. ; for ye Patent, £1. 6. 0 ; Recording ye Patent, 7s. 6d. Also, the following : paid ye minister for his attendance, 7s. 6d. ; for Rum at ye Funeral, &c., £1. 6. 8 ; Wm. Atkinson collector of Excise, £3. 0. 2 ; Anna Maria Bitting, 4s. ; Philip Compass, ye Indian, £1. 15. 10.

Catharine, widow of Henry Bitting, married Jacob Schaeffer. The children of Henry and Catharine Bitting were : Catherine, afterwards the wife of Frederick Laubach ; Magdalena, who married Adam Engelhart.

Justus Bitting, born July 2, 1713, was generally known as Jost Bitting in America. He married Agnes Dotterer, daughter of Hieronimus Dotterer, of Falkner Swamp. In 1743, he united with the Moravians. He lived in New Hanover township. He died December 25, 1801 ; his wife Agnes died November 2, 1785 ; they are buried at Leidig's private burying ground. Their children were : Henry ; Joseph ; Peter, married Catharine Ickes, widow of Michael Ickes ; Sophia, married Isaac Bechtel ; Rebecca married (first) John Mintz, (second) Jacob Liebegut ; Rachel married Peter Acker ; Mary, married George Bechtel ; Annie married (first) —Allenbach, (second) David Griffith ; John, born July 6th, 1754, married Elizabeth Riegner, died May 27, 1812 ; Ludwig, born October 24, 1759, married Anna Gertrude Scheffy, died April 3, 1829 ; Philip, married Magdalena Zoller. Mary Bitting, daughter of Jost Bitting, wife of George Bechtel, was born 1741, and died 1818. George Bechtel was born August 14, 1741, and died July 20, 1816.

Old-Time News.

WHY THEY LEFT THEIR NATIVE LAND.

Pennsylvania Gazette, October 5, 1732 : Wesel on the Rhine, May 28,—Four Days ago passed by this Place eleven large Vessels with People of the Palatinate and elsewhere, Men, Women and Children, who by hard Usage, intolerable Servitude, and Religious Grievances, have been constrained to leave their native Country, to go to settle in the English Colonies in America. They are to take Shipping in Holland.

FATHER OF TWENTY-FOUR CHILDREN.

Pennsylvania Staatsbote, June 14, 1772 : Am 3ten dieses monats ist Mr. Michael Reyer von Goschenhoppen, in Philadelphia Caunty, im 86sten jahr seines alters gestorben. Er war dreymal verheirathet, und mit der erste frau hatte er 10, mit der zweyten 6, und mit der letztern 8 kinder ; in allem 24 kinder.

Acrostic.

Alone, he started at the break of day,
Before the stars had set, and ere the sun
Rose o'er the hill-tops, to make plain the way;
And, wearied oft he stopped and asked each one,
'Had aught been heard of where his treasure
lay?'

At which the heedless, laughing, answered,
"Nay."

Men, sordid, said, 'T were better to have done
His search wherein no profit could be won."
Cheered by fond memories of men long dead,
At last in garrets where the spiders wove
Secure he found the "Christopher Saur" he sought.
So, while the twilight gathers round his head,
Each hour more precious grows his treasure trove,
Like joys by some hard self-denial bought.

ISAAC R. PENNEPACKER.

At Sunset.

The winter sun sinks slowly in the sky
To touch each passing cloud with sunset glow.
All hushed are winter winds where brown leaves
lie

Across the meadows, sere and dead, to show
That summer days are gone. Leaves have re-
mained,

Like withered fancies in the heart contained.

The flow of Perkiomen, still and strong,

Is passing in a steady stream below.

So placidly it seems to move along,

That only round the huge stone piers a flow

Of rippled surface seems to come and go:

A hidden hand might trouble waters so.

Two centuries ago the silent stream

Was Pah-ke-homa in the Indian tongue.

When green, wooded hills hid the sunset beam,

The deer was hunted, and the wild bird sung.

Where hemlock-spruce was the sheltering shade,

Pahkehoma a faithful mirror made.

The woods are gone. Look on each well-farmed
field,

Where six generations during years of toil

Compelled the stubborn earth to gladly yield

The hardy harvester his well earned spoil.

The strange, wild beauty of the past has fled,

To leave us peace and plenty here instead.

No sound disturbs the air, and silence sweet

Rests over Perkiomen's rolling hills.

Upon the stone arch'd bridge I stand to greet

The spirit of the hour. The stream now fills

Its channel quietly; we scarce can dream

How freshets struck the flood-mark of the stream.

The bridge of old-time masonry, intact,

Untouched by passing flood or rising tide,

A monument unshaken, stanch, compact,

Standing so firm and stroug, to prick our pride
Asks us,—Who builds to-day, with conscience
pure,

The sterling structures that shall still endure?

MINERVA WEINBERGER.

Perkiomen Bridge, Collegeville,
Dec. 17th, 1894.

Pig Iron Marketed in 1738-'39.

Solomon K. Grimley, Esq., of Schwenks-
ville, has a number of old receipts and bills
of lading relating to the transportation
of pig iron by teams from the furnaces
in the vicinity of the present Pottstown
to Philadelphia in the Colonial period.
We copy four of these old papers
below.

"The 15th day of March, 1736," says
Mrs. Potts James in the "Potts Memorial,"
"Samuel Nutt and William Bronson
entered into an agreement with John
Potts to carry on their furnace called
Redding, recently built, near Coventry,
and of which they are styled 'jointowners'."
Redding Furnace, therefore, was in Ches-
ter county, opposite the present Pottstown,
and not at the present city of Reading.
As late as 1750 but one house stood on the
site of Reading. The names Abraham
Englee, Abraham Hingle and Abraham
Young all stand, it is stated, for Abraham
Young (who could not write), who drove
Peter Pennepacker's team.

Rec'd Oct. 9th by Peter Pennepackers
Wagon one Tun of Pigg Iron from Reding.

Will Bronson

Recd October 14th, 1738, of Peter Penne-
packer one Tun of Pigg Iron from Reding
furnis by Abraham Englee for

Will Bronson

Received Sepr the 10. 1739, from Anna
& Rebecca Nutt thirty-three Pigs weight
one Tun which I Promise to Deliver unto
White & Taylor, merchants in Philadel-
phia. Witness my hand

his
Abraham [X] Hingle
mark

Test Robt Hogg.

Sep 29, 1739, Received of Anna and Re-
becca Nutt Pigg & Peices which I Promise
to Deliver to John Reynolds in Philadel-
phia. Witness my hand

his
Abraham [X] Young
mark

W 24 = 2 : 2

Our Old People.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE DOLL.

George Doll was born in Bretten, Baden, Germany, December 7, 1813. Anna Longaker, daughter of Abraham and Anna (Smith) Longaker, was born in Linnerick township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1814. They were united in marriage in Philadelphia, September 12, 1837, by Rev. Henry Bibighaus, pastor of the German Reformed church of the Northern Liberties. Mr. Doll was for many years an importer and merchant in Philadelphia, but for some years past he has not been engaged in business. Mr. and Mrs. Doll frequently visit Schwenksville and neighboring points in the Perkiomen valley, for which they have a kindly feeling. They are members of the Reformed church. Mr. Doll is a member of the German Society of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of other associations. He is a generous contributor to hospitals, colleges, churches and benevolent institutions. In his library hangs a framed acknowledgment of one of his benefactions, which portrays the character of the man—his liberality, philanthropy and love of home. It is in these words:

GEEHRTETER HERR DOLL!

Mit Urkunde vom 5. April 1882 hatten Sie die Güte, zum bleibenden Andenken, dass an diesem Tage ein halbes Jahrhundert seit Ihrer Auswanderung nach Nordamerika umflossen sowie in dankbarer und liebevoller Erinnerung an Ihre werthen Eltern, den Betrag von viertausend ein hundert neunzig Mark für die Stadt Bretten zu dem Zwecke zu stiften, dass die Zinsen hieraus zur Anschaffung von gutem und weissen Brod verwendet, und letzteres jeweils an Ostern und Weihnachten für alle Zukunft unter den Armen hiesiger Stadt vertheilt werden soll.

Indem wir die Ehre haben Ihnen hie-mit dankbare Annahme dieser Stiftung, welcher wir den Namen "Georg Doll'sche Stiftung" beilegen, Namens der Stadt Bretten ganz ergebenst anzuzeigen und die pünktliche Erfüllung des Stiftungszweck zusagen, erfüllen wir hiemit zugleich die angenehme Pflicht, für Ehre durch diese edle Handlung wiederholt zum Ausdruck gelangte treue Anhänglichkeit an Ihren Geburtsort den freundlichsten und tiefgefühltesten Dank aus-

zusprechen und Ihnen zugleich besten Grüsse und Glück wünsche aus Ihrer alten Heimath zu übermitteln mit der Versicherung ausgezeichnete Hochachtung und Ergebenheit.

Bretten, den 22 April 1882
Gemeinderath und Armenrath.
[Here follow the names of the city council and overseers of the poor.]

HENRY SCHWEISFORD,

son of Peter and Maria (Bickhard) Schweisford, was born in New Hanover township, March 20, 1809; married (first) Catharine Hunsberger, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Rosenberger) Hunsberger; he married (second) Elizabeth Faust, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Hauck) Faust. By his first marriage nine children were born; by his second, ten. His occupation is farming; he is a member of the Reformed church. He resides near Perkiomenville, in Frederick township.

MRS. MARIA BARTMAN,

widow of Daniel Bartman, and who resides at Spring Mount, was born February 24, 1806. She is the daughter of Wilhelm and Christiana (Detterer) Boyer, of Frederick township. Her husband was the son of Jacob and Sophia (Smith) Bartman. They had ten children: Sophia, wife of Samuel Sassaman; Henry; William, deceased; Daniel and Mary (wife of Conrad Krause), twins; Sarah, wife of Ephraim Samsel; Renben; Catharine, wife of Aaron Freyer; Jacob, deceased; Amelia, deceased. She is of the Lutheran persuasion.

MICHAEL SHOEMAKER

was born in Skippack, September 18, 1807, and married in May, 1828, Elizabeth Lederach. He had for years a store at Lucon, and afterwards kept a public house in Philadelphia, where he now resides. He was one of the organizers of the First Mennonite congregation in Philadelphia.

Where They Came From.

Jacob Markley, a pioneer of Skippack, came from Wimpfen, grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, where he was born July 11, 1701. In Germany the family name was Merkle.

A Stranger's Impressions of the Perkiomen Valley.

A VISIT TO ABRAHAM H. CASSEL.

Rev. H. B. Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon, Pa., one of the editors of the Gospel Messenger, published at Mount Morris, Ill., recently took a trip through a portion of the Perkiomen valley and made a visit to Abraham H. Cassel and his library at Harleysville. This is what he says of the trip in his paper of October 23, 1894 :

Having a desire and a commission to see the far-famed library of Bro. A. H. Cassel, of Eastern Pennsylvania, we, in company with Prof. M. G. and Dr. Brumbaugh, left home on the evening of the 4th inst., and arriving at Philadelphia in the morning, we were ready to take the Perkiomen train at 7.40. After running up the Schuylkill for a number of miles we entered the Perkiomen valley proper. It was one of those mornings when nature enrobes herself in her richest autumnal garb, and, in addition, throws around herself a mantle of spring-time beauty. The Perkiomen creek, or river, is not a large stream, but its banks are pleasantly shaded with large and richly foliated trees, while the winding stream ripples quietly down through its bed in a way that seems lifeful and yet restful. The valley is not large but pretty and productive, and from the appearance of the farms, and the good and substantial-looking houses and barns, we think the farmers must be at home there.

As we rode along, some of the sweeps of vision were grand beyond pen-description. In this valley some of the most important, eventful and decisive scenes of the Revolutionary War were enacted. Here were the headquarters of General Washington during a part of that ever memorable period, and we had the pleasure, at Valley Forge, of seeing the house in which was his home during the winter of that severe struggle for liberty, of which we as a nation are so justly proud.

After a most pleasant ride through the windings of the valley we alighted at Grater's Ford, where we were met by Elder Jacob Conner, and conveyed to the home of the Cassel library. The ride

itself through this rich farming country, amongst the great shocks of unhusked corn and the greening fields of wheat and rye, was an enjoyable one, but our pleasure was greatly enhanced by our driver, who seemed to be overflowing with loving kindness and brotherly affection.

Well, we got there and were very kindly received at this home of antiquities—and he is an antiquarian sure enough! Brother Cassel, we mean,—as full of old books as are his library shelves. He says that he has been an antiquarian from his boyhood up—and from the fruits of his life we justly suppose he is right, as he has a house full of books, pamphlets, papers and manuscripts, some of which are very valuable. He has some very old and rare books and papers, for which, he says, he has been offered their weight in gold. His books are his children, and he knows all about them.

Bro. Cassel has passed his three score years and ten, and the steep of time are growing upon him, but we hope there may be an antiquarian Elisha who may fall in love with the things that were of old, and thus continue the work which he has so nobly begun and carried on.

The Old Trappe Church.

1743—1893. The Old Trappe church; A memorial of the Sesqui-Centennial Service of Augustus Evangelical Lutheran church, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania: Edited by Rev. Ernest T. Kretschmann, Ph.D., Pastor. Published by the Congregation, Philadelphia, 1893. 8 vo, 182 pages.

This is another important contribution to our local history. It begins with a history of the church, by Dr. Kretschmann, who had, in addition to voluminous material heretofore published on the subject, the original church register and minute books to draw from. John Christian Schultze began to labor here about 1732; he was succeeded, a year or two later, by John Casper Stæver, Jr., whose last entry in the church book is in 1735. From 1735 until the arrival of Muhlenberg the congregation depended mainly upon the pastor of the Swedish

church at Morlotton. From Muhlenberg's arrival to the present time, the history of the congregation is well known. A large part of the book is devoted to an account of the sesqui-centennial discourses and biographical sketches of the several pastors. Isaac R. Pennypacker's beautiful poem on The Old Trappe Church is appropriately inserted in the work, but we regret that its author's name is omitted, being given as anonymous. The illustrations are: The Old and New churches; Fac simile of Entries made in the church Register March 8, 1730, by John Casper Stoever, Jr.; Fac-simile of Muhlenberg's entry upon the Register upon taking the Pastorate December 12, 1742; Pastor Muhlenberg Holding Service in the Barn (before the first church was built); the Old Muhlenberg House; the old Trappe church as it appeared from 1763 to 1814; Historic Vessels; Interior of the Old Church; Muhlenberg Family Portraits; Muhlenberg's Passport.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

PHILIP REED.

General Philip Reed died at his residence in Kent county, Maryland, December 12, 1829.—Norristown Free Press.

Gen. Reed was Colonel of the 86th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, in 1808. The 86th Regiment at that time was composed of the enrolled militia within the bounds of Pottsgrove, Douglass, New Hanover, Limerick, Frederick, Upper Hanover, Marlboro, Upper Salford, Lower Salford, Franconia. The first five formed the First Battalion, and their usual place for drill was at the house of Henry Krebs, New Hanover; the latter formed the Second Battalion and frequently met for parade in Sumneytown.

JONES DETWILER.

CAPTAIN MATHIAS SCHEIFFELE.

The Marlborough township company, commanded by Captain Scheiffele, was encamped at Amboy, in the Fall of 1776. The captain had occasion to advertise two runaways from his company. He offered £6, in the Philadelphia Staatsbote, September 10, 1776, for their return to to camp.

Folk-Names of Places.

BY C. Z. WEISER, D. D.

GOSHENHOPPEN.

The region lying partly in Berks, Montgomery and Bucks counties, that is in the angle formed by the three named districts, together with a strip of Lehigh, has been yeled "Goshenhoppen" for a full century. In 1728 it is first written in the public prints. Its orthography was framed by every writer after his own choice. Co wissa-hoppen, Queso-hoppen, Coss-he-hoppa, Coshen-hoppen, Cosha-hopin, Cosche-hoppe and Goshenhoppen, and, it may be, still other specimens may be found.

The German settlers derived it of German origin, but, like Tulpehocken or Conshohocken, it came from Indian source. We are all the more ready to believe this *herkunft*, from the fact that two Indian chiefs contributed to its patronymic, who owned contiguous tracts of land in this latitude. Their names were severally "Enschockhoppi" and "Shakahoppa." Their marks were *Smoke Pipe*, which they invariably attached opposite their names. Until we are better informed, we are disposed to hold fast to this dusky origin. It embraces a tract extending from Treichlerville to Sumneytown, north and south, and from the Bucks county line to the Perkiomen, east and west. It covers a region rather than a township or country. The only part which retains a part of the old name is Hoppenville.

Daughters of the Revolution.

The Daughters of the American Revolution met at Norristown on December 17th, and established the Valley Forge Chapter of Montgomery county. The following officers were selected:

Regent—Mrs. Anna M. Holstein.

Vice Regent—Mrs. Charles Hunsicker.

Secretary—Miss Catherine Corson.

Treasurer—Mrs. Joseph Fornance.

Registrar—Miss Nina Read.

Historian—Mrs. Hugh McInnes.

The society is a national one with subordinate organizations in most of the States. It is composed of members whose ancestors actively participated in the Revolutionary War.

Vol. 1. No. 5. JANUARY, 1895.

Price, \$1.00 per Annum.

The Perkiomen Region,

Past and Present.

Edited by HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Issued by
Perkiomen Publishing Company,
P. O. Box 316, Philadelphia.

Valley Forge Park.

The State of Pennsylvania is in a fair way of becoming the owner of the Revolutionary camp grounds at Valley Forge for a public park. The Commission appointed to acquire the land has taken two hundred and seventeen and a half acres, at an aggregate cost of \$29,578. The Commission recommends the purchase of two hundred and fifty acres in addition, at an estimated cost of \$50,000. As the smaller area comprises substantially the ground needed, there may be objection to the enlargement of the park and the increased expense. On the other hand, the outlay of \$80,000 to \$100,000—the cost of the more extensive territory—is a mere trifle for the wealthy Keystone State. The National Government should have purchased the historic ground; but failing to do so, it is a graceful act on the part of our State to perform the patriotic duty.

IN THE HEART OF THE BITTER-ROOT MOUNTAINS is the title of a work by A. L. A. Himmelwright, C. E., a native of Milford Square. It is the authorized account of the sport and subsequent trials and adventures of a party of hunters known in the press as the Carlin hunting party—who, in search of big game, penetrated the Clearwater country of eastern Idaho, one of the roughest and most inaccessible regions of the temperate zones, embracing an area larger than the State of West Virginia and containing within its confines not a single permanent habitation. An expensive equipment, consisting of

riding and pack animals, camping paraphernalia, provisions, arms, etc., was required for the expedition. Their return was delayed by a protracted rain-storm, and impeded by a sick man—the cook. It was found, to their dismay, that the snow was too deep in the mountains to return with their horses. The passage down the Kooskooskee river was the only alternative. The construction of rafts delayed the party over a month. Meanwhile, their friends were tortured with fears for their safety. Four military expeditions were sent to their relief, and after battling with the snows for two weeks one of these was forced to return and the others had penetrated only a short distance into the wilderness. When the rescue of the party was almost despaired of, they were finally met coming down the Kooskooskee on foot by one of the relief expeditions.

This is a book of thrilling interest. It contains 280 pages, 12mo., with 27 illustrations from photographs, and a new map. Price, \$1.50, postpaid. Single copies may be obtained from A. L. A. Himmelwright, Box 721, Middletown, Conn.

WILLIAM PENN IN AMERICA, by William J. Buck, issued some years ago, relates the particular portion of the subject's life which he spent in Pennsylvania. It has a value in this respect to students of our State history over other works devoted to the founder. Mr. Buck's object was to show as far as possible the every-day movements of Penn while here. This

work, with several others by the same author, is noticed in Allibone's Dictionary of Authors. Only three hundred copies were printed, of which a score or so remain unsold, which may be obtained upon application to the author, whose address is Jenkintown, Pa.

Pay Roll of the Revolution.

From one of the account books of Benjamin Markley, of New Hanover township, is taken the appended list of payments made to soldiers in October, 1781. On the back of the account was written: "Received of Peter Richards, October 10, 1781, for Paying of Soldiers £28 10 0." Peter Richards was a sub-lieutenant for Philadelphia county at that time. Benjamin Markley was, in 1780, (and probably in 1781) captain of the fourth company of Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Bitting's Battalion (the Fourth), Philadelphia County Militia; John Smith was lieutenant of the company.

Oct. 12, 1781, paid to Henry Sackman	£	7	6
15 paid to Simon Burger	1	2	6
paid to Jacob Kuglar	15	0	
paid to Barnhard Dotrer			
Black [smith]	3	9	
paid to David Brough	5	7½	
paid to Quarter Master			
Wise	1	10	0
do	0	7	6
paid to James Bugland	3	9	
paid to Jacob Henry	3	9	
paid to Isaac Henry by			
Jacob	3	9	
paid to John Smith Liet	1	10	0
paid to Jacob Zimmerman	3	9	
paid to Henry Sell	3	9	
paid to Barnhard Gilbert	3	9	
paid to Martin Bouman	3	9	
paid to G. Henry Snyder	1	0	
do	7	6	
paid to Peter Bare	7	6	
paid to Michael Helbord	3	9	
George Royer & Jacob			
Sheif	7	6	
Jno Ole & Benjn Sell	7	6	
Ludwick Bender & Mich			
Fredk	7	6	
Jacob Royer & Jacob Long	7	6	
Jacob & Jno Beltz	7	6	
Christian Zollar & Jacob			
Teany	7	6	
Jacob Hering & Fredk			
Miller	7	6	
Geroge Rider & Ventel			
Pry	7	6	
Fredk Bingham & Conrad			
Defenbocke	7	6	
Peter Bitting & Mardin			
Strous	7	6	
Peter Lower 30s.			
Thos Lord 2s.			

Valentine Geiger.

NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP'S FIRST SETTLER.

Valentine Geiger was born in 1685, in Germany, where he married the daughter of a Lutheran clergyman. He accompanied his father-in-law to Pennsylvania in 1717. He purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land in Falkner Swamp from John Henry Sprogell, under an agreement dated April 16, 1718. The land was laid out and surveyed by Henry Pannebacker. The consideration was £50 in money, and £3 rent yearly until the principal was paid. He settled upon this tract, which was located near the land upon which New Hanover Lutheran church was afterwards built. He was the first settler in New Hanover township. Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, in one of his reports to his principals at Halle says he was "der erste Anbauer des Amtes." In his youth he had received a fair education in Germany, and he had been instructed in the doctrines of the Evangelical (Lutheran) church. His father-in-law, (whose name is not given) held religious services for the beginners of the colony for several years. When Muhlenberg arrived in 1742, Valentine Geiger was one of the elders of New Hanover Lutheran congregation, which office he continued to hold until his death in 1762.

In 1726 Valentine Geiger met with a misfortune, by the total destruction by fire of his home in the new country. At the session of the Supreme Court held September 25, 26 and 27, 1740, he was naturalized. In 1734 his name appears in the tax list of Hanover township as the owner of one hundred acres of land, but he was still the owner of his original purchase, as is shown by the following receipt for rent:

Received of Valentine Geiger the Sum of four Pounds fifteen Shillings in Part of the Rent for 250 Acres of land bought at £20 per hundred in the Year 1718, Received by me this twentieth Day of June 1737.

John Henry Sprogell.

The two hundred and fifty acre tract was described in the agreement of April 16, 1718, as follows: Beginning at a post

by a corner of Antonius Hinckle, thence northeast 625 perches to the line of John Henry Sprogell's other land; thence by the same northwest 64 perches to a heap of stones by a corner of Hans Jurg Warner, thence by said Warner's land southwest 625 perches to a white oak in the line of Peter Conrad's land; thence southeast 64 perches to the place of beginning.

Owing to the loss by fire of the agreement between Geiger and Sprogell it became necessary to take action to protect the title to his land. John Henry Sprogell meanwhile had died, making this somewhat difficult. On March 16, 1747, came before John Potts, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of Philadelphia county, Valentine Geiger, who said that his copy of the agreement of April 16, 1718, between himself and John Henry Sprogell, was, in the year 1726, lost in the Flames when his house was totally consumed by Fire. Under date of February 18, 1747, Johanna Christiana Sprogell, widow of John Henry Sprogell, Junior, acknowledged that she found a Writing or Indenture of Agreement among the papers of John Henry Sprogell, Senior, deceased, her father-in-law, of the date April 16, 1718, and of the character above described, between Valentine Geiger and John Henry Sprogell. Balzer Hoover and John Campbell witnessed the signature of (written in German) Johanna Christiana Sprogell, witwe.

Valentine Geiger's home became the nucleus of a new and rapidly developing settlement. It was located in the heart of the fertile Falkner Swamp, in the central and best part of the great tract granted by William Penn to the Frankfort Land Company, but of which John Henry Sprogell had, meanwhile, by means legal if not altogether unquestionable, obtained possession. It was plenteously watered and thickly wooded. Two churches, a Lutheran and a Reformed, were soon built. Sprogell and his agents at Philadelphia sent numerous settlers who established themselves permanently upon the desirable land. An officer of the church, prosperous in business and the pioneer, Geiger was a man of note

in the community. He was fairly well educated, temperate, courteous and liberal. He had a pleasing face and did not worry over the troubles of life, but was content with things as they came. Before the arrival of Muhlenberg, it would appear, his wife died. He married a second time; again the daughter of a clergyman, but the second ministerial father-in-law was "one of the sort," so Muhlenberg derisively says, "made in this country." The Christian name of this wife was Maria Elizabeth, but her family name is not recorded.

Valentine Geiger died in December, 1762. Pastor Muhlenberg at his decease was absent at Philadelphia, but was sent for and officiated at the funeral. An uncommonly large number of persons was present. He was seventy-seven years old, forty-five of which he lived in this country. He was the father of fourteen children, ten of whom survived him.

His widow, Maria Elizabeth Geiger, was appointed administratrix of the estate. September 17, 1764, Frederick Antes, Henry Dearing, Jr., and Thomas Evans, were appointed to examine the accounts and they reported a balance in her hands of £217 5 2. Concerning the children of Valentine Geiger, the following is gleaned from church records and other sources:

Anthony, born February 8, 1717; married November 25, 1746, at New Hanover, Barbara Geiger; was buried April 11, 1753, aged thirty-five years. He resided in Douglass township, Philadelphia (now Berks) county, at the time of his death.

Christopher, was named an executor in his brother Anthony's will dated April 7, 1753. He married, in a few weeks after this date, Anthony's widow, Barbara—so the church records indicate. They had a son, Anthony, born April 26, 1754, and baptized August 11, 1754.

Valentine married in May, 1747, under a license, Sarah Wittatue (or Wedetoo,) widow. Issue: Jacob, born 1748 or '49. Mary Elizabeth, born November, 9, 1750; John Anthony, born May 1, 1753; John Valentine, born May 14, 1755; Sarah, born December 14, 1758. January 19, 1764, Sarah, wife of Valentine Geiger, was buried. James Wedetoo and Mary

Wedetoo were Valentine Geiger's step-children.

Maria Margaretha, confirmed a member of New Hanover Lutheran church Sunday after Easter, 1746; married March 10, 1747, John Stapleton. They had : Elizabeth, born May 15, 1748.

Anna Barbara, confirmed a member of New Hanover Lutheran church April 21, 1754; married November 4, 1755, at Germantown, by the Lutheran pastor, to George Kast, widower.

John, born about 1742; confirmed May 14, 1758, aged sixteen ; married Elizabeth ———.

John Henry, born March 28, 1744; confirmed, May 14, 1758.

Benjamin, born March 8, 1748; May 5, 1764, asked Orphans' Court for a guardian, when Diedrich Bucher was appointed; married Elizabeth ———. They had : John Benjamin, born February 1, 1777, and baptized April 3, 1777.

Jacob, born about 1749; confirmed June 17, 1764, aged fifteen.

Notes.

Entry in Old Trappe Lutheran church record, December 10, 1755 : "Ist der junge Peter Peters, der von Virginia wegen der Indianer hieher geflohen, war begraben. Text, Psal. 116 : 6-9."

The post offices in Frederick township are: Frederick, Obelisk, Zieglerville, Delphi, Spring Mount, and Perkiomenville.

Daniel Hiester, the immigrant, besides conducting his tannery, made tiles at his place in Upper Salford township. He also made the bricks of which his mansion was built in 1757. Heinrich Bierman was another tile-maker, about 1725 to 1730 on the east side of Perkiomen creek, in the vicinity of the present Schwenksville. Solomon K. Grimley, of Schwenksville, has specimens of the work of both of these mechanics of the early times. He says: "In shape and form they are nearly alike, but in color they differ; the Bierman tile looks reddish, while that of Hiester is yellowish."

Abraham Gerhart was appointed, March 29, 1813, by Governor Snyder,

Justice of the Peace for District No. 4, of Montgomery county, composed of Lower Salford, Towamensin, and Franconia townships. Abraham H. Cassel, of Harleysville, has the commission.

Entertaining Indian Chiefs in 1731.

James Steel, for the Proprietaries' government, made the following disbursements for the expenses connected with a visit of Indian chiefs to Philadelphia. His account is dated 6th month 18th, 1731.

For 7 days & Nights Entertainment of Sosoonan, Checallamy, Pisquetam, his wife & young kinsman	£ 2 12 6
for 7 Nights pasturage and feeding wth oats for five horses	1 15 0
for 8 horse Shoes put on their Horses	6 8
for 12 Galls Rum at 3s. 5d. $\frac{7}{8}$ gall.	2 1 0
for 4—3 Gallon Caggs to hold the Rum	10 0
for a gun to Sosoonan [this entry is cancelled]	
for a Saddle to him	1 12 0
for a Hat to him	
for Cash supplyd him ten Shillings $\frac{7}{8}$ J. L. ord ^r	10 0
for Ditto pd Nich Scull for Checallamy his expences when last in Town	7 6
for making Coats for Sosoonan and Pisquetam and lining and Trimmings paid John McComb	3 9 9
	£ 13 4 5

Musical Triumphs of a Young American in Paris.

Professor Albertus Shelley, a scion of the Shelley and Hiester families, is thus referred to in the account of the celebration of the twentieth sixth anniversary of the Paris Y. M. C. A. in the New York Herald, Paris edition, December 5, 1894: "Mr. Shelley, a young American, a grandson of the late Dr. Shelley, who holds the Dresden Conservatory diploma, played some violin voluntaries in a manner that elicited continued rounds of applause from the large assemblage present."

Assessment of Frederick Township for 1776.

COMMUNICATED BY WILLIAM J. BUCK.

[We regard the subjoined list of taxables as possessing great interest. Everything pertaining to the days of 1776 is of historic value. The paper has the merit of being official, and on that account has an augmented importance. Mr. Buck obtained this document by mere chance while making historical researches. He writes: "I presume it is now nearly ten years ago that I accidentally discovered an assessment of Frederick township in 1776. It will now come in very good for your undertaking, and must rank with your most invaluable papers as yet unpublished."]

GEORGE WEIKERT,.....Assessor.

LEONARD BOYER,.....Collector.

Caspar Achenbach, one cow.

Frederick Antes, Esquire, 250 acres. 6 horses, 7 cows, 9 sheep, grist and saw mill,
one servant, £32 17 8. Pays an annuity to his mother.

Francis Bard, 3 acres, one cow.

Samuel Bertolet, 1 horse.

Conrad Bickhard, 20 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.

Andrew Boyer, 2 horses, 2 cows.

George Boyer, 200 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows; cripple and 7 children.

Henry Boyer, 60 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

Henry Boyer, Jr., 165 acres, 1 horse, 5 cows.

Leonard Boyer, collector, 275 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows.

Philip Boyer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

Philip Boyer, Jr., 175 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.

William Boyer, 60 acres, 1 servant, 2 horses, 3 cows.

Philip Brown, tailor, 2 cows.

Jacob Christman, 160 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.

Andrew Conrad, 1 cow.

Catharine Deem, for Jacob Grubb's estate, 16 acres.

Peter Dehaven, single.

George Derr, weaver, 1 cow.

Jacob Detwiler, 200 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows, grist and saw mill.

Conrad Dotterer, 250 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

John Dotterer.

Michael Dotterer, 220 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows; maintains his parents.

Peter Faust, 28 acres, 2 cows, 7 children.

Susanna Frey, widow, 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.

Charles Fuchs, 1 cow.

John Geist, single.

Mathias Geist, 150 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

George Gilbert, 1 cow.

George Gougler, 150 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

Conrad Grob, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

John Hartenstein, 1 horse, 2 cows.

John Heebner, 150 acres, 1 horse.

John Heebner, 200 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.

Philip Heebner, single.

John Herger, 128 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.

John Hildebeitel, 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.

Adam Hollobush, 125 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.

Christian Hollobush, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

Dorothy Hollobush, widow, 50 acres, 7 cows.

Henry Hollobush, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

Jost Hollobush, one cow.

Peter Hofstat, 1 horse, 2 cows.

Elias Horst, 20 acres, 1 cow.

Jacob Houch, 100 acres, old and infirm.

Peter Honch, 140 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

John Hummel, 1 horse, 1 cow.

George Kehl, 2 cows.

Mathias Kern, 125 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, and grist mill.

Frederick Koons.

Michael Koons, 170 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows.

Godfrey Koppes, 1 horse, 2 cows.

Jacob Kratzer, 1 horse, 2 cows.

George Krause, 1 horse, 1 cow.

Henry Krause, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

Henry Krause, Jr., 140 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

Michael Krause, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, $\frac{1}{2}$ a grist mill, aged, and a crippled son and childish wife.

Michael Krause, single.

Francis Leidig, 170 acres, 2 horses, 7 cows

John Philip Leydich, minister, 2 horses, 3 cows.

William Lick, 1 cow.

George Michael, 275 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.

Peter Milhof, 1 cow.

Peter Minner.

George Moyer, 25 acres. 1 horse, 2 cows; a cripple.

Frédéric Nebel.

George Nyce, Sr., 260 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, 1 negro.

Joseph Nyce, single.

Zachariah Nyce, 145 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, 1 negro.

John Reary, 1 cow.

John Reimer, 130 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows.

Ludwig Reimer, 130 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

Peter Roshong, 1 cow.

Henry Sassaman, 150 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

Abraham Schæffer, 1 horse, 2 cows.

Ludwig Schüttler 180 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows.

George Schwenk, 200 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows.

George Shill, 73 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.

George Smith, shoemaker, 140 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows, rents of Charles Fuchs.

Henry Smith, 140 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.

Widow Smith, (John Smith's Estate) 140 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

Christian Stetler, 125 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.

Henry Stetler, potter, 1 servant, 130 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows.

Jacob Stetler, 125 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

David Underkoffler.

Jacob Underkoffler, 300 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows.

Jacob Underkoffler, Jr., 1 horse, 1 cow.

John Ulrich, 1 horse, 2 cows.

Andrew Weidman, 100 acres, 2 horses 2 cows.

George Weidman, innkeeper, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

George Weikert, assessor, 375 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows, grist and saw mill, 1 servant.

Andrew Werner, 2 cows.

Henry Werner, smith, 3 cows.

Peter Werner, 50 acres, 2 cows; old and infirm.

John Yost, 200 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.

John Yost, Jr., single.

Charles Zeller, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

Jacob Zieber, 60 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.

John Zieber, 190 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows.

Autumn Leaves.

To spend the sunshine of an October day out under the open sky is most inspiring and invigorating. The most vivid beauty of the autumn was present when we walked along the tributaries of the Perkiomen near the village of Sumneytown. This village, nestled at the feet of the surrounding hills, is a most hospitable place. It was in its prime in the old-time days of stage coaches, when Sumneytown was an important stopping place.

The fair sky, the glorious sunshine lured us out over the meadows; crossing a foot-log we were adjured to keep steady by the story of a weighty individual who, becoming nervous in crossing this precarious bridge, fell into the stream and threatened disaster to her own individuality and to the tiny stream.

Upon climbing the steep hill all around us, was a scene of indescribable beauty, brightness and peace. The autumn leaves added every possible tint of brown and green and gold and red. The pines, the cedars and the hemlocks furnished a background or setting.

Here at the top of the hill were the boulders that furnished the material for the work in Belgian blocks, which patiently persists in reducing these rocky problems of the agriculturist to material for city streets.

Scrambling over the pile of rocks and filing along the narrow foot-path, we came to the other side of the hill, and voices and echoes of a popular song greeted our ears. As we came to the roadway the East Swamp creek was before us. The stone piers of a county bridge were being erected. A derrick was slowly raising the ponderous masses of rock. The stream was turned aside from its channel, and the excavations gave us an opportunity to see the sub-strata of the

stream bed. A spirit of languor seemed to pervade the troop of workmen. Carriages passed through the dangerous ford. When a carriage would come in sight the workmen would say to each other, "Here comes the engineer." Their frolicsome spirits and desultory movements were owing to the absence of the master mason.

On crossing another foot-bridge we came to the ruins of an old mill—ruins that have survived many a season of autumn leaves. It was quite picturesque. The large, old-fashioned wheel, the tumbling cascade, the substantial stone structure with decayed and mossy woodwork, tell of an industry that has left the valley. For the raising of flax, and the subsequent manufacture of linseed oil, has long been relinquished. A deserted house near by, evidently of the same period, is so redolent of mustiness that it seems to hint of other horrors than the process of vegetable decay.

Climbing up the hill behind the house, we saw more operations in Belgian blocks. When we exclaimed at seeing a huge mound with old-fashioned flowers growing on top, one of the workmen, saluting us, said, "That's what we Philadelphia folks call a Dutch oven." On going down to examine we found it in good repair, almost tempting us to experiment in a test of its baking powers. The plateau on top had been a flower garden.

Returning by the other side of the stream we saw many grotesque rocks in the middle of the creek. The current of the flowing water was revealed by the floating masses of the fallen autumn leaves.

Hearing a sound as of a cascade we stopped, but it was only a strong breeze blowing through the tall, swaying forest trees and waving the myriad autumn leaves. Emerging from the wilds, laden with autumn leaves we reached the dusty

road, when we saw a pitiful sight—a blind child at a cottage door. Further on we were amused by the whimsical freaks of a balky horse.

On reaching the starting point we breathed a sigh of relief. We laid down our autumn leaves and proceeded to pick the burs and Spanish needles from our skirts. It was an hour's work. Even a quest for the golden glories of autumn brings us home dusty and toil-stained.

The different phases of the history of this bit of the Perkiomen valley, with its once prosperous mills, would make us compare the waves of prosperity with the destiny of autumn leaves.

If so much time could be spent in local explorations how much time would it have taken, and how would poor Columbus have fared, if, instead of making his brief discovery, he had started to explore our great continent? Would the luxuriant wilds have soothed his ambitious melancholy?

Were we to explore literature for all the beautiful thoughts written of the autumnal leaf, what a lovely volume would be ours!

MINERVA WEINBERGER.

Marriages by John Wentz, Justice of the Peace, of Whitpain Township.

1803.

August 28. Evan Bisson, of Worcester township, mason, and Anna Reaf, of Whitpain township, spinster.

November 20. Matthias Tyson, of Skip-pack township, son of Matthias Tyson, the elder, and Mary Harley, (daughter of Henry Harley, of Worcester township, yeoman,) spinster.

1804.

February 21. Christian Detterer, of Skip-pack township, saddler (son of Christian Detterer, Sen.,) and Mary Hallman, (daughter of Jacob Hallman, of same township,) spinster.

February 28. Henry Hallman, of Skip-pack township, yeoman, son of Benjamin Hallman, of Providence township, and Elizabeth Crater, (daughter of John Crater, of Skip-pack township,) spinster.

November 8. Jacob Markley, of Skip-

pack township, yeoman, son of Jacob Markley, Sen., and Elizabeth Johnson, (daughter of Benjamin Johnson, of same township,) spinster.

1805.

March 26. John Amos, of Upper Dublin township, miller, son of John Amos, of the city of Philadelphia, and Mary Fultz, daughter of John Fultz, of Springfield township, Bucks county, spinster.

May 14. Isaac Detterer, of Skip-pack township, yeoman, son of Christian Detterer, Sen., of same place, and Mary Markley, (daughter of Jacob Markley, of said township,) spinster.

September 1. William Huston, of Germantown township, scrivener, son of John Huston, Esquire, of the same place, and Margaret Rex, (daughter of William Rex, late of Springfield township, deceased,) spinster.

December 25. James McKinney, of Whitpain township, mason, son of Morris McKinney, deceased, and Mary Koken, daughter of John Koken, deceased, spinster.

1806.

March 25. Stephen Shaw, of Norriton township, miller, son of Denis Shaw, decd., late of the City of Philadelphia, and Hannah Rhoads, daughter of Ezekiel Rhoads, of the township aforesaid, spinster.

April 1. Henry Whickle, of Perkiomen township, yeoman, and Catharine Been, daughter of Henry Been, late of said tp., dec'd., spinster.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

JOHN BRANT.

Died, January 1, 1844, Mr. John Brant, in the 90th year of his age. He resided in Plymouth township at the time of his death. He was the father of sixteen children—eight of whom survive—by his first wife. His second wife survives him. "His attachment to the Union and the Liberties for which he fought was ardent and unrelaxing to the last. He maintained an unexceptionable character."—Norristown Register, 1844.

Payments for Land by Original Purchasers in the Perkiomen Country.

(Continued from No. 4.)

9br 19, 1725.	Thomas Wilson recd of Jera Cowman for the quitrents of Thomas Wilsons lands viz 1050 acres part in Rocksborough and part on a branch of Parkeawining 11 years in full	£ 5 15 6
4mo 2, 1726.	Hans Lundis recd of Gerrerd Clements for him being on acct of Hans & Henry Ruths Bond	5 8 0
9br 23, 1728.	Henry Pennebacker recd of him further in part	40 0 0
9br 23, 1728.	Henry Pennebacker, Dr To acct of Land for 152 Acres more than is granted in his Warrt at 13.10 p et	20 10 4
12mo, 1728.	Henry Pennebacker Recd further in pt by my wife while I was absent at Duck Creek [James Steel's entry.]	29 0 0
3mo 22, 1729.	Andrew Frey recd of him further	5 0 0
3mo 31, 1729.	Robt Jones (of Purkeawining) Dr To Acct of Interest remaining due on his Penal Bill recd of him in full	2 7 5 6 15 0
4mo 5, 1729.	Andw Frey recd of Lod Inglehort for his Account	7 10 0
4mo 6, 1729.	Gerrerd Clements Dr for the Interest due upon Settling the several payments made on his Bond now given up recd of himself & Jacob Stouffer (includ- ing my Wife's recd for £3 6 10) in full	16 5 0 17 18 6
4mo 7, 1729.	Samson Davis Rec'd of him Quitrent for 150 acres of Land near Parkeawining 12 years in full £0 18 0	1 4 0
8br 12, 1729.	James Steel Dr for 300 acres contain'd in the Tract sur- vey'd to him on the Branches of Parkea- wining	30 0 6
9br 14, 1729.	Henry Ruth Dr for the Interest due on his acct now settled and given up	9 5 0
9br 14, 1729.	Henry Ruth recd of him and Garrerd Clements at several payments in full	45 16 0
9br 14, 1729.	Andrew Frey recd of Lodweck Inglehort for his acct	2 8 0
9br 12, 1730.	John Henry Hagerman Dr for the Interest due on his obligation now Settled and given up £7 12 0 for the quitrent due on 200 acres where he dwells at Skepeck 13 years in full £1 6 0	1 14 0 <hr/> 9 6 8 13 9 2
9br 12, 1730.	Andrew Frey recd of George Grouse for him in part	14 15 0

9br 25, 1730.	Andrew Frey Dr for Interest of £17 13 6 one yr to be pd by Geo. Grouse £1 1 0 for Quitrent for 22 As 13 years in full 3s. 4 0	1 5 0
9br 31, 1730.	Andrew Frey recd of G. Grouse further from him	4 3 6
3mo 19, 1731.	Ludwick Inglehört recd of him Quitrent for 100 acres of his own & 80 acres of his Brothers near Limerick part of a Tract laid out to H Morry & J. Budd 11 yrs in full £0 19 11	1 9 10½
1mo 16, 1732-3.	Quitrents recd of Lawrence Hendricks for 173 As near Skepeck in full £ 1 13 0 of Henry Hendricks for 149 As near Skepeck in full 1 12 6 of Paul Hendricks for 200 As near Skepeck in full 1 4 0 of Leonard Hendricks for 158 As near Skepeck in full 1 0 6 of Hermn Gaedscalick & Wm Nash 150 near Skepeck in full 0 19 6 of Geadskalick Geadscalick 173 As near Skepeck in full 1 13 0 of Jacob Geadskalick 123 As near Skepeck in full 1 9 6 of Gerard Schragar for 109 As near Skepeck in full 0 5 4 of Josha Fielding for 600 As at Par- keawining in full 1 10 0	2 9 6 2 8 6 1 16 0 1 10 9 1 9 3 2 9 6 2 4 3 0 8 0 2 5 0
1mo 17, 1732-3.	Quitrents recd of Peter Tyson for 150 As near Skepeck 15 yrs in full 1 12 9 of John Salkeld 500 As belonging to Thomas Cartwell on a Branch of Parkeawining 5 years in full 1 5 0	1 13 9 1 17 6
2mo 13, 1732-3.	Recd Quitrent of Harman Indehaven & John Niehs Kressman for 500 acres in Telnors Township 19 years in full 4 15 0	7 2 6
2mo 21, 1732-3.	Recd Quitrent of James Robinson for 600 As Franconia 15 yrs in full 4 10 0	6 15 0

(To be Continued.)

Reformed Church Historical Magazine.

With the February number the name of the Reformed Church Magazine is amended by the insertion of the word "Historical" as above. This is done to describe more accurately the purpose of the magazine. Its editor is Rev. James I. Good, D. D., author of numerous works on Church History and theological subjects. Dr. Good is Dean of the School Theology of Ursinus College. He is a most industrious worker — professor, preacher, author and editor. In the February

number appears an article on the Life and Labors of Rev. Albertus C. Van Raalte, by Rev. Peter Moerdyke, D. D., of Chicago, one of the brilliant and gifted younger men of the Reformed Dutch pulpit. Another article is by Rev. D. Van Horne, D. D., formerly of Philadelphia, but now President of Heidelberg Theological Seminary, at Tiffin, O.,—the subject being Rev. Dr. Good's History of the Reformed Church in Germany. Subscription price of the Reformed Church Historical Magazine is One Dollar a year; money may be sent to Rev. James I. Good, D. D., Reading, Pa.

Our Old People.

MRS. MARIA MAGDALENA SCHWENK, who resides at Spring Mount, was the seventh child of Samuel and Maria Magdalena (Grimley) Kepler; was born November 9, 1809, in Upper Hanover township, at Milltown; was married, in 1826, to Christian Schwenk, son of George and Salome (Stetler) Schwenk; they had ten children: Isaac; Sarah, (married Zebulon Gearhard) deceased; Caroline, (married John Wensel) deceased; Maria, (married William Harner) deceased; Hannah, married Edward Richard; Levisa, married Samuel Erb; John, deceased; Elmira, deceased; Oswin K.; George. Christian Schwenk died in January, 1865, aged sixty-three.

[Mrs. Christian Schwenk died at Spring Mount on Saturday, January 12, 1895. She was buried at Pennsburg cemetery.]

MRS. ELIZABETH FREY, relict of Simon Frey, and daughter of Jacob and Anna Moyer, was born 81 years ago, in the Great Swamp. Her present residence is with Mr. Frank Bauss, near Palm, Montgomery county.

Personal.

Henry L. Acker, State Inspector of Metalliferous Mines of Colorado, has favored us with a copy of his biennial report to Governor Davis H. Waite, bearing date Leadville, Colo., December 14th, 1894. Mr. Acker is a native of Marlborough township, and was for a number of years a resident of Norristown. The past ten or fifteen years he has spent in mining pursuits in the great metal-producing State of Colorado. His report shows that he has devoted careful attention to the duties of his office, for which he is admirably qualified by experience. The law providing for the inspection of metalliferous mines has for its main object the protection of the lives of wage workers in the hazardous occupation of mining. Inspector Acker appointed two deputies. His conduct of the office has been economical, having cost the State thirty-five per cent. less than for the corresponding period of a former administration. During his term, Mr. Acker recommended 1075 improvements in mines, viz: To remove explo-

sives, 40; to put in more timbers, 285; better ventilation, 150; to make second exit, 105; to put in new ladders, 84; to divide shaft, 68; to repair cages, 6; to repair skips, 3; to repair cables, 4; to remove blacksmith shops, 80; not to thaw giant powder on top of the boilers, 20; overloading skips, cages or buckets with men, 230. In the two years fifty fatal and one hundred non-fatal accidents occurred, the causes of which were: Fall of rocks, explosions, suffocation, falling off car, buckets and cages, caught by buckets and skips, insecure staging, falling off ladders, incompetent engineers, mill holes, chutes and winzes not being properly secure, drilling out miss-holes, thawing powder. Number of mines working, 16,794; mines visited, 985; miles traveled, 34,287. This formidable array of statistics is indicative of the importance of the position held by Mr. Acker, as also of the fidelity with which he attended to his duties. Governor Waite did well to entrust a son of the Perkiomen Region the office of Inspector.

S. R. Fisher, landscape and business photographer, of Norristown, Pa., sailed on the Fürst Bismarck from New York, on Tuesday, January 29th, for an extended trip to Europe and the Holy Land. He intends to make a large number of negatives, the object in view being principally to make lantern slides from them for lecture use and illustrations. Mr. Fisher is an experienced artist, possessing fine judgment in making landscape photographs. Much of his work was used in illustrating the History of Montgomery County (1884).

Rev. N. B. Grubb, pastor of the First Mennonite Church, of Philadelphia, has issued the Record for 1894 and the Directory for 1895 of his congregation. It contains the names of all the members and officers, and gives much useful information. The financial statements of the church and the several organizations within it are spread upon its pages. In this way every member becomes familiar with the church enterprises. Pastor Grubb is a faithful pastor, in love with his work. He has designed a new Baptismal Certifi-

cate, especially adapted to the wants of the Mennonite denomination. He resides at 2118 Marshall street.

Rev. David H. Shelly, of Ionia, Mich., recently visited Eastern Pennsylvania, and especially the Great Swamp, in quest of family history. He is a native of Bucks county, but since early manhood has resided in the West. He made much progress in his genealogical researches, having met with a warm reception from some of the principal representatives of the numerous Shelly family.

S. Rosenberger, M. D., a native of Hatfield township, formerly of Philadelphia, but now a resident of Pasadena, Cal., recently visited his friends "back East." Wherever he went he met with a hearty welcome. About the middle of January he started on his return to his home on the Pacific slope, intending, however, to diverge from the direct route as far as the city of Mexico, in order to gratify his passion for travel.

Ursinus College Association Dinner.

A highly enjoyable function was the banquet of the Ursinus College Association of Philadelphia, at St. George's Hall, on Friday evening, January 25, 1895. It was in celebration of the third anniversary of the organization of the association, and of the completion of the twenty-fifth year of the life of the Perkiomen Valley's foremost educational institution.

After the menu had been thoroughly discussed by the members of the association and their guests, Prof. James M. Anders, the president, inaugurated the speech-making in an eloquent address, touching the work accomplished by Ursinus in the past and the needs for its future welfare and growth. He alluded feelingly to the great services rendered by the late Dr. Bomberger, and the munificent bequest by the late Robert Patterson. Dr. Anders then introduced the speakers in appropriate and felicitous terms, with the fine tact of the accomplished toastmaster. Prof. Henry T. Spangler, D. D., president of the college, followed upon What the Year Has Brought Forth. Ursinus is conducted

upon Modern methods as opposed to the Old and the Progressive. The young President spoke in cheering and enthusiastic terms of the past year's success. Dr. A. H. Fetterolf drew attention to the presence of the lady graduates and lady friends, thanking them for what they brought to the banquet and also for what they kept away from it. The difference between their absence and their presence was the difference between the smoking car and the palace car. Instead of fumes they bring perfumes. He then entered upon a learned discussion of The Newer College Ideals. William H. Zeller, of the editorial staff of the Philadelphia Times, spoke of The Functions of the Press in Relation to Education. Hon. E. S. Snively, who enjoys the distinction of being the first Ursinus graduate to attain election to the State Legislature, in a humorous vein treated the subject We Are In It. F. G. Hobson, Esq., announced the intention of the Association to publish a volume devoted to the achievements of the college and its graduates, to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary; also, the purpose of the Trustees to raise one hundred thousand dollars for the further endowment of the College. He supplemented the announcement with a powerful, magnetic appeal for a liberal response to the call of the Trustees for financial aid. Thomas J. Mays, M. D., in speaking of Physical Culture took the conservative and sensible view that gymnastic training is helpful to mental labor, but that the coarser athletics—foot-ball, for example—should be restrained.

The persons present were:

Mr. Thomas. C. Atherholt,	Philadelphia
Mr. C. D. Alderfer,	Philadelphia
Mrs. C. D. Alderfer,	Philadelphia
Jas. M. Anders, M. D., Ph. D.,	Philadelphia
Professor of the Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine at the Medico-Chirurgical College.	
Mr. I. E. Bliem,	Philadelphia
Miss Bliem	Philadelphia
Rev. Henry A. Bomberger,	Philadelphia
Mrs. Henry A. Bomberger,	Philadelphia
Rev. F. W. Berleman,	Philadelphia
Mr. A. W. Bomberger,	Norristown
Mrs. A. W. Bomberger,	Norristown

Dr. B. N. Bethel,	Philadelphia	Miss Jessie Royer,	Trappe
Mrs. B. N. Bethel,	Philadelphia	Miss Ida L. Robinson,	Philadelphia
Rev. Charles H. Coon,	Philadelphia	Miss Gertrude S. Rambo,	Philadelphia
Mrs. Charles H. Coon,	Philadelphia	Prof. H. T. Spangler, D. D.,	Collegeville
Rev. Ernest R. Cassaday,	Philadelphia	President of Ursinus College.	
Mr. Henry S. Dotterer,	Philadelphia	Mrs. H. T. Spangler,	Collegeville
Mrs. Henry S. Dotterer,	Philadelphia	Rev. Percy Y. Shelly,	Slatington
Rev. J. D. Detrich,	Flourtown	Rev. J. H. Sechler, D. D.,	Philadelphia
Mr. William B. Duttera,	Collegeville	Mr. Wilson Stearly,	Frankford
Miss Lillie P. Eberly,	Durlach	Mrs. Wilson Stearly	Frankford
Mr. William P. Fenton,	Collegeville	Mr. J. H. Stermer,	Philadelphia
Mrs. William P. Fenton,	Collegeville	Mr. Jacob A. Strassburger,	Norristown
A. H. Fetterolf, LL. D.,	Philadelphia	Mrs. Jacob A. Strassburger,	Norristown
President of Girard College.		Miss Annie C. Strassburger	Allentown
Mr. Horace G. Fetterolf,	Philadelphia	Hon. E. S. Snively,	Franklin Co.
Mrs. Horace G. Fetterolf,	Philadelphia	Member of State Legislature.	
Rev. Charles G. Fisher, D. D.,	Philadelphia	Miss Florence Sutliff,	Philadelphia.
Editor of Reformed Church Messenger.		Mr. Ferdinand C. Smith,	Philadelphia
Mr. Edwin P. Gresh,	Norristown	Mr. Henry Varwig,	Philadelphia
Mrs. Edwin P. Gresh,	Norristown	Rev. Charles E. Wehler,	Manheim
Prof. James I. Good, D. D.,	Reading	Rev. D. U. Wolff,	Blue Bell
Editor of Reformed Church Historical Magazine		Mr. William H. Zeller,	Philadelphia
Miss Minerva J. Grater,	Norristown	Folk=Names of Places in the Perkio=	
Mr. George Hartzell,	Philadelphia	men Valley.	
Mrs. George Hartzell,	Philadelphia	METHACTON.	
W. F. Haelmlen, M. D., Ph. D.,	Phila'da	BY G. K. MESCHTER M. D.	
Professor of Obstetrics at the Medico-Chirurgical College, and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Samaritan Hospital.		From the fact that Methacton is an Indian name it may be inferred that this region was at one time inhabited by the Aborigines of America.	
Mrs. W. F. Haelmlen,	Philadelphia	The name is sometimes used to denote a pretty large area of country, including parts of the townships of Lower Providence, Norriton and Worcester; but there is no evidence to show that it ever embraced a tract of any considerable extent of the townships named, and there is certainly no authority for the statement that the Methacton range of hills extends beyond the limits of Montgomery county into Bucks county, a distance of eight or ten miles.	
Mr. F. G. Hobson,	Collegeville	To those living at a distance, Methacton means a region comparatively large in extent, while those residing in the immediate neighborhood of this somewhat historic ground generally look upon it as of much smaller area, having undefined boundaries and for its objective centre the Methacton Mennonite meeting-house	
Mrs. F. G. Hobson,	Collegeville	That Methacton was formerly thought of as a locality small in area may be taken for granted from the fact that the	
Prof. A. J. Harbaugh,	Collegeville		
Mrs. A. J. Harbaugh,	Collegeville		
Rev. Harry E. Jones,	Collegeville		
Hon. Henry W. Kratz	Norristown		
Member of the State Legislature.			
Mrs. Henry W. Kratz,	Norristown		
Prof. Frank E. Kavanaugh,	Collegeville		
Mr. Ernest H. Longstreth,	Camden, N.J.		
Mr. Mayne R. Longstreth,	Philadelphia		
Thomas J. Mays, M. D.,	Philadelphia		
Rev. J. W. Meminger,	Lancaster		
Prof. P. C. Mensch, M. D.,	Collegeville		
Mrs. P. C. Mensch,	Collegeville		
Mr. Henry A. Mathieu,	Philadelphia		
Mr. William Y. Meschter,	Philadelphia		
Rev. Silas L. Messinger,	Enreka		
Mr. D. Charles Murtha,	Philadelphia		
Mrs. D. Charles Murtha,	Philadelphia		
Prof. M. Peters,	Collegeville		
Mr. H. Herbert Pigott,	Philadelphia		
Mrs. H. Herbert Pigott,	Philadelphia		
Mr. Joseph W. Royer,	Trappe		

name is never mentioned except in local papers.

In Heckewelder's collection of names which the Indians gave to rivers, streams and localities, with their signification, Methacton is not given.

In the Colonial Records and in the State Archives the name does not occur. It is frequently found, however, in local newspapers and prints, and in these it is spelled differently.

Concerning the orthography of the word, I am informed by my esteemed friend, Abraham H. Cassel, that in Washington's pass to Christopher Saur it is spelled Methatchey, and also Methatchen. In Abraham Krupp's imprints it is spelled Methetchey, and in Christopher Saur's newspaper is the German spelling, Madetsch, Madetsche, etc.

In old copy books used in the school by the Methacton Mennonite meeting-house half a century ago, the spelling is invariably Methachen. The generally accepted way, at this time, of spelling the word probably is as given in the heading of this article.

The Methacton hills are now sometimes called Fairview hills, which latter name is certainly very expressive, not only for the reason that they are equal in altitude to the highest point of the well-known Chestnut hills, in the southeastern section of the county, and also to those of the north, those at Sunnyside and Greenlane, all of which can be readily seen from this elevation, but likewise because of the magnificent and extended views obtainable of the picturesque Perkiomen valley and the valley of the Schuylkill river.

General Washington wisely took advantage of the grand prospect here afforded, when, in the autumn of 1777, the British army advanced on Philadelphia. The movement of that army was observed here by the advance-guard of the Federal army, and in consequence of this observation the latter army made and fulfilled their plans to advantage.

The Methacton Mennonite meeting-house is situated one-half a mile north of the village of Fairview, which village contains probably twenty-five dwellings,

which are scattered along the Germantown turnpike, on the most prominent elevation of the hills. The meeting-house is a one-story structure, very plain in its architecture, and has replaced an old building which had been the house of worship of a large congregation for several generations.

Connected with the meeting-house is a cemetery, in which a large number of interments have been made, many prior to 1812. Among the interments here is the body of Christopher Saur, son and successor of Christopher Saur, the founder of the famous Germantown newspaper. Christopher Saur, 2d, died August 4, 1784; his wife, who is also buried here, died January 2, 1777.

General Daniel Hiester.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

I.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Daniel Hiester, son of Daniel and Catharine (Shuler) Hiester, was born in Upper Salford township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, on the 25th day of June, 1747. His father had come from Germany ten years before; he married in Pennsylvania; he was now established as a tanner and farmer, and was in prosperous circumstances.

Daniel Hiester, the son, received a good education. It is not improbable that he was a pupil of Christopher Dock, the noted Mennonite schoolmaster of the Colonial period, who, we are told by his biographer, the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, opened two schools in 1738, one in Skippack and one in Salford, teaching at these places three days alternately, devoting himself to this calling until his death, in 1771. But as Dock taught only the German language, so far as we are advised, it is probable that young Hiester, after receiving a fair German education at home, was sent to the city of Philadelphia, only thirty-five miles distant, to acquire the English language and to complete his studies in one of the schools there. How thoroughly he mastered the English language is shown by his letters and papers.

The children of the elder Daniel Hies-

ter were six in number: Anna Margaret, who married Philip Hahn; John, who settled in Chester county; Daniel; Gabriel, who settled in Berks county; William; Catharine, who was the wife of Jacob Bishop. His wife was a woman of refinement. He himself was a man of high character and marked business ability. The children grew up under careful home training amid pleasant domestic surroundings. "They were taught from their earliest infancy," writes one of the descendants, "the principles of true manhood and true womanhood by an exceptionally fine and womanly mother, Catharine Shuler Hiester. It is said they never gave each other angry or bitter words; always kissed and embraced upon meeting. They were truly affectionate without being sentimental—a lovely example of unity and harmony."

It was in 1757 that Daniel Hiester, the elder, built the brick mansion which still stands on the east side of the turnpike, near Ridge Valley creek, in Upper Salford township. This was the home from that time of this interesting family. The prosperity of its head in business and the spirit of refinement inculcated by the mother in the home circle, gave the children as they grew up to maturity ready access to the best society and they became social leaders of the country around.

Daniel Hiester, the younger, it would seem from subsequent events, was trained to be the successor to his father's business and to the ownership of the family homestead. But when he attained his majority, he was not disposed to assume the cares and responsibilities of business. On the contrary he determined to enlarge his knowledge of men and of affairs by travel. When twenty-one or twenty-two years of age he made a journey to the Carolinas. He was so pleased with the South that he began preparations, a year later, to go there again, and from thence to extend his trip to the West Indies. "In one of these places," he writes, "I had an idea to settle as I had taken a likeness to the Southern climates, and from my father's ability at that time

to give me a capital to go into trade with I had prospects of doing well."

He was then in the flush of young manhood. He was tall in stature, graceful in form, handsome in feature, educated and refined—a charming personality. The son of one of the wealthiest colonists—enterprising, healthy, ambitious, high-spirited—the future held out to him the most glowing promises.

That he was welcomed to the fashionable circles in Philadelphia, Reading, and the smaller centres in the Province, there can be no doubt. That his reputation extended beyond the bounds of his State we do know.

Up to the completion of his twenty-third year he had not had any serious thoughts of contracting a marriage or of settling himself in business

(To be continued.)

Rev. Benjamin Markley Nyce,

Pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Warsaw, Indiana, represents in his name two prominent old families of the Perkio-men Valley. He was born at Cleveland, Ohio, December 5, 1869. When four years of age his father died, and six years later his mother died. Until sixteen he lived with his uncle, William M. Hamilton, at Clarksburg, Ind. He then went to prepare for college at Oberlin, O.; graduated from Princeton College in 1891, and studied three years in McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago. Early in February, 1894, he was offered the position to travel abroad as companion and tutor of the son of Mr. Marion Hughitt, president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The journey embraced Spain, Morocco and Algiers in Northern Africa, two months in Italy, Belgium, Holland, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and England. He returned home late in October, and in November accepted a call to the Warsaw Presbyterian church. He was ordained to the ministry at Shelbyville, Indiana, January 9, 1895. He was united in marriage, on the 27th of December, 1894, to Miss Ursula Strong, of Shelbyville.

The line of Mr. Nyce's descent from the founders of the American Nyce and Markley families runs thus:

First generation, Hans Neues, or De-Nyce, of the Northern Liberties, and Janneken, his wife; second, John Nyce, (died in Frederick township in 1743) and Mary, his wife; third, George Nyce, (born in 1725, died December 5, 1789) and Mary Fuhrman, (died March 6, 1821, aged eighty-eight years,) his wife, of Frederick township; fourth, George Nyce, (born February 15, 1760, died December 4, 1838,) and Elizabeth Christman, his wife, of Frederick township; fifth, John Nyce, (born February 26, 1787, died at Downingtown Pa., June 14, 1836,) and Mary Markley (born November 13, 1777,) his wife; sixth, Benjamin Markley Nyce, (born in New Hanover township, May 28, 1809; died at Cleveland, O., October 1, 1873,) and Melissa Hamilton, (born in Decatur county, Ind., February 26, 1825, died at Cleveland, O., June 17, 1880,) his wife; seventh, Benjamin Markley Nyce, born December 5, 1869.

First generation, Jacob Markley (born at Bonfeld, near Heilbronn, July 11, 1701, died in Skippack, Pa., August 29, 1784,) and Barbara Dotterer (born about 1704, died in Skippack, July 24, 1738,) his wife; second, Abraham Markley, (born August 12, 1723, died March 20, 1800,) and Anna Barbara Ickes, (born August 8, 1721, died January 27, 1808,) his wife; third, Benjamin Markley, (born July 13, 1751, died in New Hanover township, July 10, 1819,) and Hannah Wentz, (born in Worcester township, February 18, 1755, died in New Hanover township, May 2, 1829,) his wife; fourth, Mary Markley, born in New Hanover township, November 13, 1777; married, August 21, 1808, John Nyce, born in Frederick township, February 26, 1787.

Anna Rosina Schultzin.

David Schultz, a surveyor and conveyancer, a "bush lawyer," for about fifty miles around, resided in Upper Hanover township in about 1750. His residence was near the New Goshenhoppen Reformed church. One night, he being away from home, an employee of his attacked and killed Mrs. Schultz in cold blood. For many years it had been said that the

miscreant had been a slave, of which Schultz had a number. In the graveyard nearby a stone is erected with the epitaph:

"Anna Rosina Schultzin murdered June 14, A. D. 1750, Aged 29 years.

Funeral Text, Jer. 9: 21. Death came into our windows," &c.

In the Colonial Records, volume 5, page 488, there stands this entry: "The record of the conviction of John Ulric Sailor, of Upper Hanover, in Philadelphia county, Labourer, and sentence of death in consequence pronounced against him by the Supreme Judges at a Court of Oyer and Terminer held at Philadelphia for the county of Philadelphia, on the 22nd day of October last, having been certified by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, the same was read, and in regard that the crime was a cruel murder, committed against the person of his mistress, and that the Judges had nothing in his favor, Wednesday seven-night was appointed for his execution, of which the Secretary is to give notice to the Sheriff and the criminal, and prepare a warrant for it."

I learn from this record: 1, That the olden times were not the good times they are supposed to have been; 2, That it was not a colored man, or slave, who committed the crime, but a German day laborer; and, 3, That there is nothing hidden that shall not be revealed. c. z. w.

EAST GREENVILLE, PA.

Queries.

Michael Schell, Sr., (1675-1770) bequeathed "the old family Bible" to his only daughter Mary, who married Henry Sell, of Upper Saucon Township, Northampton Co., Pa. Do any of their descendants know if this old Bible is still in existence and if it contains any family record?

MICHAEL REED MINNICH,
3200 Powelton Ave. Phila.

Would like to know the ancestry of Veronica Maurer (1727-1815), who married John Schell (172-,-1782.)

Also of Ann Maria Maurer, who married Michael Reed (1727-1806). Marriage occurred between 1747-1758.

MICHAEL REED MINNICH,
3200 Powelton Ave., Phila.

Vol. 1. No. 6. FEBRUARY, 1895.

Price, \$1.00 per Annum.

The Perkiomen Region, Past and Present.

Edited by HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Issued by
Perkiomen Publishing Company,
P. O. Box 316, Philadelphia.

W. H. RICHARDSON, of Norristown, has written several interesting sketches based on incidents connected with the picturesque country in the neighborhood of Sumneytown. He delights to tell the weird stories which cling to the rocky fastnesses of that hilly portion of the Perkiomen Valley. He has a breezy style and an effective talent for describing bits of romantic scenery. Our valley is fortunate in having a lover—although not to the manor born—who appreciates its beauties and is competent to delineate them. Mr. Richardson's articles are illustrated with snap-shot photos taken by himself. They appeared in the Philadelphia Times.

Plans for Valley Forge Park.

Francis M. Brooke, President, and Frederick D. Stone, Secretary, of the State Commission, after recommending the acquisition of about two hundred and fifty acres in addition to the land already taken for the Park, suggest that a broad avenue or driveway be laid out along the whole outer line of the Revolutionary camp grounds, which would afford an opportunity for the Colonial States to mark the camps of their several troops. The Commission firmly believe "that with the boundaries enlarged as above suggested, there will be neither difficulty or delay in securing the interest and effective attention of the States and of the Nation, through their several constituted authorities, to this historic spot; that the Colonial States will permanently mark with ap-

propriate memorials the camps of their several brigades, and the Nation will erect on the summit of Mount Joy, which is within the inner or second line of entrenchments, a high, rugged, battlemented tower, surmounted with a colossal bronze figure of a private soldier in the Revolutionary army. Such a tower will afford an opportunity to see the whole camp ground and its surroundings and, at the same time, be a landmark visible in every direction for many miles."

The Past Year at Ursinus College.

At the recent banquet of the Philadelphia graduates, Dr. Spangler, President of the College, gave greeting to the gentlemen recently elected members of the Board of Directors, in these terms:

"The year has brought us an honorable addition to the governing body of the College. We have not had opportunity to bid formal welcome to the men who consented last summer to share with us the responsibility of legislating for Ursinus College and of directing its affairs. We welcome you as directors, offering you a wide and promising field for the exercise of the superior qualities which attracted the attention of the authorities of the College and enable you to bring to the service of the College the skill and experience of experts in your several lines. We welcome Dambly, who is a legislator by profession and an editor by practice; Anders, who is a physician and a college professor; Fetterolf, who is a Doctor of Laws and a college president;

Francis, who is a man of means, the way to whose bank account is a highway for all benevolent enterprises; Ebbert, who is an alumnus and knows all about the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain in college life; and Helfrich, who is the father of a family and the pastor of many congregations, from which to supply students."

President Spangler then proceeded to speak of the signs of progress in the life and work of Ursinus, and, alluding to the ascendancy of the modern spirit in the institution, said: "We prefer to speak of the modern spirit of the institution, rather than characterize it as progressive. The use of the word progressive is supposed to imply reflection upon the past and to involve a dangerous tendency toward untried effort and unproved theory. We might say that we aim to do our work in a scientific spirit, but this word is so much abused and misrepresented by the professed disciples of science and so thoroughly tabooed by the traditionalists that its use exposes one to misapprehension. We prefer, therefore, to be known as modern, and to do our work in the best modern spirit, which is truly scientific—the spirit which doubts and investigates, which proves all things and holds fast to that which is good in the light of time and of fact, not in the light of consciousness, whether that be Christian or scientific."

Rare Bindings on Rare Books.

At a loan exhibition of rare and valuable books by the Philobiblon Club, at the Wagner Free Institute, Philadelphia, on the evening of February 11, 1895, Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker contributed a number of rare bindings of early American production, among the most interesting a Schwenkfelder hymn book of 1760, an example of early Pennsylvania work; a Martyr book of 1748, and a Gesangbuch, a specimen of binding practiced at Germantown in 1762.

Notes.

In 1747 the Moravian school in Frederick township had forty pupils. In

March of that year Bishop Cammerhoff reported to Count Zinzendorf: "Our school at Mount Frederic flourishes—forty children, the main part outsiders and some Indians. For its benefit we work the farms of Henry Antes and William Frey. Brother Adolph Meyer has charge, with Brothers Utley Schaaf, Oerter and Turners assisting. Frantz Blum, Gotgens, and George Kremser work the farms which we rented for the support of the school." In January 1748, he writes: "We gave up the farm of William and Verona Frey, and they have let it."

The post-offices in Douglass township are: Douglass, Congo, Niantic, Gilbertsville.

Mount Frederic was the name given by the Moravians at Bethlehem to the hill near the home of Henry Antes, in the western angle of Frederick township, where their school was located in 1747-48.

At the Columbian exposition, at Chicago, in 1893, a Western stove manufacturing firm exhibited an old-style wood-stove made at Thomas Mayburry's foundry in Hereford township. On the side castings were these words:

Hereford Furnace 1767.

Thomas Mayburry.

General Daniel Hiester.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

(Continued.)

II.

HIS MARRIAGE.

In the year 1770 the subject of marriage was brought to the attention of young Hiester in a way so direct and so flattering that he could not defer its consideration. Rosanna Hager, the daughter of Captain Jonathan Hager, a wealthy resident of that part of Maryland where Hagerstown now stands, was the lady deemed suitable to be his bride. A short time afterwards the marriage was consummated.

The matter was brought about in this way. "I had proposals made to me," he stated many years afterwards, "by the late Mr. Hager to be connected with his family. I was then young, and had not before that time had any serious thoughts of

contracting a marriage. But those proposals came from a friend of my father's, and a gentleman of respectability. They were advantageous and too expressive of friendship to be treated with neglect." Concerning this matrimonial alliance a tradition in the family runs thus: "It was brought about by the fathers of the contracting parties. Daniel Hiester, senior, and Jonathan Hager had been friends in Germany. They came to this country about the same time. They settled respectively in Pennsylvania and Maryland. These gentlemen, after years of separation, met in Philadelphia while there on business. Both were delighted to renew old acquaintance. They then and there expressed the desire that Daniel, Jr., should wed Rosanna. A short time after this Daniel rode to Maryland with the well-formulated design of offering himself to the fair Rosanna. In course of time they were married. Daniel brought his bride to dwell at the Hiester homestead in Upper Salford. Here they lived for some years in great style for those primitive times. Rosanna was wealthy, beautiful, brilliant; she was socially inclined, hence gay company was gathered about her. Sometimes she accompanied her husband to Philadelphia, Lancaster, York and Reading, when affairs of State called him to those principal towns."

Jonathan Hager arrived at Philadelphia in the ship *Harle*, whose passengers qualified September 1, 1736. He was then twenty-two. Daniel Hiester, Sr., arrived a year later in the ship *St. Andrew*, whose passengers qualified September 26, 1737. From Scharf's *History of Western Maryland*, (Philadelphia, 1882,) we learn that Jonathan Hager's family Bible is still preserved by his descendants, and that in it is the family record, giving 1740 as the date of his marriage with Elizabeth Krischner, and the dates of the birth of their two children: Rosina, born April 21, 1752; and Jonathan, born December 13, 1755. His wife died April 16, 1765. He owned extensive tracts of land in the present Washington county, Maryland. In the year 1762 he laid out a town,

which he named Elizabeth Town, in honor of his wife. It was afterwards called Elizabeth Hager's Town, and is now known as Hagerstown. He was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates in 1776. The ground upon which the Reformed church of Hagerstown stands was given by Jonathan Hager. He was a member of the congregation and was greatly interested in the construction of the church edifice. While engaged in sawing timber for the church, he was killed by the rolling of a log, on the 6th of November, 1775.

III.

HE ENGAGES IN BUSINESS.

After his marriage, Daniel Hiester, Jr., settled upon his father's property in Upper Salford and Marlborough townships. It consisted of 153 acres, 88 perches, having the double brick mansion and a tannery built upon it, in the former township, and 10½ adjoining, in the latter township. About the year 1773, the elder Daniel Hiester began building in Reading with the view of removing to that place, in which he had been interested as a landowner from the time it was laid out. It was the purpose of the elder Hiester to convey the Salford property to his son Daniel as soon as the house at Reading was ready for occupancy. On the 19th of May, 1774, the transfer was made, the grantors being Daniel Hiester, the elder, and Catharine, his wife.

It was the intention of Jonathan Hager to give to his daughter Rosanna and her husband fourteen hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Hagerstown, one-third part of the ground rents of the town, worth about £13 per annum, and one house and five lots in the town. His wish was that his son-in-law should engage in mercantile pursuits in the city of Baltimore. The first time, (after the elder Daniel Hiester had moved to Reading,) that Daniel Hiester, Jr., and his wife visited her father at Hagerstown, Mr. Hager invited them both to ride over the land with him, but Mrs. Hiester not finding it convenient, Mr. Hiester went with his father-in-law to see the land which was to

be given to himself and wife. Mr. Hager took pains to point out the quality of the land which he intended to give. But he was not ready to make the transfer at that time. Ten or eleven days later he met with the accident which caused his death.

Captain Hager did not make the conveyance. His death caused a change in the plans for Mr. Hiester's future. The purpose to engage in business in Baltimore was abandoned. He remained upon the Hiester homestead in Upper Salford.

About this time the question of deciding upon the place for the seat of justice of Washington county was before the Maryland Legislatnre. Daniel Hiester spent three months in efforts to have it fixed at Hagerstown. He was successful, and he thereby largely enhanced the value of the lands of the Hager estate.

Jonathan Hager, Jr., at first showed a disposition to carry out his father's intention with regard to the gift of land and town lots to his sister and her husband, but he wavered in his purpose and postponed action. Meanwhile the Revolutionary war broke out, young Hager entered the army, was captured soon afterwards by the British and sent a prisoner to Nova Scotia, and was not released for several years. The adjustment of the matter of conveying the lands was thus delayed until the close of the struggle for independence, and then was attended with protracted litigation in the State of Maryland.

For several years Daniel Hiester, Jr., devoted himself to the cultivation of his farm, to the business of the tannery and to looking after the interests of the Hager estate in Maryland. This was a rather quiet life for a man of his energy and ability. In the records of his neighborhood we occasionally run across his name, as a viewer to lay out a new road, or a referee to settle some dispute between neighbors, or in some other way to serve the community. He was known throughout all Eastern Pennsylvania, and he was the richest and most influential man in Upper Salford and vicinity. In the list of taxables of the township for 1776 he is rated as the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of

land, one negro, three horses and three cows, and his occupation is given as that of a tanner.

Regarding the negro, it may be said the elder Daniel Hiester probably owned him, and transferred him with the other property to Daniel Hiester, son. At that time and for twenty years or more later, negro slavery existed in Pennsylvania. The largest farmers and men engaged in manufacturing not only owned negro slaves, but also white men and women, bought from the captains of emigrant ships for a specified term of years to pay for their ocean passage. At that time, too, the practice of apprenticing young people to learn a trade and of binding children to service until they reached the age of twenty-one was general.

The name of the Hiester negro was Simon Contzler. In the Old Goshenhoppen Reformed Church record of baptisms we find two entries concerning him: "Born March 7, 1774, Anna, daughter of Simon Contzler (Hiester's negro)," and "Born June 8, 1776, John Carolus, son of Simon, a negro, with Daniel Hiester."

(To be continued.)

Glenwood Hall.

REMINISCENCES OF SCHOOLGIRL LIFE.

In the vicinity of Collegeville stands an edifice whose walls are a monument speaking of the generous hands that established them in 1851. For many years this was an institution well-known and well-patronized from far and near. There are many of its alumnae in the immediate community. Perhaps you may know that I refer to Pennsylvania Female College, known to many of its friends by the name Glenwood Hall.

The college poet once celebrated its prosperity in the following lines :

"When young Alma Mater was fresh as the morn
Then Glenwood was noted through all the do-
main,
And hundreds came crowding admission to gain,
Athirst to drink deeper the Pierian spring
Whose waters the light of all knowledge can
bring."

The lawn at Glenwood, with its arbors and clustering trees, was always a delight-

ful place to spend the hours of recreation.

During one of the presidential campaigns the Glenwood girls all became suddenly interested in politics. They were not very well posted in this direction, for some of the boarders immediately wrote home to fathers or brothers for information. When all had ascertained the family sentiments on the subject the good qualities of our favorite candidates became the universal theme. Fierce discussions were all the rage. Political meetings were held. There were no stern critics present on the occasion. The rector kindly allowed us to cheer and scream to our hearts' content. He was consoled, no doubt, by the thought of the lung power exercised and developed. The novelty and excitement of this political fever soon passed away, nor have any of the number since concerned themselves about politics.

I remember hearing one of the lady teachers describe the excitement prevailing at Glenwood during the years 1860-61, when a number of girls from Southern States were at the institution. Many of them had the warmest affection for the Confederate cause. When the Union girls decorated the college on a national holiday the Southern girls insulted them by spitting on the flag. Bitter feelings were not only cherished but displayed. One girl delighted in waving a photograph of Jefferson Davis and kissing it in the presence of the loyal girls.

Since the institution is closed as a school the incidents of schoolgirl life are all of the past, but Glenwood's daughters have not forgotten her, although they have all scattered to other homes.

W.

Old-Time News.

PETITION FOR DAMAGES.

Journal of Assembly, Thursday, March 8, 1781, A. M.:

A petition from divers inhabitants of the township of New Providence, in Philadelphia County, was read, representing that great waste and damage was done to their several estates by the army of the United States, in the year 1777, for which they have received no compen-

sation or satisfaction, and praying that their taxes be diminished on that account, or some other relief given to them: Ordered to lie on the table.

INFANT INDUSTRIES.

Pennsylvania Gazette, December 28, 1732: The British Commissioners for Trade, represented to the House of Commons, in August, 1732, "That in the Colonies of New England, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and the County of Somerset in Maryland, the People had fallen into the Manufacture of Woolen and Linen Cloth for the Use of their own Families; but we could not learn they had ever manufactured any for sale in those Colonies, except in a small Indian Town in Pennsylvania where some Palatines had then lately settled."

Our Revolutionary Sires.

ROGER NORTH AND FREDERICK SETZLER.

The feeling of opposition to the British government at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war was as strong in our section as in any part of the colonies. The old Trappe inn was a centre at which public opinion was formed and patriotic sentiment was proclaimed. From the Norristown Register, February 25, 1835, is copied a reminiscence of that period: At the Trappe inn the patriots of Providence met at the commencement of the Revolutionary war and determined to resist a power which claimed the right to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever. It was there that Roger North made his celebrated speech to a meeting of the Whigs of the neighborhood, infusing and cherishing the spirit of liberty with which he was animated. He said that although disabled himself by age and infirmity to engage in the struggle for human rights, his sons belonged to his country in the day of her need and not to himself, and that the liberties of the Colonies must and should be defended. It was at the Trappe inn that Frederick Setzler, on that day, shouldered his crutch, and in the nervous idiom of his native German bid defiance to Kings and Tyrants.

Payments for Land by Original Purchasers in the Perkiomen Country.*(Continued from No. 5.)*

3mo 28, 1732-3.	Reed Quitrent of Wm Thomas for 440 As Hill Town Bucks the ar- rearages in full	£3 4 6	£ 4 16 9
1mo 23, 1732-3.	Michl Zigler reced of himself in full, viz English Money £13 7 0 advance thereon at 60 p ct	8 0 0 21 7 0	
	In French Crowns £2 11 8 Advance at 20 p ct	0 10 4 3 2 0	
	In Gold 35 dwt. 10 gr. at 5s. 6d.	£9 14 9 1 13 6	
	Advance	11 8 3 48 3 0	
	In Paper Money		84 0 0
4mo 7, 1732.	Jacob Schrack Reced of him for ye qutrt of 500 as in Telners (als Providence) Township 25 years in full	£0 12 6	0 18 9
1mo 9, 1732-3.	Mich Zeigler reced of him Quitrent for 100 as near Bebber's Town 15 years in Engsh	£0 15 0	1 2 6
1mo 12, 1732-3.	Quitrents were reed of Christian Allebach, for 100 As Parkeawining 15 years in full	£ 0 15 0	1 2 6
	of Tilman Kolb, for 150 As near Bebbers Town 18 yrs in full	1 7 0	2 0 6
	of Henry Rudd for 100 As near the above 15 yrs in full	0 15 0	1 2 6
1mo 13, 1732-3.	Quit rents were reed of Jacob Kolb for 203 as in 2 Pcells 2 yrs & $\frac{1}{2}$ in full	0 5 0	0 7 6
	of Martin Kolb for 75 as in 2 Pcells in full	0 4 6	0 6 9
	of Henry Tenlinger for 82 as 5 yrs in full	0 4 0	0 6 0
	of Tilman Kolb more 382 as in 3 Pcells in full	1 15 7	2 13 2
	of Jacob Markley for 382 as in Bebbers town in full	1 1 7	1 12 4
	of Saml Moyer for 146 as near Par- keawining 15 yrs in full	1 1 1	1 12 6
	of Jacob Uberhalser for 180 as Dit- to 15 yrs in full	1 7 0	2 0 6
	of Henry Funk for 93 as Ditto 15 yrs in full	0 14 0	1 1 0
	of Claus Uplegar for 176 as Ditto 15 yrs in full	1 6 5	1 19 4
	of John Juleanstrem for 159 as Ditto 15 yrs in full	1 3 10	1 11 6
	of Christian Moyer for 170 as Ditto 15 yrs in full	1 5 6	1 18 3
	of Henry Rosenberger for 159 as Ditto 15 yrs in full	1 3 10	1 11 6
	of Andrew Soats for 155 as Ditto 15 yrs in full	1 3 3	1 11 6
	of Joseph Graff for 125 as near Parkeawining (not pd)		

1mo 14, 1732-3.	Reed Quitrents of Peter Wents for 150 as near Skepeck 15 yrs in full 1 2 6 1 13 9 more 250 as adjoining 18 yrs in full 2 5 0 3 7 of Hans Moyer for 200 as Ditto 5 yrs in full 0 10 0 0 15 0 of Christian Stouffer 150 as Ditto 5 yrs in full 0 7 6 0 11 3
1mo 9, 1732-3.	Michl Zeigler Dr for 400 acres Surved'd to him at Cowis- ahopin in ye. lmo 1728 at £16 p ct £64 0 0 for Interest for 4 yrs & 2 mo on that sum 18 10 0 for Quitrent for 5 yrs since the survey £1 — 1 10 0 84 0 0
1mo 14, 1732-3.	Quitrents reed of Hans Moyer for 228 as in Ske- peck 4 yrs in full 0 9 0 0 13 6 of Leonard Cristler for 195 as Dit- to 4l. p ct 10 years in full 0 6 8 0 10 0 of John Mich. Hantz for 110 as Ditto 10 yrs in full 0 3 4 0 5 0 of John Hantz for 110 as Ditto 10 yrs in full 0 3 4 0 5 0 of Jacob Foreman for 146 as Dit- to 10 yrs in full 0 5 0 0 7 6 of Henry Brookland for 50 as Ditto 10 yrs in full 0 1 8 0 2 6 of Hans Hunsberger for 102 as Ditto 10 yrs in full 0 3 4 0 5 0 of George German for 73 as Ditto 10 yrs in full 0 2 6 0 3 9 of Conradt Kuster for 102 as Ditto 10 yrs in full 0 3 4 0 5 0 Wm. Howk 132 as another Right 13 yrs in full 0 17 0 1 5 6 Andreas Trumpe 200 not pd Hans George Orehard 100 as as above 13 yrs in full 0 13 0 0 19 0 of Abrahm Rife for 200 as in Par- keawining 15 yrs in full 1 10 0 2 5 0
4mo 12, 1733.	Henry Funk (of Parkeawining) Dr for 100 acres Survey'd to him on a branch of Parkeawining £20 0 0 for Interest due on the same 18 0 0 Quitrent for 14 yrs £0 14 0— 1 1 0 39 1 0 reed of him in part 23 0 0
4mo 25, 1733.	Christian Breneman reed Quitrent on 178 as Skepeck 12 yrs in full £ 1 1 1 1 11 6
11mo 11, 1733.	Thomas Roberts (of the Great Swamp) Reed of him further in pay for his Land 27 10 0
12mo 7, 1733.	Christian Moyer (of Skepeck) reed of him in part for — as between the branches of Skepeck and Parkeaw- ining Surveyd in 1717, and for Interest and Quitrent on same 6 10 6
1mo 1, 1733-4.	Peter Bonn reed of him Quitrent for 119 as near beb- bers Township 14 yrs in full £ 0 16 8 1 5 0

(To be Continued.)

Folk Names of Places in the Perkiomen Valley.

GREAT SWAMP.

BY REV. A. B. SHELLY.

Among the "Folk-names" adopted by the early settlers of our country and of which some are retained unto the present day, although our civil government has given different names to the tracts of country designated by them, belongs that of The Great Swamp. This was applied to a large scope of country lying in the extreme north-west of Bucks county. The origin of the name is not known, but undoubtedly it was given to this part of the country on account of its general level surface, and because before it was cleared and cultivated water stood upon parts of its surface during certain seasons of the year.

Formerly the territory designated as the Great Swamp (*der Grosze Schwamm*) embraced a much larger scope of country than at present, including the greater portion of Milford and Richland townships, with the site where the borough of Quakertown now exists as a centre. In later years, however, the name came to be applied to the more western portion of this territory only, the eastern portion, or that belonging to Richland township, taking the name Flatland. What is at present called Great Swamp lies wholly in Milford township, forming the north-west section of that township. It is bounded on the east by a ridge of hills running along the east bank of Swamp creek, and on the west by a similar ridge of hills, while the Chestnut hills form the northern and the Rock hills the southern boundary. The country is drained by the Swamp creek and its tributaries, the former of which affords some excellent milling facilities, which from an early day have been well utilized.

What is now called Great Swamp, although of a comparatively level surface, is far from being a swamp in the true signification of the term. It contains some of the most fertile soil, and some of the finest and best cultivated farms, in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The name Great Swamp is of a very

early origin. We find it in many of the old deeds and records made soon after this part of our country was settled. As has been the case elsewhere, the land here was originally owned by English landholders, but it soon passed into the hands of German immigrants whose descendants to a great part are still in possession of it. These German immigrants belonged almost exclusively to the Mennonite, German Reformed and Lutheran persuasions. All of these at an early date established churches which still exist and are popularly known as Swamp churches.

How a Sketch of the Old Goshen-hoppen Church Was Secured.

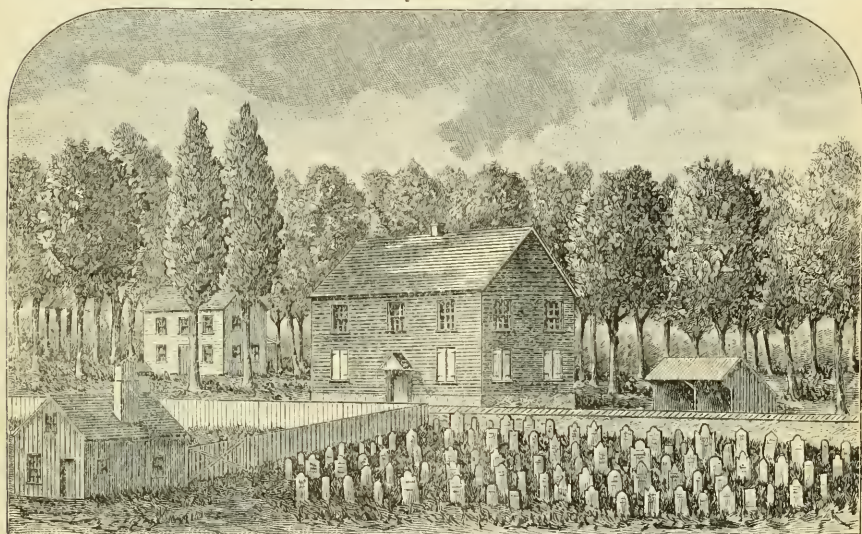
In consequence of a letter sent me by an antiquarian friend of Norristown that the aforesaid building, after standing one hundred and fourteen years, would be torn down within a few weeks for a larger edifice to take its place, and if I desired to make a drawing thereof should give it my earliest attention, I was induced to set out on this especial object from Willow Grove on the morning of March 25th, 1858, requiring a journey of about twenty-three miles in a northwest direction. I arrived at Salfordville at a little after eleven o'clock a. m. After giving directions at the hotel how my horse should be cared for, I proceeded on foot to the time-honored church, about three-fourths of a mile off. On a brief inspection of the premises I selected as best a northeast view from a slight elevation at a distance of two hundred yards. After I had my drawing well begun, unexpectedly the children of the school were let loose for their noon-day spell. By renewed efforts I speedily finished my drawing, when I wended my way to said building to form the acquaintance of the teacher, ere he should renew his labors.

I stated to him the business that had brought me hither from the lower end of the county and that I yet desired in connection with my sketch some additional information. I may here explain that I had set down an account of this visit, and it is thus after so long an interval t' I

am now enabled to draw thereon with more than usual correctness, as an aid also to denote the changes that may have since transpired. Aaron G. Berndt, the teacher, I found communicative, and he cheerfully unlocked the door of the church that I might view its interior, which certainly presented a venerable and massive appearance. He pointed out the date therein of "1774," and stated that the dimensions of the building were fifty by thirty-five feet. The organ appeared in excellent preservation, having been placed here in 1837. In viewing the exterior I observed the walls had been plastered and whitewashed and the shutters, which were only to its first story

stand a few yards more to the east of the present site and to front south instead of east; from its elevated position a fine view was offered of the hills along the Schuylkill below Norristown.

I will now revert to the engraving that illustrates this, made from my aforesaid sketch. The central building being the old church with its pointed stone foundation walls, including a portion of the graveyard in front. The small stone building on the left hand is the school-house mentioned, which from its appearance must have been built for some time. One account states that the first school-house was built here of logs in 1732 and torn down in 1808, when the present was



OLD GOSHENHOPPEN CHURCH.

windows, painted of a red color. The Reformed clergyman was Rev. Andrew Hoffman, and the Lutheran, Rev. Englebert Peixotto. Mr. Berndt taught in his school both the English and German branches, as the parents preferred.

The graveyard was enclosed with a new and substantial wall and comprised about two acres, since greatly enlarged. The tombstones were quite numerous and much the larger portion contained German inscriptions. The earliest date observed was 1745. Scaffold poles, hewn timber, boards and sand were on the ground for the new church, which was to

erected in its place. Another statement, published in 1882, mentions that it is the original building of 1732. Should this latter statement prove true, it would give increased interest to this drawing, from the two denominations holding worship therein prior to the completion of the church some fourteen years later. This however I shall leave to the antiquarians of that section to settle among themselves, and merely mention it that their attention be called thereto as to which is correct.

Now when almost the long interval of thirty-seven years has passed away since I made the aforesaid drawing, it is a

gratification to comply with my friend Henry S. Dotterer's request to have it appear in his interesting periodical, with a brief account how I came to undertake, for that day, where a stranger, so novel an adventure on purpose to secure a view of the oldest house of worship standing within the valley of the Perkiomen, ere it should forever disappear, and of which it is supposed to be the only one extant.

WILLIAM J. BUCK.

Jenkintown, Pa., Feb., 1895.

Epitaphs in Falkner Swamp Reformed Churchyard.

COPIED BY GEORGE S. NYCE.

Hier
ruhet der Leib
des verstorbenen
Ludwig Bender.

Er wurde geborenen den 7ten
tag November im Jahr

1723,
und starb den 29ten tag
November 1810, seines
alters 87 Jahre 3 Wo-
chen und 1 Tag.

Sein Leichentext war 2 Thimoth-
um 4 Capitel vers 7 und 8

Ich habe einen guten Kampf ge-
kämpft, ich habe den Lauf vollendet,
ich habe Glauben gehalten, u. s. w.

Hier
ruhet in Gott der Leib der ver-
storbenen
Anna Margaretha Bändern
Sie wurde geborenen den 23sten
February 1737, und ist ge-
storben den 13ten tag April
1808.

Ist alt worden 71 Jahren
1 Monath 2 Wochen und 6
tagen.

Ihr Leichentext ist im Buch der
Weisheit das 5 Capitel den 16ten
vers.

OUR MOTHER
ELIZABETH B.
BERTOLET,

Born Aug. 10, 1804,
Died April 27, 1888.
Age 83 yrs. 8 mo. &
17 Days.

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

Hier
Ruhet in Gott
JACOB BRAND.
Er starb den 28ten
Mertz 1794

Seines Alters 60 Jahr
7 Monat & 8 Tage.

Hier ruhet
Philipp Brand.
Er war ein Sohn von
Michael Brand und
dessen Ehefrau, gebo-
ren im Jahr 1757, ver-
ehelichte sich mit,
Catharina Scheffe, den
30 October 1787,
und starb den
2 Januar 1835
da er 78 Jahre alt
war

Hier ruhet
Catharina Brand
Ehefrau von
Philipp Brand,
geborne Scheffe.
Sie war geboren im Jahr
1761 und starb
den 16 September 1842
alt 82 Jahre.

Sacred
To the Memory of
JOHN BETZ, Esquire,
who was born 14th
day of February A. D.
1744
and departed this life
the 5th day of March A. D.
1826
Aged 82 Years and
20 days.

Hier
Rubet der Leichnam
ELISABETH BETZ,
welche geboren den 4ten
dag February 1846, und
starb den 12 tag Novem-
ber 1796, brachte ihre
eld auf 50 Jahr 9 Monath
und 8 Tag.

Hier Ruhet dem Leibe
nach ein Christecher
Bruder dieser Kirchen
Nahmens
Joh. Dietherich Bucher.
Geb. D. 1 Novem,
1709.
u. Starb den 15 May
1769.

Hier Ruhet dem Leibe
nach eine Christeche Schwest-
er dieser Kirchen Nahn
Maria Sophia Bucher-
in, Eine Geborne Zu-
rien, ist Geboh. D. 26 Feb.
1702
u. Starb D. 25 Aug.
1770.

HIER

Rehen Die entseelten Glieder
Des Weilland GeWesenen
GEORG DIETRICH BUCHER.

Geb. d. 18ten mærz 1736 u.

starb d. 12 AuG : 1788

Seines Alters 52 LAHR

4 Monat u. 25 TAG.

von dank und Liebe be Wegt setzten die-
sen Stein die hinder Lassene WittWe
und 8 Lebende Kinder.

Text Offenb : IOh : 14 : 13

Seelig sind die toden die in dem herrn
sterben Von nun an Ieder geist spricht
das sie ruhen Von ihrer arbeit denn
Ihre Werke folg ihnen nach.

In

Memory of

DIETER BUCHER.

Died Sept 16th, 1850

Aged 74 Yrs 4 months
and 3 days.

In

memory of

GEORGE BUCHER,

born January 1st, 1767,

and departed this life

October 17th, 1845,

aged 78 years 9 months
and 16 days.

In

memory of

MARIA CHRISTENA,

wife of George Bucher,

born June 22nd, 1767

and departed this life

March 24th 1839,

aged 71 years 9 months
and 6 days.

Denkmal

für

Heinrich Bucher

Sohn von

Conrad u. Maria

Bucher,

Geboren den 3 Jan'r
1792. starb den 29 Sept.

1876; alt 84 Jahre, 8
mo. und 26 Tage.

Denkmal

für

Anna Maria

geborne Fegley

Gattin von

Heinrich Bucher.

Geboren den 8 Sept

1793, starb den 8 Sept

1876, alt 83 Jahre

Zum Andenken an

Johannes Christman

Geboren den 1 Juli 1783,

starb den 6 October 1872

alt 89 Jahre, 3 Monathe

und 5 Tage.

Zum Andenken

an

Catharina Christman

geborene Erb.

Gattin von

Johannes Christman

geboren den 21 August

1788, starb den 12 Januar

1869, alt 80 Jahr 4 Monate

und 21 Tage.

Hier

ruhen die Gebeine des

Ehrw. Herrn

FRIDERICH DALLECKERS,
treusteizigen Lehrers der Evang.

Reformirten Gemeinde allhier
Er diente der Reformirten Kirche

in diesem Bunde bey 42 Jahre.

Er starb den 15ten January 1799,

in einem alter von 60 Jahre 10
monath und 17 Tage.

Leichen Text Heb : 13 Cap : vers 17

Gehorehet euren Lehrern und folget

ihnen : denn sie wachen über eure

Seelen, als die da Rechenschaft da-

für geben sollen ; auf dasz sie das mit Freud-
en thun, und nicht mit Seufzen, denn das
ist euch nicht gut.

Hier

ruhen die Gebeine

von dem verstorbenen

Georg Dengler,

ein sohn von Jacob Dengler.

Er wurde gebahren im Jahr

unseres Herrn 1758 den

18ten tag Juny, und starb

den 29ten tag November im

Jahr 1811. Ist alt worden

53 Jahren 5 Monathen

und 3 Tagen.

Hier ruhet

Anna Maria Dengler.

Ehefrau von Georg Dengler,

Sie wurde Geboren den 10n Juli

1759, zeugte im Ehestande

5 Söhne u. 5 Töchter und starb

den 4n März 1848, alt

88 Jahre, 7 Monate und

23 Tage.

Lied, Wie freu ich mich der Won-
ne zeit.

Hier

ruhen in Gott

die Gebeine des gewesenen

Jacob Dengler,

Sohn des Jacob Dengler

und seiner Ehefrau Catha-

arina. Er wurde gebahren

den 27sten December

im Jahr 1759, und starb

den 16ten April im Jahr

1824.

Sein gantzes alter war

64 Jahre 5 Monathe

und 20 Tage.

(To be Continued.)

JOHN ANTES,
Traveller, Missionary and Author.

PREPARED BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

"On the 13th of March, 1740, a son was born to me. I named him John. The Dear Saviour preserve him to eternal life."

The parents of the child were Henry and Christiana Antes. The words quoted were written in German in the family Bible by his pious father.

Henry Antes lived at the mill on the bank of Swamp creek in Frederick township. The place was little better than a wilderness. Indians still remained and settlers were as yet few and scattered through the primitive forest. The surroundings were rugged; such influences as might be regarded favorable for the new-born boy were lacking. What chance of his becoming useful to his fellow men could there be?

He grew from infancy into boyhood, strong and healthful. When he was five years old, by an extraordinary train of circumstances, it happened that a school was established in his father's house, which was continued for five years. John became a pupil, and by his aptness and studiousness derived much advantage from the opportunities thus afforded. The training given the inmates of the school was of the heart no less than the mind. John inherited from his father strong religious inclinations. The school was under the control of the Moravians, and the lessons inculcated by the pious teachers fostered the spiritual tendencies of his nature. As he wandered in the deep forests, or gazed at night into the star-gemmed sky, his busy brain was profoundly occupied with thoughts of the works of God and of His grace, and his awakened heart was meditating on the sinfulness of man and the way of redemption through the blood of Christ.

At the age of twelve he left his father's house in Frederick township and went to live with the Moravian Brethren at Bethlehem. At seventeen he became a communicant member of their society.

The young man now entered a career which extended over three continents. He left his relatives and his native land, and never returned. The work performed by him during a long and active life is told by himself in the following extracts from

HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

I was born on 24th March, 1740, on my father's farm, in Frederick township, in the jurisdiction of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania.* A short time before my birth my father, who was a member of the German Reformed church, and a true and upright believer and follower of Christ, rebuked the stationed minister of this district for his unbecoming behavior, on which account he felt so affronted that he refused to baptize me. Owing to this cause I was not baptized until I was six years old. Subsequently to this time my father connected himself with the Moravian Church in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The first Brother with whom I became acquainted was Brother Spangenberg. In order to win the souls of the Schwenkfeldians to the Lord, who wandered from Saxony to America, he hired himself as a day laborer to one of these people in our neighborhood, by whom he was obliged to thresh rye and do other day-labor all Winter.

After Count Zinzendorf came to America in 1741, he soon became acquainted with my father, who was very anxious to unite such souls out of the different religious denominations as sought their salvation through Jesus Christ, through the bonds of brotherly love. As this was likewise the object of the Count, he had frequent communications with the leaders of different denominations, and his aim was in some measure attained. When he was about to leave, the Count requested my father to present his children before him. When this was done, and he having pro-

*The change from Old Style to New Style accounts for the difference of eleven days between the record in the Bible and the date in the Autobiography.

nounced his benediction upon us all, he solemnly laid his hands upon my head, commending me to the grace of God our Saviour, and beseeching Him that it might please Him to be my protector and my guide through life. As my father found members belonging to the Moravian Church who devoted themselves to the Lord, he was not merely satisfied to enter into close communion with them, but moved with his whole family, myself excepted, to Bethlehem, which place was founded but two years before. In our house where I remained there was a school established for about forty boys, and this was superintended by members of the congregation. I remember many a happy hour I passed here when a child when my dear Saviour was very near to my heart.

In 1746 I was baptized by Brother Spangenberg. Never shall I forget the solemn impression this holy rite not only made upon me at this time, but on other occasions also. The Saviour became known to me in truth as the friend of children and promised me the grace to cling to Him in the simplicity of a child. Especially impressed am I with the circumstance that I, in conjunction with some of my playmates, made a solemn covenant that we would dedicate ourselves to Him and live alone for Him in this world, upon which conclusion we felt very happy. If anything in those days tended to mar the serenity of my mind it was the consciousness of pride and, especially, a sense of native corruption, which I sometimes felt very sensibly.

In 1750, the above mentioned school was removed from my father's house and he occupied the latter again himself with his family, except my eldest sister, who remained in Bethlehem. Now, in the absence of my former instructors, I indeed obtained many opportunities to see and hear what was bad. But the dear Saviour kept His merciful hand over me so that these things did not make a deep impression on me. During the two years which I spent after the removal of the school from my father's house, I felt an earnest desire to live among the Bethle-

hem congregation. At that time I could not assign a sufficient reason for this desire, and it was only in after years that I recognized in it the hand of the Lord. At first I was afraid to disclose this fact to my father. My fears were, however, unfounded, for when I ventured to inform him of it, he cheerfully complied with my wishes and assisted in my departure. But my brothers, who did not share my desires with me, did what lay in their power to prevent me from carrying my resolutions into effect, whilst I persisted steadfastly in my purpose, and thus arrived at Bethlehem on the 12th May, 1752. I now fancied all my wishes were accomplished, but soon found that the good impressions which I received when a child had been gradually effaced from my mind. I contracted bad habits, partly the consequence of my own corrupt heart and partly through the bad example which was held up to me by some of my playmates. Hence, during the first five years of my residence there I did not make as good use of my time as I might have done. And under a sense of my sinful life, I did not, as formerly, so entirely yield myself up to the Lord. My inclination for the world and sin continually gained strength. However, I constantly felt most painful reproaches of conscience whenever I engaged in anything which I was convinced was contrary to the will of Jesus.

During my father's sickness I was deprived of the pleasure of seeing him once more, though I lived but twenty-five miles off. I was permitted, however, to attend his funeral. He was beloved and esteemed in the whole neighborhood on account of his uprightness and impartiality, by which, both as a citizen and a justice of the peace, he was characterized. As he was apprehensive that my relatives might use every effort to persuade me to forsake the Moravian Church, he especially commended me to the care of his intimate friend, Bishop Spangenberg, with the request to assume the position of a father towards me. This he has done faithfully, and has at all times given me the best advice.

From my youth I manifested a decided inclination to think for myself and would never take anything for granted except what was sufficiently supported by evidence. And I had not yet experienced the power of the Christian religion in my heart. Doubts frequently were in my mind in respect to the truth, and I began to fear that all my former convictions might be nothing else but sheer fancy and deception. How profoundly I have reflected upon religious subjects even from an early period of my life appears from the fact that in after years, when I came to read and hear a great deal that wise and learned men, esteemed to be great philosophers, have advanced towards the Christian religion, I met with little which had not already been the subject of personal reflection. I was consequently in great danger of falling a victim to infidelity. And this would undoubtedly have happened if my faithful Saviour had not pursued me with great patience, and filled my mind with so great an anxiety about my salvation that it was impossible for me to find either peace or consolation for my troubled soul. In this state of mind the following words of Jesus exceedingly agitated me: If any man will do His will he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God or whether I speak of myself; for I was convinced I did not possess this disposition, as I did not know what method to adopt in order to do the will of God. From this time the Saviour brought about various events or blessed instrumentalities to convince me more and more of the sense of my corruption and of the futility of relying upon myself, while at the same time the Holy Spirit earnestly appealed to me devotedly and zealously to pray for the forgiveness of my sins.

(To be Continued.)

In the Manor of Douglass.

BY REV. A. S. SHELLY.

The article on Falkner Swamp, which appeared in the September number, describes the land owned by the Frankfort Land Company as "extending from the Schuylkill river about the present

Pottstown northeastward to the present Pennsburg." Adjoining this tract on the northwest, and lying parallel with it, was what was known as the Manor of Douglass, also extending, as it would seem, from the Schuylkill along the Manatawney creek northeastward and including what is now Douglass township and a large part of Pottsgrove township. A description and history of the tract from the Penns down may be gathered from old documents in possession of some of the present landowners in this section. Thus, an interesting memorandum found on the back of a deed in the possession of Clement Bechtel, residing near the village of Congo, gives the unbroken line of descent from John Penn, Esq.

The deed itself is dated "the twenty-sixth Day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Fifty four." The parties thereto are: "William Plumstead, of the City of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, Esq., and Mary, his wife, one of the Daughters and Devisees of George McCall, late of Philadelphia, aforesaid, merchant, deceased, of the one part, and Conrad Bobb, of Harford Township, County of Berks, yeoman, of the other part." The deed conveyed "A Certain Tract or parcel of Land (being a part of the Manor or reputed Manor of Douglass in the said county of Philadelphia)," containing 152 acres 112 perches, the greater part of which is now included in the farms of Clement Bechtel and John Bechtel. The consideration named in the deed was "the Sum of Three hundred and Ninety Pounds lawfull Money of Pennsylvania." The memorandum above referred to is as follows:

MEMORANDUM :

John Penn, Esq., one of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, by Indentures of Lease and Release, the Release dated the twentieth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five, granted unto George McCall, the father of the within named Mary, fourteen thousand and Sixty Acres of Land, situate on the River Schuylkill, on Manatawney Creek, in the County of Philadelphia, with the Appurtenances in Fee.

And the said George McCall by his

last will, dated the twenty first September one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine (after devising divers parts of the said large Tract of Land unto his Sons,) gave and devised the Residuary part thereof, computed at four thousand eight hundred acres unto his Daughters Catharine, Ann, Mary, Margaret, Ellinor and Jane, to hold to them, their Heirs and Assigns forever.

And the said Jane dying soon after, a partition was since made amongst the surviving Daughters, of the said Residuary part, [see the Partition Deed recorded at Philadelphia, Book — Vol. — page — &c.] And the within described and granted Tract is part of the Purparty and Share allotted by such Partition Deed to and for the said Mary and her Heirs.

This tract was afterwards divided into two equal parts and the one part granted to Abraham Bobb, by Bobb to Conrad Yaeger, by Yaeger to John C. Bechtel, the grandfather of the present owner.

In another deed, made only one year later than the above and now in the possession of Abraham L. Bechtel, Margaret McCall conveys a part of her share, a tract immediately adjoining the above tract of the Plumsteads, to Barbara Yerger. In the body of this deed is the following account of the division of the McCall property, or Douglass Manor :

“Whereas the said George McCall, being in his Life Time seized in his Demesne as of Fee of and in a certain Tract of Land situate in the Said County commonly called or known by the name of the Manour of Douglas, containing thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty acres or thereabouts, did make his Last Will and Testament in Writing bearing Date the twenty-first Day of December 1739, and having thereby devised unto his sons Certain Parts thereof, Did Will that the Residue, Containing by Estimation Four thousand Eight hundred acres, were the same more or less, should be surveyed and set apart for his Daughters, Namely Catharine, Ann, Mary, the said Margaret, Eleanor and Jane, And the same Residuary part so to be Surveyed unto them. He devised unto them, his, the said Testator's, Daughters, to hold to them their Heirs and Assigns for Ever, as in and by the said recited Testament, duly proved and Remaining in the Register

General's office at Philadelphia, Relation being thereto had, appears, and shortly after making of the Testament by the Testator, died, so seized of the Premises as in the Estate aforesaid, and the part so Willed to be surveyed for the said Testator's Daughters was accordingly surveyed for them and afterwards subdivided among them the said Daughters. In Pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court at Philadelphia, Proceeding upon a Petition of all the said Testator's children bearing Date the Fourteenth Day of April in the year 1742, and the Subdivisions or Partitions so made were confirmed by the Court.”

This tract descended in unchanged size and shape from Barbara Yerger to Peter Yerger, then to Conrad Yaeger, then to Abraham Bechtel, grandfather of the present owner.

Bally, Pa.

Old Trappe Church in 1760.

We give below a list of subscribers to the support of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, pastor of New Providence Lutheran congregation, in the year 1760. It is given as copied from the original German subscription paper:

Wir unterschriebene Glieder und Freunde der Evangel. Gemeinde in New-providence versprechen pünktlich an unsern H.G.H. Pfarr Mühlenberg zum Salario oder besold wie folget zu geben mit unser eigenen Hand und Unterschrift den 27 Novr 1760

£. s. d.

1 Valentin Scherer	15
2 Friedrich Riser	15
3 Ludewic Hardenstein	15
4 Peter Müller	10
5 Andreas Müller	10
6 Tobias Bockener	5
7 Jacob Helm	4
8 Johannes Kesler	5
9 Johan Georg Bohlich	5
10 Friedrich Setzler	15
11 Jacob Hodtebach	7 6
12 Peter Hodtebach	5
13 Jacob Hoffman	6
14 Friedrich Sauer	10
15 Erasmus Leber	6
16 Carl Rayer	1 0 0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
17 Hartman Haas		7	6	69 Heinrich Marsteller	1	10	
18 Jörg Cresman		15		70 Friedrich Croesman			5
19 Martin Pleakle		7	6	auf Matetcha			15
20 Simon Fengel		7	6	71 John Kepner			15
21 Wendel Jung		5		72 Johan Nicolaus Seidel			15
22 Philip Beiyer		5		73 Johannes Heilman			
23 John Schrack	1	10		bey Nord Walles			15
24 Jacob Schrack		15		74 Henrich Heilman			
25 Christian Schrack		12		auf Shippach			10
26 Henrich Obelman		7	6	75 Jacob Merckle			10
27 Johan Georg Cresman		12		76 Abraham Merckle			10
28 Martin Bredo ist gezogen		6		77 Philip Merckle			10
29 Friederich Martini		12	6	78 Adam Protzman			5
30 Caspar Rawn		7	6	79 Jacob Conard wohnt			
31 Wilhelm Steinaner ist gestorben		3		an der Schulkil			10
32 Johan Henrich Voss		4		80 Daniel Kruler			
33 Johannes Preisser		7	6	wohnt bey Hopson			5
34 Johan Nicol Müller		3		81 Friedrich Berger			5
35 Jacob Guth		1	6	82 Friedrich Steg, auf			
36 Conrad Scherer		7	6	Abr. Säblers Platz			5
37 Georg Guth		7	6	83 Jeremias Herpel			
38 Wendel Bodaschwa		5		wohnet bey John Nicol Seidel			5
39 Adam Bauer		5					
40 Georg Essig		7	6				£37 13 0
41 Christian Custer		8					
42 Michael Barth		7	6				
43 Jacob Peterman		7	6				
44 Georg Essiglder alte		4					
45 Michael Herman		5					
46 Wilhelm Mohr		3					
47 Johannes Lutz		3					
48 Wilhelm Eiler		7	6				
49 Philip Dick		5					
50 Nicolaus Schneider		15					
51 Nicolaus Custer		15					
52 Jost Berger		5					
53 Johannes Beyer		7	6				
54 Jacob Geisler		7	6				
55 Valentin Sehler		5					
56 Benedict Gerber		10					
57 Jacob Joachim		10					
58 Andreas Heiser	1	10					
59 Andreas Petri		5					
60 Jacob Knap		5					
61 Michael Bastian		15					
62 Jurg Michael Bastian Jun		5					
63 Georg Schwenck		7	6				
64 Joseph Pawling	1	0	0				
65 Andreas Durr		8					
66 Thomas Thim		8					
67 Matthias Fuchs		4					
68 George Weicker		10					

Our Old People.

GEORGE FRYER,

son of Christian and Christiana (Fillman) Fryer, was born in New Hanover township, March 16, 1808; married Maria Richtstein; they had seven children; Stephen, deceased; Ephraim, deceased; Catharine, named——Oxenford; Amos; Charlotte, (married Milton O. Richard) deceased; Aaron; Mary, married Henry Y. Rhoads. He is a carpenter by trade, and a member of the Reformed church. He resides in Spring Mount.

MRS. SARAH ESCHBACH,

widow of the late Henry Eschbach, and daughter of Peter and Eve Moyer, was born in what is now Washington township, Berks county, about 83 years ago. She lives with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Bleam, near Milford Square, Bucks county.

CHARLES HUBER,

son of David and —— (Erdman) Huber, is about 82 years old, and still hale and hearty. He was born in Milford, Bucks county, and resides near Spinnerstown.

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The Perkiomen Region, Past and Present.

Edited by HENRY S. DOTTERER.

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General Hartranft's Interest in Local History.

Many of our people who knew General Hartranft as a soldier and a statesman were not aware that he felt much interest in local history and genealogy. It was during his two terms as Governor that the State issued the volumes of the Second Series of Pennsylvania Archives, which contained the list of marriages copied from the records of Falkner Swamp Reformed church, New Hanover Lutheran church, St. James' Episcopal church, Perkiomen, and churches in other parts of Pennsylvania.

At that time the original records of the first two congregations were at Harrisburg, and the Governor not only cared for the translation and publication of the marriages, but also caused copies of the baptisms, confirmations and deaths to be transcribed for his own use.

General Hartranft paid much attention to gathering the facts concerning his own ancestry, and had a considerable correspondence in this connection. The Schwenkfelder Genealogy, published in 1879, had in him a warm friend. During the period he held the offices of Postmaster and Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and afterwards until his death, the writer frequently came in contact with him, or communicated with him, on matters pertaining to family and local history. He most cheerfully gave information and assistance in a helpful, unselfish spirit, and always inquired as to progress made in researches in which he was directly or

remotely concerned. He encouraged all workers in these lines. His fame as a military chieftain and a public man extended over his native land and into foreign countries, and brought him many letters of inquiry from abroad respecting his family and the Schwenkfelders, of which society his ancestors were members.

In this connection it is proper, as showing the genuine interest felt in such matters by him, to reproduce a letter written by him:

POST OFFICE, PHILA., AUG. 15, 1879.

MY DEAR DOTTERER:

I visited the old Mennonite burying ground on Swamp creek yesterday. It is about two miles from Fagleysville, on the road to Setler's store or Keeler's tavern. I there saw the tombstone of Michael Dotterer, and the thought occurred to me that perhaps you could tell me when it was established. Geo. Hollenbach's grave I was looking for. Did not find any stone marked, but saw several graves not marked by stones containing description. He died in 1736, and ought to have been buried at the Lutheran church opposite Dr. Knipe's residence, but perhaps there was no burying ground there at such an early date. The records of the church, so far as they can be found, do not go beyond 1742. I have been informed that Philip Hahn, the original ancestor, g. g. father of Dr. W. B. Hahn, now 80 years old, was buried at the Mennonite ground, which may indicate that it was used by the neighborhood until other grounds were opened for such purpose, and also that it was the oldest ground used in all that region. Was not the original Antes buried here? And, if not so, where was he buried? Can't you come in to see me?

Yours sincerely,
J. F. HARTRANFT.

Old Goshenhoppen Church, Erected in 1744.

Mr. William J. Buck deserves the thanks of local historians and all lovers of local antiquities for making a drawing of the first Old Goshenhoppen church before it was dismantled in 1858. In our last number he tells in an entertaining way how he came to make a view of the building. He kindly permitted us to use the engraving made from his sketch of the ancient landmark. This house of worship was built in 1744, (not 1774, as misprinted,) and had therefore served the Reformed and Lutheran congregations one hundred and fourteen years, when it was taken down to make way for a new edifice.

LEISURE HOUR POEMS, by Charles K. Meschter, of Worcester, Pa., is a volume of thirty pages, issued from the press of A. E. Dambly's Estate, Skippack Pa. Its author, the son of G. K. Meschter, the widely-known physician, is a student at the University of Pennsylvania. Several of the poems, such as Fair Worcester and The Maple by the Spring, touch upon home scenes; and a number are devoted to college subjects. We extend congratulations to the young author.

The Patent to the Frankfort Company.

On the 12th of November, 1686, a company was formed by residents of the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, for the management of twenty-five thousand acres of land in the Province of Pennsylvania, which they had purchased of William Penn. The names of the members of the company were: Jacob Van de Wallen, Daniel Behagel, Johann Jacob Schutz, Johann Wilhelm Eberfeld, Francis Daniel Pastorius, Johann Wilhelm Petersen, Dr. Gerhard Van Maastricht, Dr. Thomas Van Willich, Johannes LeBrun, Balthazar Jawert and Johannes Kember. The name given the organization was The Frankfort Company.

On the Third day of Second month, 1689, the Proprietary's Commissioners of

Property confirmed to Francis Daniel Pastorius, the attorney of the company, twenty-six hundred and seventy-five acres in part of the twenty-five thousand acres. On this land the town of Germantown was laid out.

Penn subsequently granted warrants for three hundred acres of land in the Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, as further part of the twenty-five thousand acres.

On the 26th day of Seventh month, 1701, the Proprietary issued a warrant for twenty-two thousand and twenty-five acres of land in completion of the contract for twenty-five thousand acres.

The survey under the last-named warrant was made on the thirteenth day of October, 1701. This land was located on the east bank of the Schuylkill, in and south of the present Pottstown. Owing to the addition of the land in a bend of the Schuylkill river the survey was three hundred and fifty-two acres in excess of the stipulated quantity. The patent is dated the 25th of October, 1701.

This extensive tract plays an important part in the history of the upper portion of Montgomery county. It comprises part of the land upon which Pottstown is built, part of Pottsgrove township, all of New Hanover township and part of Upper Hanover township. It is named in the deeds of the early times the German Tract, the Manatawny Tract, the Frankfort Company's land and the Great Tract of twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven acres.

The full text of the patent follows:

WILLIAM PENN, true and absolute proprietary and Governour in Chief of the province of Pensilvania and Territories thereunto belonging, To all to whom these presents shall come Sendeth Greeting:

WHEREAS, by my indentures of Sale and release, duly executed under my hand and Seal, bearing date as therein mentioned, and for the considerations therein specified, I granted and released unto Jacob Van de Wallen and Casper Merian, their heirs and assigns forever, the full quantity of Five thousand acres of unseparated land in the said province, viz: each of them two thousand five hundred acres: and the said Casper Merian granted Eight hundred thirty three acres and one-third of an acre of his said Share

to the said Wallen, his heirs and assigns, forever, and one thousand six hundred sixty-six and two-thirds of an acre of his said share to Daniel Behagel; And Whereas, by my like indentures I also granted and released unto the said Jacob Van de Wallen, his heirs and assigns, forever, the quantity of One thousand six hundred and sixty six acres and two-thirds of an acre of like land in the said province; And Whereas, by my like indentures I granted and released unto Johann Jacob Schutz, his heirs and assigns, the quantity of four thousand acres of like land in the said province, which said land Catharine Schutz hereinafter mentioned granted to Daniel Falkner, Arnold Stork and George Miller, their heirs and assigns, forever, the said George Miller being since deceased; And Whereas, by my like indentures I likewise granted and released unto Johann Wilhelm Eberfeld, his heirs and assigns, forever, the quantity of One thousand acres of like land in the said province, which said land the said Eberfeld afterwards sold to Francis Daniel Pastorius, his heirs and assigns, forever; And Whereas, by my like indentures I granted and released unto George Strauss, his heirs and assigns, forever, the quantity of Sixteen hundred sixty six acres and one-third of an acre of like land, which said land the said Strauss granted to Joanna Eleanor Van Merlau, her heirs and assigns, forever, who afterwards intermarried with Johann Wilhelm Petersen; And Whereas, by my like indentures I granted and released unto the aforesaid Daniel Behagel, his heirs and assigns, forever, the quantity of Sixteen hundred sixty six acres and two-thirds of an acre of like land in the said province; And Whereas, by my like indentures I granted and released unto John Laurens, his heirs and assigns, forever, the quantity of Five thousand acres of like land in the said province, which said land the said Laurens sold to Balthazar Jawert and Johannes Kember, their heirs and assigns respectively forever, Viz: to the said Jawert thirty-three hundred thirty-three acres and one-third of an acre, and to the said Kember sixteen hundred sixty-six acres and two-thirds of an acre; And Whereas, by my like indentures I granted and released unto Abraham Hasevoet, his heirs and assigns, forever, the quantity of Five thousand acres of like land in the said province, which said land the said Hasevoet sold to Dr. Gerhard Van Mastrecht, Dr. Thomas Van Willich and Johannes LeBrun, their respective heirs and assigns, forever viz: to the said Mastrecht sixteen hundred sixty-six acres and two-thirds of an acre, and to the said Willich and LeBrun each of them a like

quantity, all which said several parcels of land amount in the whole to Twenty-five Thousand acres;

And Whereas, the aforesaid Jacob Van de Wallen, Daniel Behagel, Johann Jacob Schutz, Johann Wilhelm Eberfeld, Francis Daniel Pastorius, Johann Wilhelm Petersen, Daniel Behagel, Dr. Gerhard Van Mastrecht, Dr. Thomas Van Willich, Johannes LeBrun, Balthazar Jawert and Johannes Kember, being all inhabitants of Frankfort on the River Mayne, in the Empire of Germany, by a certain instrument in writing under their respective hands and seals bearing date the twelfth day of November, One Thousand Six hundred and Eighty-six, formed themselves into a company, and entered into certain articles and agreements therein contained, concerning the said lands and the different management thereof, by the name of the Frankfort Company;

And Whereas, William Markham and John Goodson, two of my Commissioners of Property, by a Grant or patent under the Lesser Seal of this province, bearing date third day of the second month, One Thousand six hundred Eighty-Nine, (among other lands therein granted) did give, grant and confirm unto Francis Daniel Pastorius aforesaid, then Agent or Attorney of the said Company, the full quantity of twenty-six hundred seventy-five acres of Land in part of the aforesaid twenty-five thousand acres, to the use of the said Company according to their respective rights and shares aforesaid; that is to say, Five hundred thirty-five acres in right of the said Jacob Van de Wallen, Four hundred twenty-eight acres in right of the said Jacob Schutz, One hundred and seven acres in right of the said Johann Wilhelm Eberfeld, three hundred fifty-six acres and two-thirds of an acre in right of the said Daniel Behagel, One hundred Seventy-Eight acres and one-third of an acre in right of the said George Strauss, Five hundred thirty-five acres in right of the said John Laurens, and Five, hundred thirty-five acres, residue thereof in right of the said Abraham Hasevoet;

And Whereas, the aforesaid Jacob Schutz, Jacob Van de Wallen, Daniel Behagel and Dr. Thomas Van Willich are since deceased, and Catharina Elizabeth Schutz, widow, relict of the said Jacob Schutz, ————— Van de Wallen, widow, relict of the said Jacob Van de Wallen, ————— the heirs of the said Daniel Behagel, the said Johannes Kember, Balthazar Jawert, Johann Wilhelm Petersen, Gerhard Van Mastrecht, Johann LeBrun and Maria Van Willich, widow, relict of the said Dr. Thomas Van Willich, for herself and the heirs of the said Dr. Willich, by their

letters plenipotentiary or of Attorney, bearing date at Frankfort aforesaid the four-and-twentieth day of January, One Thousand Seven hundred, have conferred full power and special authority on Daniel Falkner, aforesaid, Johannes Kelpius and Johannes Jawert, all of the County of Philadelphia, in the said province, Gentlemen, and the survivors and survivor of them, to act, transact, do and execute in all things and in every respect as they the said Constituents or any of them might or could do if personally present touching or concerning the said lands or any of them or any part thereof.

And Whereas, at the instance and request of the said Daniel Falkner and Johannes Jawert I have heretofore granted and consented to grant Several warrants for certain lands in the Liberties of the City of Philadelphia amounting in all to three hundred acres to the said Company and as further part of their said twenty-five thousand acres, and at the like instance have granted my warrant, bearing date the six-and-twentieth day of the seventh month last past before the date of these presents, for the Surveying of Twenty-two thousand and twenty-five acres of land unto the said Company as the full residue of their Five-and-twenty thousand acres aforesaid, which said twenty-two thousand and twenty-five acres was accordingly surveyed and laid out the thirteenth day of this instant October by the Surveyor-General's order, and by him returned into my Secretary's office the twenty-first day of the same, by the Name of a certain tract of Land Situate in the County of Philadelphia,

Beginning at a marked hickory standing at the mouth of a small gut or run about one hundred and twenty perches distant from Manatawney Creek, from thence by the several courses of the River Schuylkill the several distances on the said several courses in all amounting to one thousand two hundred Eighty-Eight perches to a marked corner tree standing by the side of a rocky run falling into the said river, from thence by a line of marked trees and vacant land north-east three thousand Eight hundred and Sixty perches to a marked hickory, from thence north-west by vacant land Nine hundred and forty perches to a post standing near to a marked hickory, from thence West fifty degrees South by other of my lands four thousand three hundred and sixty perches to the first mentioned hickory, Containing twenty-two thousand three hundred seventy-seven acres. The warrant, as aforesaid, ordering the said twenty-two thousand and twenty-five acres to be laid out and a certain order under my hand in the said return men-

tioned, bearing date the fourteenth day of this instant October, directed to the said Surveyor General allowing a certain bend in the aforesaid River Schuylkill to be added, supposing it to contain about One hundred and Eighty acres, but is found to add to the said twenty-two thousand twenty-five acres the quantity of three hundred fifty-two acres, which added together makes the said tract amount to the said number of twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven acres, and the said Daniel Falkner and Johannes Jawert, on behalf of the said Frankfort or German Company, requesting me to confirm the same (together with certain small Isles in the said river fronting the said tract of land) to them by patent. Now, therefore, Know Ye, that I have given, granted, released and confirmed, and by these presents for me, my heirs, and successors, do give, grant, release and confirm unto the Said Catherina Elizabeth Schutz, _____ Van de Wallen, widow, _____, the heirs of the said Daniel Behagel, the said Johannes Kemberler, Balthazar Jawert, Johann Wilhelm Petersen, Gerhard Van Mastricht, Johan LeBrun, Maria Van de Willich, the said Daniel Falkner, Arnold Stork and George Miller, their heirs and assigns respectively, All that the said twenty-two thousand three hundred seventy and seven acres of Land, as the same is now set forth. Bounded and limited as aforesaid, and be the same more or less, and also all the Isles aforesaid, being ten in number, together also with all Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Meadows, Swamps, Cripples, Marshes, Savannas, Pocosons Woods, Underwoods, Timber and Trees, Ways, Waters, Watercourses, Liberties, Profits, Commodities, Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever, to the said twenty-two thousand three hundred seventy-seven acres of land, Isles and premises, or any part thereof, or any of them, belonging or in anywise appertaining, And also all Fishing, Fowling, Hawking and Hunting in and upon the said Land, Isles and premises, or any part thereof or any of them (The largest of the said ten Isles and also three clear and full fifth parts of all Royal Mines, free from all deductions and reprisals for digging and refining the Same, only excepted, and hereby reserved out of this present grant and confirmation to me and my heirs and successors), To have and to hold the said twenty-two thousand three hundred and seventy-seven acres of Land and Isles (be the same or any of them more or less) and all and singular other the promises hereby granted and confirmed, or mentioned to be granted and confirmed, with their and

every of their appurtenances (Except before excepted) unto the said Catherina Elizabeth Schutz, _____ Van de Wallen, widow, _____, the heirs of the said Daniel Behagel, the said Johannes Kember, Balthazar Jawert, Johan Wilhelm Petersen, Gerhard Van Mastricht, Johannes LeBrun, Maria Van de Willich, Daniel Falkner, Arnold Stork and George Miller, their heirs and assigns forever, to the only use and behoof of them, their heirs and assigns severally and respectively forever, Not as joint tenants but as they are tenants in common. and according to their several and respective rights, shares and purchases aforesaid, and according to the constitution, rules and regulations of the said Company, and as they, their respective heirs and assigns, shall from time to time hereafter agree to divide and share the same. To be holden of me, my heirs and successors, Proprietaries of Pennsylvania as of our manor of Springetbury in the said County of Philadelphia, in free and common socage by fealty only in lieu of all other services, Yielding and paying therefor yearly forever hereafter to me, my heirs and successors, at or upon the first day of the first month in every year at Philadelphia aforesaid, one English Silver Shilling, or value thereof in coin current, for every thousand acres of the said Land, and so in proportion, to such person or persons as shall be appointed to receive the same. In Witness whereof I have caused these my letters to be made patents, Witness myself at Philadelphia the five-and-twentieth day of October, in the thirteenth year of the reign of William the Third of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., and the one-and-twentieth of my Government, Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven hundred and One, 1701.

WM. PENN.

Old Time News.

NOTICE OF A DEATH.

Saur's Germantown Newspaper, March 18, 1758: Friedrich Ochs macht bekant, was jemand ist der da weiss wo Velten Klein ist, ihm zu sagen, dass Christina Haasin gestorben ist.

A PHYSICIAN'S CARD.

Saur's Germantown Paper, June 24, 1758: Reimer Land, Doctor der Medicin und Chirurgus, macht bekant, dass er von Philadelphia hinweg in Faleknern-Schwamm gezogen ist, und wohnet in des Juden Moses Heyman's Hauss.

Folk-Names of Places in the Perkio-men Valley.

"DIE DUYVELS LOCHER STROSSE."

BY C. Z. WEISER, D. D.

A short distance to the north of Green Lane a road branches off to the west and meanders "up hill and down dale," until it loses itself in Berks county, which is peculiar only in its name. Fingerboards and old and young inhabitants living along its sides know that highway as "die Duyvels Locher Strosse." For a full century it has born that classic name. It is as famous as was the old Roman highway, ere the fall of the ancient Empire. To find the origin of this peculiar name is a task which challenges the ingenuity of the best-read local writers. It is a common tradition that a company of teamsters, stranded along the highway, declared it to be a perfect Devil's hole; and that its baptism came about in that way. But thinking men prefer to derive the singular cognomen from Irving's Knickerbocker's History of New York. The Dutchemen from Holland, who sprinkled the territory of New Amsterdam with such expressive phrases as "Spuyten Duyvel," "Hell-gate," "Die Duyvel's Dans-Kammer," etc., did also scatter such coarse words in Pennsylvania. The Hollanders were great swearers, and indulged in such cognomens by the bushel. Until, therefore, we learn better, we will give the name of the "Devil's Hole" road to the Hollanders. The name came, and came to stay as long as the road is traveled over.

Brief Notices of Colonial Families.

PHILIP REINHART ERHARD.

Under date of February 20, 1723, Philip Reinhart Erhard purchased of Henry Van Bebber two hundred and six acres of land, part of five hundred acres bought November 4, 1718, by Henry Van Bebber, which was part of the Great Tract (22377 acres) granted to the Frankfort Company. On March 25, 1738, Erhard sold one hundred and three acres of this land to Michael Bachman; and March 20, 1739, he sold to Simon Smith, of New Hanover

township, the remaining one hundred and three acres, which adjoined lands of Henry Antes, Philip Brant, Michael Fedley and Michael Bachman. At the last mentioned date Erhard lived in Lancaster county.

The tract sold to Michael Bachman was afterwards the Falkner Swamp church parsonage farm, upon which General John F. Hartranft was born.

JACOB MARKLEY.

Jacob Merkle was born at Wimpfen, in Hesse Darmstadt, July 11, 1701. His parents were Abraham and Veronica Merkle; his grandparents were George and Eva Merklin. He came to Pennsylvania, and married (first) February 13, 1722, Barbara Dotterer, daughter of George Philip and Veronica Dotterer, of Frederick township; he married (second) Barbara Rausch; died in Skippack August 29, 1784. Barbara Dotterer was born about 1704; died in Skippack, July 24, 1738. Barbara Rausch was born April 14, 1714.

The children of Jacob and Barbara (Dotterer) Markley were:

Abraham Markley, born August 12, 1723; married, in September 1745, Anna Barbara Ickes; died March 20, 1800.

Philip Markley, born August 27, 1725; married, December 16, 1746, Mary Johnson; died April 5, 1800.

——— Markley, (a daughter) born on New Year's Day, 1727; died soon after.

Isaac Markley, born May 24, 1729; married Sarah ———; died May 19, 1812.

Veronica Markley, born April 1, 1732; married, April 30, 1751, George Schwenk; died in Frederick township, October 2, 1777.

Rebecca Markley, born about 1734; married Frederick Isett (otherwise Isaac).

Christina Markley, born May 27, 1736; married William Antes; died August 21, 1805.

Catharine Markley, born May 9, 1738; married (first) Martin Conrad; (second) July 13, 1757, Christian Brennemann.

The children of Jacob and Barbara (Rausch) Markley were:

Eleanor Markley, born February 5, 1741; married Tobias Boganer.

Elizabeth Markley, married Paulus Benner.

Mary Magdalena Markley, born November 9, 1744.

Barbara Markley, born October 6, 1746; married by license issued March 28, 1772, John Smith.

Hannah Markley, born about 1752; married, January 11, 1774, Jacob Brotzman.

Jacob Markley located in the Skippack region. July 17, 1728, he purchased 100 acres of Jost Heydt, and November 28, 1728, he bought 132 acres in Bebbler's township of Nicholas Scull. These tracts were located within the limits of the present township of East Perkiomen. He and his family were members of the Providence (Trappe) Lutheran church.

The discovery of the origin in Europe of this branch of the Markleys in America is due to the researches of Pastor Schumann, of Bonfeld, district of Heilbronn, Württemberg, who made, at the instance of John Markley Hartman, C. E., of Mount Airy, Philadelphia, exhaustive examinations of the church records in his own parish and at Wimpfen in Hesse close by. Pastor Schumann constructed a genealogical table (Stammtafel) of the Merkle family, going back to the grandfather of Jacob Markley, our subject.

FREDERICK REIMER.

Frederick Reimer came from the Palatinate, and arrived at Philadelphia in the ship "Thistle," whose passengers signed the declaration August 29, 1730. January 22, 1731, he bought of Henry Pennebacker and Eve, his wife, one hundred acres of land in Frederick township, part of six hundred and twenty-two acres patented to Pennebacker September 1, 1727. March 29, 1735, he was naturalized by act of Assembly. August 6, 1736, he purchased of Joseph Groff and Barbara, his wife, 41 acres, 106½ perches, originally part of the Pennebacker tract of 622 acres. He was an elder of Falkner Swamp Reformed church, and in 1742 signed the paper in opposition to the Zinzendorf movement. This paper is published with John Philip Boehm's Letter of Warning, issued the same year. On the 17th of

March, 1747, Frederick Reimer and wife were sponsors for Elizabeth, wife of Doctor John Miller, of Frederick township, on the occasion of the baptism of Dr. Miller's family by Rev. Michael Schlatter. October 24, 1754, he was one of the members of the Falkner Swamp Reformed congregation who petitioned the Pennsylvania trustees for the establishment of a school at New Hanover under the auspices of the London Society for the introduction of the English language and the spread of the Gospel.

Frederick Reimer made his will May 9, 1755, in which he named Elizabeth Reimer, his wife, and John Peter Reimer, his son, as executors. The signing of the will was witnessed by Henry Antes and John Philip Leydich, by whom it was proven February 11, 1758.

The two tracts of land owned by the testator passed into the hands of his son, John Reimer, April 27, 1758, when their bounds were given as follows :

Beginning at a corner of Joseph Groff's land, thence by vacant lot southeast 66 perches to a corner of Hans George Swinehard's land, thence by same southwest $242\frac{1}{2}$ perches to a post in line of John Jacob flout's land, thence by same northwest 66 perches to a post at a corner of Joseph Groff's land, thence by same northeast $242\frac{1}{2}$ perches to place of beginning, containing 100 acres.

Beginning at a post in a line of John Sieber's land, thence southeast by vacant land $27\frac{1}{2}$ perches to a corner of George Peter Harp's land, thence by same southwest $242\frac{1}{2}$ perches to a post in a line of John Jacob flout's land, thence by the same northwest $27\frac{1}{2}$ perches to a post, thence by said Sieber's land northeast $242\frac{1}{2}$ perches to place of beginning, containing 41 acres, $106\frac{1}{2}$ perches.

The children of Frederick and Elizabeth Reimer were :

Elizabeth Reimer, eldest daughter, married Francis Shunk, of Providence township. In the Falkner Swamp Reformed church record is this entry, which probably refers to Elizabeth Reimer : "Buried March 18, 1802, at Trapp, Widow Schunk, aged 85 years, 3 months." Elizabeth

Reimer was the grandmother of Governor Francis R. Shunk.

Salome Reimer, born April 15, 1719 ; married John Herger ; died November 24, 1800 ; buried at Leidig's graveyard. John Herger was the son of Gottlieb and Catharine Herger, of Frederick township. John Herger was born in America ("in diesem Abendlande") May 2, 1721 ; died December 5, 1795 ; buried at Leidig's graveyard. John and Salome Herger had one child, Maria Salome Herger, born November 28, 1745 ; married, December 22, 1767, George Michael Kuntz ; died December 4, 1832 ; buried at Leidig's graveyard.

John Peter Reimer, who married, November 28, 1752, Rachel Zieber, daughter of John and Margaret Zieber, of Frederick township.

Susanna Reimer, married Christopher Wise, of Alsace, Berks county.

Barbara Reimer, married Tobias Hep-ler, of Frederick township.

Anna Margaret (otherwise Mary) Reimer, married Jacob Kline, innkeeper (1769), of Providence township.

Catharine Reimer, married Julius Kerper, of Cresheim.

John Reimer, born November 23, 1734 ; married, January 23, 1760, Maria Catharine Kuntz, daughter of George Michael and Eva Kuntz ; confirmed a member of Falkner Swamp Reformed church at Easter, 1749 ; died January 18, 1822, aged eighty-seven years, one month, twenty-five days ; buried at Leidig's graveyard.

Ludwig Reimer, born February 15, 1736 ; married, September 11, 1763, Susanna Kuntz, daughter of George Michael and Eva Kuntz ; died September 10, 1818, aged eighty-two years, six months, twenty-five days ; buried at Leidig's graveyard. He was confirmed a member of Falkner Swamp Reformed church at Whitsuntide, 1753.

Elizabeth Reimer, youngest daughter, was confirmed a member of Falkner Swamp Reformed church at Easter, 1753, aged fifteen years ; married Solomon Grimley, of Perkiomen and Skippack township ; died in April, 1821, aged eighty-four years.

Payments for Land by Original Purchasers in the Perkiomen Country.

(Continued from No. 6.)

1mo 12, 1733-4.	Henry Pastorius recd of him Quitrent for 500 as Fran- conia 20 yrs in full	£ 0 10 0	£ 0 15 0
1mo 12, 1733-4.	Andrew Keyser recd of him Quitrent for 400 as Fran- conia 20 yrs in full	£ 0 8 4	0 12 6
1mo 13, 1733-4.	Jacob Cough & Co recd Quitrent for 500 as Skepeck 1 yr in full	£ 0 1 0	0 1 6
12mo 20, 1733.	Andreas Bussert recd of him in part for 100 acres grant- ed him near Coalbrookdale for £15 10 0		7 15 0
1mo 18, 1733-4.	Richd Jones, of Parkeawming recd of him in full for 23 as found with- in his lines more than agreed for £ 5 15 0 Ball of his accot in Ledger B 6 6 6 Interest upon a settlement now made	43 7 0	55 8 6
1mo 16, 1733-4.	John Bull recd of him Quitrent for 150 as near Skepeck 14 yrs in full	£ 1 1 0	1 11 6
2mo 6, 1733-4.	John Lefeber recd of him Quitrent for 500 as Warces- ter 15 yrs in full	£ 3 15 0	5 12 6
2mo 6, 1733-4.	Robt Jones recd of him Quitrent for 50 as Warces- ter 16 yrs in full	£ 0 8 0	0 12 0
2mo 9, 1733-4.	Quitrents recd of Jacob Engle for 168 as Warces- ter, 14 yrs in full	£ 1 3 6	1 15 3
	of Stephen Slyger 200 as Ditto 7 yrs in full	0 14 0	1 1 0
	of Jacob Metts and John George Sharp 150 as Ditto 11½ yrs in full	0 17 3	1 5 10½
	of Christian Bowman 100 as Ditto 11½ yrs in full	0 11 6	0 17 9
3mo 11, 1733-4.	Gerret Clements recd of him Quitrent 690 as Parkeaw- ming 16 yrs in full	£ 5 10 0	8 5 9
3mo 18, 1733-4.	Richd Jones recd of him Quitrent 203 as Parkeaw- ming 16 yrs	£ 1 12 6	2 8 9
3mo 11, 1734.	Garret Clements recd of him in full for 102 acres found in his Tract upon a resurvey & now con- firm'd		25 10 0
	Quitrent for 690 as 16 yrs	£ 5 10 6	
3mo 16, 1734.	Jacob Funk Recd of him in full for 141 acres Grant- ed to him on new Terms on the branches of Parkeawming Creek		21 17 0
3mo 18, 1734.	Jacob Lundis received of Andreas Schultz on his ac- count in full		11 8 0
6mo 10, 1734.	John Isaac Klein recd of him Quitrent 100 as Skepeck 16½ yrs in full	£ 0 16 6	1 4 9

6mo 15, 1734.	Hans Reiff recd of him Quitrent 270 as Skepeck 16 yrs in full £ 2 3 3	3 4 10
7mo 25, 1734.	John Ledrah recd of him Quitrent for 150 as Skepeck 16 yrs in full £ 1 4 0	1 16 0
7mo 28, 1734.	Gabriel Shouler recd of him Quitrent for 100 as Skepeck 16 yrs in full £ 0 16 0	1 4 0
8br 16, 1734.	Christian Moyer recd of him Quitrent 105 as Skepeck 17 yrs in full £ 1 5 6	1 18 3
xbr 16, 1734.	Joshua Richards recd of him Quitrent for 250 as in ye great Swamp 18 yr in full £ 2 5 0	3 7 6
4mo 8, 1734.	Hans Rife (of Skepeck) Recd of John Clymer for him in part for Balance of his Accot £31 14 10 for Interest due on sd Sum 31 14 10 for 49 acres now Granted and Confirmed to him 14 14 0	17 10 0
	£78 3 8	
6mo 9, 1734.	Gabriel Shouler recd of him in full for 181 as granted to him near Skepeck on the late terms (viz) £15 10 p ct & $\frac{1}{2}$ p acre quitrent	28 1 0
6mo 10, 1734.	John Isaac Klein recd of him in full for 32 as adjoining on his other Land at Skepeck now grant- ed at 6s p acre	9 12 0
6mo 15, 1734.	John Edwards of the Great Swamp Recd of him in part for 250 acres Surveyd to John Moore in ye year 1718 at £— p ct who assign'd his Right in the same unto the said John Edwards £33 6 8 for Interest due on said Sum 44 12 1	13 0 0
	£77 18 9	
6mo 15, 1734.	Hans Reiff recd of him in full	18 2 10
7mo 25, 1734.	Andreas Bussert recd of him in full	7 15 0
8mo 16, 1734.	Christian Moyer recd of him in full	61 11 9
xbr 20, 1734.	John Isaac Klein Recd of himself in full for 134 as Sur- veyd to him on a Branch of Parkeaw- ning on new Terms	20 15 4
11mo 28, 1734-5.	Hans Bower recd of him in part for 201 as & $\frac{1}{2}$ surveyd to him at New Cowessahopin on the new Terms £31 4 7	15 10 0
12mo 12, 1734-5.	George Cowkill recd of himself in full for 215 as sur- veyd to him near Parkeawning Creek in ye County of Philada at £15 10 p ct & an half penny sterling p acre quitrent	33 6 6

(To be Continued.)

Our Revolutionary Sires.

HENRY SHOTZ.

Another Revolutionary patriot gone. Died at his residence in Upper Salford township, Montgomery county, on the 24th inst., Henry Shotz, in the 83d year of his age.—Norristown Register, December 31, 1834.

Notes.

Henry Frey, eldest son of William Frey, of Frederick township, was, in October, 1747, at Gnadenhütten, the Moravian village, learning the Iroquois language.

Rev. Henry S. Bower, Harleysville, is collecting information for a genealogical record of the Bower and Stauffer families.

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL. D., will make an address, at the invitation of the Historical Society of Montgomery county, on Friday evening, March 29, in the Court House, Norristown, Pa. His subject is Local History.

General Daniel Hiester.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

(Continued.)

IV.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The stormy period in which the opposition to the tyranny of the British government began to take definite form, found the people of the Perkiomen region in comparatively prosperous circumstances. The men of means and influence throughout the country were the sons and grandsons of the pioneers. The poverty and struggles encountered by the immigrants in the earlier years of the Province had given way to the enjoyment of the substantial rewards of industry directed to the tillage of fertile farms. The people now lived in comfortable houses, surrounded by orchards and fields. Roads were laid out, leading to the city of Philadelphia and to the important points inland. Mills and schools were within easy reach.

NOTE.—Miss Amelia Armstrong, of Bloomsburg, Pa., and Mr. Samuel P. Hiester, of Philadelphia, have furnished valuable information and interesting papers used in the preparation of this article. The assistance of these friends, both descendants of Daniel Hiester, the immigrant, is gratefully acknowledged.

Churches of almost every faith were established over all this section. The laws, mildly administered, ensured safety to the inhabitants.

The freedom the early colonists sought was now and here enjoyed, in matters civil and religious, in a degree certainly never hoped for a century before. No wars had seriously disturbed this valley since the white man first came to it. Burdensome taxes were unknown. The manner of life of the people was simple. Their wants were few, and these were nearly all supplied by themselves. We cannot see that anything in the condition of the rural populace of Pennsylvania called for resistance to the aggressions of the parent government. The grievances of the colonies consisted largely of burdens laid upon the mercantile and commercial interests centred in the seaboard cities, and upon the meagre manufacturing undertakings struggling for a foothold. The farming interest was affected but indirectly.

Our population was composed of many denominations professing the Christian religion. At the opening of the war this peculiar condition of things became apparent: the people were divided into two classes—the arms-bearing and the non-resistant. The latter class consisted of those who had religious scruples against engaging in warfare; it comprised the Quakers, Mennonites, Dunkers and Schwenkfelders. The Quakers were few in the valley, but a number lived about the mouth of the Perkiomen, and others in Milford and Richland townships, where they were the first settlers. The Mennonites were most numerous in Skippack and Perkiomen township and at the Great Swamp. The Dunkers were largely located in Franconia and Lower Salford townships. The Schwenkfelders lived principally in Worcester, Towamencin and Upper Hanover townships. The churches in this section whose doctrines did not forbid military service were the Lutheran and German Reformed, which had congregations at all points, and who composed, probably, the majority of the entire population; the Episcopalian, who had a congregation at Evansburg; the Roman

Catholic, whose church was in Hereford township, and possibly one or two others.

In November, 1775, the leading men in the Mennonite society, joined by some of the German Baptists (Dunkers) presented a paper to the Assembly, in which they declared that "we are not at liberty in conscience to take up arms to conquer our enemies, but rather to pray to God, who has the power in Heaven and earth, for us and them," and further, "we have dedicated ourselves to serve all men in everything that can be helpful to the preservation of men's lives, but we find no freedom in giving, or doing, or assisting in any thing by which men's lives are destroyed or hurt. We beg the patience of all those who believe we err in this point." The constitution of the Schwenkfelder church provides: "No member of this church is allowed to take up the sword in order to engage in war; for we believe that for Christians there is only appointed the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God; and hence, according to the testimony of our conscience, we cannot transgress the authentic command of God which is contained in the Sixth Command, 'Thou shalt not kill.'"

When the war began, the enthusiasm for the colonial cause extended to all classes, except those averse from religious conviction to war. In every community the men of wealth and influence declared fearlessly for independence. Public sentiment was rapidly crystallized in favor of resistance to the British government. It is wonderful in view of the circumstances stated, how effectively the leaders educated the masses to the high duty of embracing and sustaining the cause of the colonies. All through the long years of the war these men—leaders and followers—remained steadfast. The Perkiomen valley, rich in farm products, and near the city of Philadelphia, which was occupied by turns by Continental and British armies, was overrun and devastated by the forces of both friend and foe; yet we do not read that there was any defection here at any time during the continuance of the conflict.

At the Provincial convention held at Philadelphia, January 23 to 28, 1775, were present from the Perkiomen valley, John Bull, Esq., Benjamin Jacobs, Esq., and Melchior Waggoner. At the Provincial conference held at Carpenters' Hall, on Tuesday, June 18, 1776, were Col. John Bull, Col. Frederick Antes and Mr. Matthew Brooke. June 3, 1776, the Continental Congress resolved that 6000 militia be raised in Pennsylvania for establishing a flying camp.

Among the companies sent to the Flying Camp was that of Captain Matthias Scheffle, of Sumneytown, whose men were from Marlborough and Upper Salford townships. September 10, 1776, this company was encamped at Amboy, New Jersey, near New York city. At the same time, Captain Peter Lower, whose company was from Upper Hanover township, was in camp in New York.

In the spring of 1776, a Rifle regiment under command of Colonel Samuel Miles was recruited in Pennsylvania. It was composed of selected young men from various parts of the province. Sumneytown, near the home of Daniel Hiester, was visited by one of the young recruiting officers. Among Mr. Hiester's papers still in existence is an account of this incident, the substance of which follows.

RECRUITING AT SUMNEYTOWN IN 1776.

Soon after the death of his father, in November, 1775, Jonathan Hager, Jr., went with his brother-in-law and sister to their home in Upper Salford, and remained with them until the next spring. Young Hager was enamored of the glare and glory of a military life and was desirous of enlisting in the army. At Reading he was on the point of enlisting in the spring of 1776, but was prevented by his friends. In or about April, 1776, a recruiting party came to the little village (Sumneytown) close by Mr. Hiester's home. "I happened to be there," Mr. Hiester states, "and hearing the drum beating, Mr. Hager came there also. He did not go there with me. On seeing Mr. Hager, Lieutenant Wirt, the officer, made much of a small acquaintance he

had with him at Philadelphia. He told him that he was enlisting riflemen and asked him, had he a good rifle. Mr. Hager said he had. When we were about going home, the officer took occasion to say again he would come over in the morning to see his fine rifle. Civility then compelled me to ask him to come and breakfast with me, as indeed I think I should have done at any rate, for Mr. Hager had not then enlisted, or signed his enlistment in my presence. Lieutenant Wirt did breakfast with us. Immediately after breakfast he said he was on business and must be excused. We both seeing him to the door, he asked Mr. Hager, would he step over with him a little to the town. Hager said he would. Fearing a design, I made mention of something why I wished he would soon come home again. He promised he would. However, he went from there with the party that day. Either that day or early next morning I was informed he had enlisted; when I immediately followed them, and about eighteen miles off overtook them at a vendue. I reproached the officer for behaving to me in a manner so different from what I had reason to expect, in enlisting Mr. Hager, who he knew could not serve in that capacity; upon which I received the insults of both officer and recruits, and with difficulty could get from them unhurt."

From here Mr. Hiester went to Reading, where he was informed the Captain of Lieutenant Wirt's company was. He also despatched an express to Justice Douglass, in Berks county, before whom he understood the recruits were to be taken, sent a letter to the Justice, begging him not to qualify young Hager, and mentioning reasons. However he was qualified. Mr. Hiester, not finding the Captain at Reading, went to Philadelphia, and found the Captain there, but got no satisfaction. He then went to the Colonel (Colonel Miles), who said he was sensible that it was not suitable for Mr. Hager to serve as a private soldier. Col. Miles could not discharge Hager, but gave a furlough for him for six weeks, and assured Mr. Hiester that he should not be called to

the regiment, and that as soon as it was full he would discharge him, adding, with a smile, it was not a bad recruiting word to have it to say that they had a man of fortune in the ranks. During the furlough Mr. Hiester and Mr. Hager went to Elizabethtown (Hagerstown), remained a short time and then returned to Upper Salford, where young Hager remained unmolested and uncalled for until the middle of July following, when they went in a chair to Philadelphia. Here Hager fell in with friends of Captain Farmer's company, (in which young Hager had enlisted,) which had previously marched to Amboy, being of Colonel Miles' Rifle regiment. Mr. Hager followed and joined his company at or near Amboy, marched with the regiment to Long Island, engaged in the battle, was taken prisoner and soon after carried to Halifax.

DANIEL HIESTER APPOINTED COLONEL OF MILITIA.

Upon the reorganization of the Philadelphia County militia, in 1777, Daniel Hiester, Jr., was appointed colonel of the Fourth Battalion, comprising the townships of Upper Salford, Lower Salford, Franconia, Towamencin, Hatfield and Perkiomen and Skippack. His battalion was officered in 1777 as follows:

- Colonel,
Daniel Hiester, Jr., Esq.,
Commission dated May 6, 1777.
- Lieutenant Colonel,
Jacob Reed, Esq.,
Commission dated May 6, 1777.
- Major,
Jacob Markley, Esq.,
Commission dated May 6, 1777.
- 1st Co.—Captain, William Tennis.
- 2d Co.—Captain, John Cope, commissioned May 12, 1777,
First Lieut., Conrad Siple, commissioned May 12, 1777,
Second Lieut., Thomas Syner, commissioned May 12, 1777.
Ensign, John Gerhart.
- 3d Co.—Captain, Philip Gable.
- 4th Co.—Captain, William Bull, commissioned May 12, 1777,
First Lieut., James Bean, com-

missioned May 12, 1777,
Second Lieut., Benjamin Pawling,
commissioned May 12, 1777.

5th Co.—Isaac Sahler.

6th Co.—Benjamin Weaver.

7th Co.—Peter Schreiner.

8th Co.—Andrew Morgan.

The militia was divided into eight classes. During the year 1777 the entire eight classes were called out for duty in the field. On the 11th of September, the day of the battle of Brandywine and the defeat of the Colonial army, Col. Hiester's battalion, with others, was ordered to Swedes' Ford, at the lower end of Norristown. We copy from the records :

In the Supreme Executive Council, Philadelphia, Thursday, September 11, 1777, it was ordered that Colo. Heister, Colo. Corsey, Colo. Antes and Colo. Dean's respective Battalions, do immediately rendezvous at the Sweed's Ford, and that Colo. Moore, Colo. McVeagh rendezvous at the Falls of Schuylkill, and Colo. Warner's at Derby; also ordered, "That the issuing Commissary supply Provisions to the Militia at Sweed's Ford, Schuylkill Falls & Derby, as the enemy is near at hand & this minute engaging our Army under the Command of his Excell'y Gen'l Washington."

(To be Continued.)

Lorentz Jacoby, Powder-maker.

The general impression until recently has been that the powder-making industry of Sumneytown, was begun by Lorentz Jacoby, a native of Germany. According to recent writers, however, a man named Fitzinger first worked in powder here—damaged powder belonging to the American army—about the year 1777. In the History of Montgomery County (1884) it is stated that Jacob Dast erected the first powder-mill about 1780. In the record of the Jacoby family the statement is made that George Laurence Jacoby, commonly known by the name Lorentz Jacoby, established the business in 1780. It may be that Dast built the mill for Jacoby. However this may be, Lorentz Jacoby carried on the business successfully, developed it to large pro-

portions, and distributed the product of his mills near and far over the country, gaining for it a widespread reputation.

George Laurence (Lorentz) Jacoby was born in Germany January 5, 1756; came to America and established the business of making gunpowder near Sumneytown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1780; married (first), November 9, 1784, Margaret Buck, daughter of Peter Buck; married (second), in 1806, Sarah Weidenmoyer; died April 8, 1826; is buried at Old Goshenhoppen burial ground. At the time of his death he resided in the first stone house northerly of the Sumneytown academy. Margaret Buck was born near Sumneytown April 19, 1764; died in Sumneytown September 5, 1804. Sarah Weidenmoyer was born August 23, 1785, and died January 15, 1867.

The following information apparently refers to the father of Margaret Buck: George Peter Buck arrived at Philadelphia in the ship Barclay, from Rotterdam, September 14, 1754. Peter Buck, blacksmith, of Norrington township, purchased, April 9, 1773, of Jacob Seller, of Upper Dublin, eight acres thirty-five perches (supposed to be located in Gwynedd); April 24, 1775, himself and wife, Mary Magdalena, sold the same to George Hartman for £135. In the assessment for 1776 Peter Buck is taxed for fifty acres, one horse and two cattle.

The children of George Laurence and Margaret (Buck) Jacoby were:

Henry Jacoby, born 1786; died a child.

Jacob Jacoby, born August 14, 1788; died August 24, 1793.

George Jacoby, born September 13, 1794; died December 10, 1822. No children.

Daniel Jacoby, born September 21, 1796.

George Laurence Jacoby had no children by his second wife.

Daniel Jacoby, son of George Laurence and Margaret (Buck) Jacoby, was born September 21, 1796, at the first mill, on the Swamp creek, above Sumneytown. His parents soon thereafter moved into Sumneytown. He married, May 10, 1817, Hannah Schall; he died at Sumneytown April 26, 1868. Hannah Schall, daugh-

ter of George and Catharine (Eister) Schall, was born at Oley, Berks county, March 23, 1797, and died at Sunnyside December 9, 1864.

The children of Daniel and Hannah (Schall) Jacoby were:

Nathaniel Jacoby, born February 4, 1818; died March 14, 1889.

John F. Jacoby, born June 9, 1819; died May 31, 1890.

Catharine Jacoby, born February 10, 1821; died July 1, 1822.

Angelina Jacoby, born April 7, 1823; died December 8, 1823.

George Laurence Jacoby, born February 17, 1825.

Jacob Jacoby, born February 11, 1827; died October 13, 1871.

Henry S. Jacoby, M. D., born February 16, 1829; died August 7, 1882.

Margaret Jacoby, born November 9, 1830; died April 14, 1870.

David S. Jacoby, born March 4, 1833; died September 8, 1859.

William Augustus Jacoby, born October 19, 1837; died September 12, 1868.

Professor Albertus Shelley.

The widely-known young violinist, whose name heads this article, surprised his Philadelphia friends by suddenly dropping in upon them on Monday evening, March 18. He came by the steamer La Gascogne, having a tempestuous passage of nine days. He comes to fill a professional engagement of three months in the cities on the Atlantic seaboard. His first appearance in America, after an absence of three and a half years in Paris and Germany, will be in Bridgeport, Ct. He will perform in Philadelphia, at the New Century Drawing Room, on the evening of April 6. He has arranged for a concert at Quakertown, Pa., April 9.

Epitaphs in Falkner Swamp Reformed Churchyard.

COPIED BY GEORGE S. NYCE.

(Continued.)

In
memory of
JACOB DECKER
Born September 8, 1790,
Died March 20, 1882,
Aged 91 Years 6 mo
and 12 days.

Zum Andenken
an
Catharina Dengler,
eine geborne Walter
Ehegattin des verstorbenen
Jacob Dengler.
Sie war geboren am 3
October 1765 und starb
am 13 December 1851
ihres Alters 86 Jahre,
2 Monate und 10 Tage.

Hier
ruhen die Gebeine
des Ehrsamten
Bernhard Dotterer
Er war geboren 1736 den 31
sten Mertz. Er lebte 49 Jahre
und 10 Monath in der Ehe mit
Barbara eine geborne Wartman
hinterliess 8 Kinder 3 Söhne und
5 Töchter. Er starb den 12ten No-
vember 1810. Sein alter war
74 Jahre 5 Monat und 12 Tage.
Sein Leichen Text
Jacobi am 1 capitel vers 12
Selig ist der Mann der die Anfech-
tung erduldet, denn nachdem er bewäh-
ret ist, wird er die Krone des Lebens
empfangen welche Gott verheissen hat
denen, die ihn lieb haben.

Hier
ruhen in Gott
die Gebeine der gewesen
Barbara Dotterer.
Gattin des Bernhard Dot-
terer. Sie wurde geboren
den 15ten July 1741,
verehlichte sich auf den 6
ten January 1761, zeugte
10 Kinder nämlich 5 Söh-
ne und 5 Töchter und starb
auf den 6ten August 1823.
Nach dem sie ihr Alter auf
82 Jahre und 21 Tage
gebracht hatte.
Ihr Leichentext war Psalm 55 v. 25.
Wirf dein Anliegen auf den Herrn
Der wird dich versorgen und wird den
gerechten nicht ewiglich in unruhe lassen.

Hier ruhet
Heinrich Derr.
Er war geboren
den 14 Januar 1777
und starb
den 19 Januar 1842,
alt 65 Jahre und 5 Tage.

Hier ruhet
Catharina Derr,
geboren den 11 Juni
1772, u. starb den 14
May, 1847, alt 74
Jahre 11 Monate und 3
Tage.

(To be Continued.)

JOHN ANTES,
Traveller, Missionary and Author.

PREPARED BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

(*Continued from No. 6.*)

HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY—CONTINUED.

The 19th of December, 1756, was the memorable day upon which the Saviour regarded my tears and sighs, and vouchsafed to me help and consolation. Now it was that His love was poured out into my soul through the Holy Spirit and in His power, which was mighty in the feeble, I felt myself strengthened to resist all the temptations and allurements to sin, so that I no longer suffered it to exercise its dominion over me. Upon this period of my life I still think with joy and gratitude.

In the following year at the celebration of the Chorfeſt of the ſingle brethren, Auguſt 29, 1757, I had the inexpressible ſatisfaction, for the firſt time, to partake of the body and blood of Jeſus Chriſt. The delight which I felt in my ſoul, upon that occaſion, I am unable to deſcribe. I now ſincerely wiſhed that my comrades might enjoy the ſame happineſs that I did, and ſubſequentlly I had the ſatisfaction to know that an extenſive revival took place among them and that an appreciation of a life in God began to manifeſt itſelf among them. As ſoon as I was admitted into the Chor of the Single Brethren, in the year 1761, I was appointed as one of the Superintendents of the boys' department, and in this capacity I ſerved three years. At this time I became more convinced than ever that it behoved me to addreſs myſelf continually as a poor ſinner to the Lord and that I muſt ſeek my ſalvation only through His grace. This was of courſe a painful leſſon for my heart, which by nature was inclined to ſelf-righteouſneſs, and I could not underſtand how it was that I had ſtill to be ſenſible of my corruption, for I had thought that as I had at laſt obtained remiſſion of ſins and received the peace of God into my heart I ſhould purſue my courſe happily and without interruption. I did not know at that

time how ſoon I ſhould forget the Lord if I ceaſed to be ſenſible of my ſinfulneſs. If, therefore, I perceived anything vicious in me I endeavored to ſuppreſs it through my own ſtrength that finally I might be delivered from all human weakneſs. As, however, I could not but perceive that I could not attain to this ſtate of perfection which ſeemed to me ſo deſirable, I began to be diſheartened and indifferent, whiſt at the ſame time I was ſatisfied with myſelf if only occaſionallly and on eſpecial ſolemn occaſions I felt the nearneſs of Jeſus and his proffers of Grace. In this ſtate of mind I continued during ſome years and if at times I felt love towards Jeſus I did not enjoy now ſo fully the appreciation of my connection with his Church, as I had done formerly, and notwithstanding all my precaution many things occurred with me which are incompatible with the character of a child of God. When this was the caſe I addreſſed myſelf to my merciful Redeemer with the ſupplication for the forgiveness of my tranſgreſſions and he never ſuffered me to depart without the conſolation of his grace. Notwithstanding this fact I was far from being happy, becauſe I neither could nor would underſtand that I could not do of myſelf and that Chriſt muſt do everything for me.

(*To be Continued.*)

Our Old People.

MRS. ELIZABETH HUNSICKER

was born in Lower Salford townſhip, November 16, 1798; married May 30, 1816, Rev. Abraham Hunsicker; and now reſides at Collegeville, with her daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Preſton. Her parents were Benjamin Alderfer, (born in 1771, died in June, 1840,) and Elizabeth Shoemaker, (born in 1771, died in October, 1840,) his wife. Rev. Abraham Hunsicker was born July 31, 1793, in Eaſt

Perkiomen township, and died January 12, 1872, at Collegeville.

Mrs. Hunsicker is now in her ninety-seventh year, and is in the full possession of her faculties, moving around and helping herself. Her sight and hearing are slightly impaired, but her memory is simply wonderful, and her conversational powers are as good as they were twenty-five years ago. Her appetite is splendid and she sleeps well and is the type of contentment. She lives within a quarter of a mile of the place to which she came to make her home on the 31st of May, 1816, the day after her marriage. She is the mother of ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom all but two sons are living. They are: 1, Mrs. John B. Landis, aged 78 years, who has 13 children, of whom 9 survive; 2, Benjamin A. Hunsicker, who died in 1855, aged 34 years, 3 children, one surviving; 3, Mrs. Gideon Fetterolf, aged 73, 6 children, 3 surviving; 4, Henry A. Hunsicker, born November 10, 1825, now 69 years old, 7 children, 3 surviving; 5, Abraham Hunsicker, Jr., who died in 1891, aged 62 years, 6 children, 3 surviving; 6, Mrs. Francis R. S. Hunsicker, aged 64, 7 children, 4 surviving; 7, Elias A. Hunsicker, 61 years old, 2 children, both living; 8, Mrs. J. T. Preston, 58 years old, 3 children, 2 surviving; 9, Mrs. Joseph H. Hendricks, 55 years old, 5 children, 4 surviving; 10, Horace M. Hunsicker, 52 years, 3 children, one surviving. The aggregate age of Mrs. Hunsicker and her surviving children is 606 years; adding 96 for the ages of the two deceased, the total is 702 years. She has 55 grandchildren, of whom 32 survive; 72 great-grandchildren, 59 surviving, and 9 great-great-grandchildren, all of whom are living. The whole number of her descendants is 146, of whom 108 survive.

Mrs. Hunsicker's paternal grandfather, John Alderfer, was born in 1745, and died in 1820. Her great-grandfather, Frederick Alderfer, died in 1801, aged 86 years. The name Alderfer is of German origin, and is derived from Alt Dorf—old town; hence, Altdorfer signified a resident of Alt Dorf, or the old town.

Mrs. Hunsicker's maternal grandfather was Michael Shoemaker, who died in the thirties, in his 97th year. It is said he walked from Franconia township to visit his daughter, a distance of nearly five miles, in his 94th year. Henry A. Hunsicker, his great-grandson, heard him relate how he caught shad in the East Branch of Perkiomen creek when he was a young man.

ISAAC BATZ,

son of Daniel and Barbara (McCardi) Batz, was born in Colebrookdale township, August 20, 1808. He married Lydia Repert, who was born February 15, 1808, and died December 26, 1893. They had two sons and eleven daughters. Mr. Batz owns and resides upon the Antes farm in Frederick township.

MRS. MARIA KEPLER,

daughter of John George Hillegas and Maria (Hillegas) Hillegas, his wife, is the only living great-grandchild of John Frederick and Elizabeth Barbara Hillegas. She was born in Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, Pa., November 17, 1804; married in 1834, Samuel Kepler, son of Samuel and Maria Magdalena (Grinnley) Kepler. Samuel Kepler was born November 10, 1796; died August 28, 1869. They had these children: Caroline, (Mrs. Jonas Weand); Maria, (Mrs. Solomon K. Heil); John George; Eliza Magdalena, (Mrs. Philip S. Reed); Samuel, deceased; and Hannah, (Mrs. William Banfield). Mrs. Kepler resides with her daughter, Mrs. Reed, at Hillegas Post-office.

SAMUEL SMITH,

son of Henry and Maria Catharine (Bucher) Smith, was born at the Swamp, New Hanover township, February 7, 1813. He is unmarried and lives in his native township.

SIMON HAUCK,

son of Jacob and Susanna (Boyer) Hauck, was born in Frederick township, December 20, 1809; married Caroline, daughter of Jacob and Christiana (Heist) Sampsel. Caroline Sampsel was born in Upper Hanover township June 13, 1816. They have one son and seven daughters. They reside near Perkiomenville.

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The Perkiomen Region, Past and Present.

Edited by HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Issued by
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AT THE PERKIOMEN.

A Sonnet.

BY REV. MATTHIAS SHEELEIGH, D. D.

And here, at last, by happy chance I stand—
Now time has borne me onward far and fleet—
The beauteous Perkiomen's flow to greet,
That glides athrough these heights on either hand,
Whence all abroad I view th' enchanting land,
Where came the ancestors with weary feet
From Rhineland ills 'mid persecution's heat,
To prayed-for rest upon our sunset strand.
Here hewed they lofty forests down, and here
Tilled they the soil, to full daylight laid bare ;
Here, too, they worshipped God in gospel peace
Within the humble temples raised anear,
Leaving to us dear, cherished names that ne'er
On children's children's hearts their hold shall cease.

Fort Washington, Pa.

Its First Volume of Historical Papers.

The Historical Society of Montgomery County has just issued a 12mo work of 420 papers. Among the articles are: Early History of Whitemarsh Township; Banks of Montgomery County; Sketch of Lower Merion Township; The First Troop of Montgomery County; Clock and Watchmakers of the County; The Redemptioners; Aid Rendered by Montgomery County Women in Hospitals, etc., in the Late War; Swedes' Church; Norriton Presbyterian Church; Fries' Rebellion, 1799; A British Capture of Supplies for Valley Forge; Fourth and Fifth Battalions, Pennsylvania Militia, 1777-1780; The Jeffersonville Tavern, built 1765; Harri-

ton, Home of Charles Thompson, Secretary of the Continental Congress.

The book may be obtained of Joseph Fornance, Esq., Norristown, Pa., chairman of the Publication Committee. Price, bound in cloth, \$1.50; bound in vellum, on heavy paper, \$2.50; unbound, \$1.50.

Judge Pennypacker's Address.

The elite of Norristown and Montgomery county crowded the spacious main room of the Court House on the night of March 29, 1895, to hear Judge Pennypacker's address on Local History. For an hour and a half the audience listened, spell-bound, to the distinguished orator's words. The interests of the Historical So-

ciety of Montgomery County cannot fail to be greatly advanced by this in-every-way gratifying demonstration.

DANIEL K. CASSEL is engaged upon the genealogy of the Kulp Family, the first portion of which is in type and will come from the press in a few days. The German of the name is Kolb. This numerous family, among the earliest to settle in the Perkiomen country, should generously support this laudable work. Inquiries may be made of Mr. Cassel by letter at 4333 Germantown avenue, Philadelphia.

ELWOOD ROBERTS, city editor of the Norristown Herald, made an excellent report of Judge Pennypacker's address in the Court House.

Green Hill.

BY MINERVA WEINBERGER.

One of the finest views of Collegeville can be obtained by crossing Perkiomen Bridge and going to the point known to people of the locality as Green Hill or Pechin's Mill. On ascending this hill the Perkiomen seems to wind slowly along and one of the most fertile farms of the township lies on the farther side of the stream. The village scene is a peaceful panorama before the beholder while the tower of Ursinus' halls rises as the central figure.

When the delicate green foliage of spring begins to appear and bloom is upon the fruit trees the scene is the fairest. Fertile meadows and the clustering trees are a promise of prosperity. At this season the rough, red shale is glorified by the bloom of the moss or mountain pink that carpets the most barren appearing soil and the most precipitous slopes. This nook seems never to have been tilled. If the sun shines down too persistently a removal from the highest point leads the pedestrian to the shelter of a group of hemlock spruce, where laurel bushes and ferns flourish underneath the evergreen shade. Below are the ruins of Pechin's Mill. The broken mill dam ripples the water pleasantly and musically.

On a visit to the hill, about the middle of last December, witch-hazel was found still bearing its late bloom of bright yellow. A light frost delicately transfigured the earth and mosses. Branches of resinous pine, crisp laurel and graceful spruce were carried home.

In summertime it is delightful to drift down the stream in a boat to these unconventional shades. Those who are inclined to study local tradition can appeal to an historian living near. The site of Pechin's Mill was included in the four hundred acres once owned by Owen Evans, who lived from 1769 to 1812. This prominent citizen was engaged in making guns for the United States army. Powder mills and establishments for the manufacture and repair of small-arms were operated at many places in the county in those days. The road by which Green Hill is accessible was a source of great contention in years gone by, as was also the possession of water rights. Seven different owners occupied the grist mill during its better days.

Old-Time News.

EXPOSING A SWINDLER.

Saur's Germantown Paper, November 20, 1761. Bernard Wannemacher und Andere warnen hierdurch Jedermann vor einem mann, welcher fälschlich im land umher ziehet, um vor eine Kirche und Schulhauss zu collectiren; er hat solches schon zweymal fälschlich gethan, und nun geschiehets zum drittenmal. Er hat eine lange Nase, und siehet etwas scheid im gesicht. Er ist ziemlich erfahren im Studio &c.

Militia Exemption Fines.

Our older people recall the days of militia drills, when all the young men from twenty-one to forty-five were required to exercise or pay an exemption fine. It is remembered that they were sometimes drilled with broomsticks and cornstalks, when muskets were lacking. Faithful members of the non-resistant religious societies refused to perform all military duties, and were in consequence fined. We have been favored with a

number of receipts given for such fines paid by Abraham Bechtel, a Mennonite minister, grandfather of Abraham L. Bechtel, of Bally. We copy them as a matter of interest at the present time as well as in the future.

November 27, 1801. Empfangen von Abraham Bechtel vor Exsems feind die suma von zwelf daller var das Jahr 1800 und vor das 1801. Sage emfangen bey mir

Abraham Herb.

1805 den 23ten Mertz Hab ich von Abraham Bechtel Empfangen vor Exems feind die summe von 5 thaler in guth und lawvoll gelt

George Moll

Empfangen d 2t November 1809 von Abraham Bächtel die Suma von vier Thaler Exems feindt vor dass instehente Jahr Ich sage Empfangen bey mir

\$4-0

George Gilbert.

Emfanen von Aberham Bechell 6 dollars Melliz feint den 13 September 1817

\$6

George Dress, Coll.

Empfangen May 26, 1814, von Abraham Bechtel die Summa von zwey Doller als Exezilr feund vor im frühjahr

Bernhart Gilbert, Capt.

July the 25th, 1819. Received of Abraham Bechtel the sum of four dollars for Exempt fine for the year 1819. I say Received in full by me.

\$4 00

John Renninger.

Epitaphs in Falkner Swamp Reform- ed Churchyard.

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(Continued.)

Zum andenken an

Abraham Dres.

Er wurde ein Sohn von Dewald
und Elisabeth Dres,

geboren den 5 Septe ber 1778,

starb den 25 August 1848, alt

69 Jahre, 11 Monate und 20

Tage.

Text, Mathias 25, vers. 23.

Ein

denckmal der liebe

gese — dem weyland liebgewesenen

Georg Adam Egloff.

geboren d : 15ten Februari 1724

zu Teutschland in Schefften,

und gestorben d : 15 Februari

1795 Seines alters 71 Jahr.

Leichen Text Psalm 90 vers 12

Lehre uns bedenken dasz, u. s. w.

Hier

ruhen die Gebeine von

Marilis Egolf,

ein gebohrne Schädlerin.

Sie wurde geböhren zu Mü-

nchweiler in Teutschland

den 7ten October im Jahr

1725 und ist gestorben

den 7ten August 1808.

Sie brachte ihr Alter auf

82 Jahr und 10 Monat.

Leichen Text die 2 Epistel

Pauli an die Corinther das 5

Capitel den 1 vers.

Wir wissen aber, so unser irdisches

Haus dieser Hütte zerbrochen wird,

un. so. w.

Hier

ruhen in Gott

die gebeine des gewesenen

Joseph Freyer.

Er wurde geböhren den 7ten

November 1747, und starb

den 8ten Mertz 1825.

Sein ganztes alter war 77

Jahr 4 Monath und 1 Tag.

Das grab ist mir ein sanftes bette

Jesus deckt mich selber zu ;

Es ist die beste Ruhestätte

Da niemand stöhret meine ruh

Dem leibe ist im Grabe wohl

Die Seel ist bei Gott freudenvoll.

Hier ruhet

GONE

HOME

John Fegley,

Geboren den 20 Feb. 1807,

Starb den 4 März 1886,

alt 79 Jahre und 14

Tage.

Hier ruhet

Text

Phil.

1 C.

23 v.

Anna Maria

gattin von

John Fegley.

Geb. d. 26 Dec. 1814,

starb d. 25 July 1889,

Alter 74 Jahre, 6 m.

und 29 tage.

Hier

ruhen die Gebeine einer

verstorbenen mitschwester Namens

Barbara Freyern,

gewesene Ehefrau von Joseph

Freyer, sie wurde geböhren den

16ten September im Jahr 1742,

und Lebten 37 Jahr in der Ehe mit-

einander, zeugten 5 Kinder 1 Sohn

und 4 Töchter, und starb den 21sten

February im Jahr 1811. ihres al-

ters 68 Jahre 5 Monathe und 4 Tage.

Wann du die Todten wirst an einem Tag er-

wecken : so thue auch deine Hand zu meinem

Grab ausstrecken Lasz hören deine Stimm,

und meinem Leib weck auf, und führe ihn

schön verklärt zum auserwählten Haus.

Zum
Denkmal von
Philip Hahn,
er war gebohren den 31
sten Mertz A. D. 1736
ist gestorben den 16sten tag
April A. D. 1821
ist alt worden 85 Jahren
und 16 Tage,
Sein Leichentext war Ev.
Johannes Capitel 14 vers 24: 3.

Zum
Denkmal von
Margaretha Hahn,
eine Tochter von
Daniel Hiester,
sie war gebohren den 26sten
Tag Juny A. D. 1743,
und ist gestorben den 11ten
Hornung A. D. 1820,
ist alt worden 76 Jahre
7 monathe und 16 Tage.
Ihr Leichen Text war Ev. Johannes
das 17then Capitel vers 24.

Dem Andenken des
Doctors JOHANNES HAHN,
Er starb den 26th Feby 1823
46 Jahr alt.
Getreu dem wichtigem Beruf
Warst du zu dem der Herr dich schuf
Sanft perlen Lesser auf dies Grab
Die milden Thränen dir herab;
Denn Er ist ihrer werth.

Sacred
to the Memory of
MARGARET HAHN,
Wife of Doctr John Hahn, and
Daughter of Henry and Margaret
Sweyer who Departed
this Life November the 6th
1810

Aged 30 Years 3 Months
and 21 Days

Go our dear child obey the call of Heaven.
Thy sins were few and are we trust forgiven.
Yet ah! what pen can paint thy parents woe
God only gives the balm who struck the blow.

OUR FATHER
SAMUEL HATFIELD
Born June 20, 1805,
Died Nov. 2, 1886,
Age 81 yrs 4 mo.
12 Days

In Memory
of
DAVID HATFIELD,
Born
March 26, 1807,
Died
Dec. 28, 1885
Age 78 years, 9 m.
& 2 days

In Memory
of
SARAH
Wife of
David Hatfield,
Born June 12, 1807
Married Dec. 13
1829,
Died April 28, 1881,
Aged
73 Years 10 Mo & 16
days.

Hier Ruhet
Sarah
Eine Geb. Liebeguth
Geb. den 30 Dec. 1806,
verehelichte sich mit,
Samuel Hatfield,
den 6 März 1831,
starb den 14 Oct 1879,
alt 72 Jahre 9 Mo.
u. 14 Tage.

Text mar
cus Cap
9 vers 18
Zum Andenken an
den Ehrw.
Andreas Hoffman.
Er wurde zu Kreutznacht
in Deutschland geb. den
23 Sept. A. D. 1797, Kam im
mannlichen Alter
nach America, verhehlich-
te sich mit Lovina Ma-
ria Gräber den 12 Mai 1846
zeugten 3 S. u 5 T starb d. 5
März 1860, alt 62 Jahr

5 mo. u. 12 Ta.
Er wurde als Prediger des Evangelium A. D.
1833, in der Deutsch Reformirten gemein-
de in Neu Hanover Tounship Montgomery
Co., Pa., und einjen benachbarten gemeinden
auf und angenommen, in Welchen gemein-
der er 25 Jahre als Prediger dien.

AT REST
LAVINIA HOFMANN,
Born
Nov. 15, 1821.
Died July 13, 1879,
Aged
57 Yrs. 7 mos. &
28 days.

Hier
ruhet der Leib
der verstorbenen
Catharina Jung
gewesene Ehefrau von Ro-
land Jung, sie war eine ge-
bohrne Fischern, wurde ge-
bohren den 10ten tag April
im Jahr 1731 und is gestor-
ben im Jahr 1812 den 8ten
tag May, sie brachte ihr gantzes
alter auf 81 Jahre 3.
Wochen und 8 Tagen.

Hier
 ruhen die Gebeine des
 Roland Jung
 geböhren den 10ten Novem-
 ber 1730, und starb den
 9ten July 1804, alter
 73 Jahr 8 Monath.
 Leichentext Mathai am 24 sten
 Capitel vers 12.
 Wer aber beharret bis an das
 Ende der wird Seelig.

Zum
 Andenken an
 Johann Georg Huber.
 Er war geboren den 30 August 1766,
 Lebte im Stande der Ehe mit
 Elizabeth Binder,
 und starb den 9 December 1847 alter 81
 Jahre 4 Monate und 9 Tage.
 Text Philipper 1, vers 21, 22, 23.

Hier
 Ruhen die gebeine
 Der ELisabetha Jär-
 gern, wurde geböhren
 1749 dem 11ten Jannuary
 VerEhelicht mit Ada-
 m Jäerger, zeugten 1 tocht-
 er und starb 1790 den 2ten
 May, bat also gelebt 41 Jahr
 3 Monath und 21 Tage.
 (To be Continued.)

Brief Notices of Colonial Families.

GEORGE SCHWENCK

was born in March, 1728; married, April, 30, 1751, Veronica Markley; died February 24, 1803. Veronica Markley, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Dotterer) Markley, was born April 1, 1732; died September 29, 1777; buried October 2, 1777. George and Veronica Schwenk were buried on their own farm, on the east bank of Society run, in Frederick township.

George Schwenck was a farmer and blacksmith. He was naturalized September 24, 1755. As early as 1746 he owned land in Frederick township. January 2, 1754, he bought of Michael Schwenck and Mary, his wife, one hundred acres in Frederick township, located principally on the west side of Old Cossihoppen (Old Goshenhoppen) creek; April 4, 1761, he conveyed this to Henry Boyer. October 28, 1765, he bought of David Hübner two hundred acres in Frederick township, bounded by lands of Henry Kraus, John Reimer, Lodwick Reimer and Michael Renn, and other lands owned by himself. May 2, 1768, he sold one hundred and

forty-six acres and one hundred and twenty-six perches of this tract to Lodwick Reimer.

Letters of administration on the estate of George Schwenck, deceased, were granted, March 25, 1803, to Jacob Schwenck and Abraham Schwenck. The estate showed, at settlement, a net balance of £3134 11 6½ Pennsylvania money for distribution to the heirs.

The children of George and Veronica Schwenck were:

John Schwenck, born March 5, 1752, married, September 14, 1775, Regina Krauss; died February 3, 1803. Regina Krauss, daughter of Henry and Anna Maria Krauss, was born April 12, 1756; died August 14, 1805. John Schwenck and Regina, his wife, are buried in Schwenck burial ground, on Society run, Frederick township.

Jacob Schwenck, born June 7, 1755; baptized August 3, 1755, according to Trappe Lutheran church record.

Abraham Schwenck, born May 25, 1759; married Veronica Bauer; died August 6, 1843. Veronica Bauer, born April 10, 1756; died September 13, 1840. They are buried at Keely's churchyard, near Schwenksville.

Daniel Schwenck, born May 5, 1761; married (first) November 15, 1785, Catharine Raudenbush, and (second) December 20, 1802, Catharine Boyer, widow, maiden name Shantz; died February 26, 1836; buried at Keeler's church, Frederick township. Catharine Raudenbush, born in Upper Hanover township, January 6, 1765; died August 17, 1802; buried at the Schwenck burial place in Frederick township. Catharine Shantz, born in 1759; died February 1, 1837; buried at Keeler's church.

Elizabeth Schwenk, born December 31, 1766; married, December 31, 1785, John Markley; died September 5, 1804; buried at St. John's Lutheran church, Centre Square. John Markley, son of Philip and Mary (Johnson) Markley, was born December 8, 1764; died July 28, 1834. He married a second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, maiden name Phillipson. He was a prominent business man of Norristown.

Payments for Land by Original Purchasers in the Perkiomen Country.

(Continued from No. 7.)

12mo 13, 1734-5.	Gabriel Shouller recd of himself in full for 200 acres surveyed to him on the branch of Parkeawming Creek in the County of Philadelphia at £15 10 p ct £31 0 0 Interest for almost 5 months due on the same 0 15 6	£31 15 6
12mo 21, 1734-5.	Garret Clements recd of his Son in full for 29 acres surveyed to him on the Branches of Parkeawming on the New Terms	4 10 0
1mo 5, 1734-5.	Thomas Thomas recd of him in full for 79 as Granted him in Hill Town, Bucks on New Terms	12 4 10
1mo 7, 1734-5.	Hans Wyerman recd of him in part for 101 Acres on a branch of Parkeawming on new Terms £15 4 7	5 0 0
1mo 12, 1734-5.	Edward Wells recd of him in full for 100 Acres Surveyed to him near Skepeck in the County of Philada on the late Terms	15 10 0
2mo 1, 1735.	Richard Gregory recd of him in part for 300 as near New Cowessehoppin on the late Terms £46 10 0	12 0 0
2mo 1, 1735.	William Thomas recd of him in full for 125 as in or near Hilltown, Bucks, on the late Terms	19 7 6
2mo 1, 1735.	Lewis Evans recd of him Quitrent for 300 as Hilltown 1 yr in full £0 12 6	0 18 9
2mo 4, 1735.	Mathias Gemelin recd of him Quitrent for 92 as at Mattachin late I Norris 2 yrs in full £0 2 0	0 3 0
3mo 3, 1735.	Thomas Robers rec Quitrent for 250 as Great Swamp 18 yrs in full £2 5 0	3 7 6
3mo 14, 1735.	Henry Frey recd Quitrent for 200 As at Skepeck 10 yrs in full £1 0 0	1 10 0
4mo 20, 1735.	Henry Penebaker & Jacob Kolb recd Quitrent for 6166 as Bebbers Township 33 yrs in full £10 3 6	15 5 3
3mo 1, 1735.	Christian Baydeller recd of him in part for 100 acres at Cowessehoppin on the late terms	6 0 0
3mo 21, 1735.	Evans Thomas recd of him in full for 57 as in Hilltown at £15 10 p ct £8 16 8 for the Int. on ye above sum 6 months 0 5 3	9 1 11
3mo 31, 1735.	James Robinson recd of him in full for 267 as & $\frac{1}{2}$ at Perkasio @ £15 10 £41 9 2 for ye Int of that sum 10 months 2 1 4	43 10 6

4mo 2, 1735.	Andrew Ledrah recd of him in full for 32 acres added to his Tract	9 12 0
4mo 11, 1735.	Felton Gratz recd of him in part for Land on the branch of Perkeawming	15 0 0
5mo 14, 1735.	John Isaac Klein recd of him in full for 50 acres surveyd to him near Parkeawming Creek Philada County	7 15 0
6mo 12, 1735.	Andrew Ledrah recd of him Quitrent for 100 as at or near Skepeek 17 yrs in full £0 17 0	1 5 6
6mo 15, 1735.	Isaac Kolb recd Quitrent for 73 as near Bebbers Townsp 17 years in full £0 12 8	0 19 0
6mo 30, 1735.	Henry Reiner recd Quitrent for 200 as in Limerick 34 yrs in full £3 8 0	5 2 0
10br 18, 1735.	Casper Wister recd of him Quitrent for 1000 as Salford late G. Jones 21 yrs in full £10 10 0	15 15 0
6mo 20, 1735.	Ulrick Inglehort recd of Melker Wiegner and David Meischter in full for him for 96 as at new Cowessehopin £14 17 7 for Int due on that sum 1 yr 0 18 0	15 15 7
6mo 27, 1735.	Christopher Nyeman recd of him in full for 125 as at Cowisse- hopin on new Terms £19 7 6 for Interest due thereon 8	19 15 6
7mo 4, 1735.	Hans Wyerman recd of him in full	10 18 10
7mo 4, 1735.	Lewis Evans recd of him in full for 100 acres Hill Town £15 10 0 Interest due on the same almost 1 year 18	16 8 0
8mo 20, 1735.	Michael Lutes recd of G. Shultz in full for 150 as on a branch of Parkeawmg £23 5 0 Interest on a settlement with him 1 12 3	24 17 3
8mo 22, 1735.	George Bogard recd of him in full for 16 a 93 p in Salford Township	2 11 4
9mo 28, 1735.	Christopher Duck recd of him in full for 100 acres in Sal- ford £15 10 0 for Interest due on same 0 7 0	15 17 0
10mo 3, 1735.	Stephen Rainer recd of Peter Wents in full for 100 acres on a branch of Parkeawming £15 10 0 for Interest due on Same 4 6	15 14 6
10mo 30, 1735.	Valentine Keyler als Kingler recd of him in part for 131 acres near Perkeawming Creek £20 6 2	7 0 0

(To be Continued.)

JOHN ANTES,
Traveller, Missionary and Author.

PREPARED BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

(*Continued from No. 7.*)

HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY—CONTINUED.

About 1761 my relatives did all they could to prevail upon me to forsake the Moravian Church, and I confess that sometimes I did not feel disinclined to comply with their wishes. The Lord, however, retained his hold upon me and awakened an intense longing in me to visit the Moravian church in Europe. This longing I imparted to Brother Spangenberg, who about this time left America to return to Europe. Shortly before his departure, in a solemn meeting of the congregation which took place in Bethlehem 25th of June, about fifty Brethren, among whom I was included, were admitted to the Akoluthie—"the select of the day Loosung." "I will make you fishers of men" especially struck me at the time I became a member of the Society of the "Stundebeter," and I enjoyed many happy hours in the intercourse with my best friend Jesus. Nevertheless, it still continued to be a mystery to me that I should live day and night on his grace alone.

In the year 1764 I was requested to accompany the Indian congregation, which had severe trials to endure, (see Loskiel's *Indianer Geschichte*, Seite 479), upon its journey from Philadelphia to New York. When we arrived at Amboy the Governor sent, by a file of soldiers, for us to return again to Philadelphia. As my presence was no longer deemed necessary I immediately set out for Bethlehem, from whence, in virtue of a written invitation from Brother Spangenberg, I set out for Europe, upon 6th May, and, upon 5th July, arrived at Marienborn, where a Synodical convention was then in session. As regards my frame of mind during this time I was sufficiently contented, if nothing occurred to me that disturbed my peace of mind. And as by the grace of God I took especial care to guard myself against that which the world denominat- ed a departure from the world, I thus

forgot to properly estimate the happiness which may be enjoyed in communing with the Saviour and in which consists the true felicity of a poor, pardoned sinner. Notwithstanding this the Holy Ghost continued to operate upon my heart and occasionally became much disturbed in view of the security in which I continued to live.

After I had continued to live for some time in Marienborn, I proceeded to Herrnhut, where I arrived on 5th September. Here I transacted various kinds of business until my great predilection for mechanical pursuits induced me, in September, 1765, to go to Neuwied, in order to learn the jewelry business under a celebrated master of the art; and I succeeded in a short time in making considerable progress in my trade. Here the Saviour subjected me to new trials and depicted to me the dangerous condition of my soul in so clear a light that I became frightened and devoutly besought Him to remove everything from me that obstructed the way to true happiness. As soon as I felt this sincere desire I again experienced His gracious nearness in my heart; and now I perceived what was meant by living through grace alone. The spirit of God convicted me of unbelief, and humbled me of my error, yet so that the way of my heart remained open for Christ. I learned to esteem it as the greatest happiness to regard grace, salvation and life, not as a right to which all are entitled, but as an unmerited gift, to be received from Him with gratitude. What was formerly regarded by me as a burden now was felt to be grace, and the blessed experience which I enjoyed from the all-sufficient power and grace of Jesus so strengthened me that I could successfully resist through His power all the temptations which beset me in after years. Now I thus overcame difficulties which I could not have accomplished through my own strength.

On the 16th of January, 1769, I received a call to Grand Cairo, in Egypt, where Brothers Hocker and Danke were stationed. In the mission to Egypt especial regard was had to the Christians of Abyssinia, whose knowledge of Christ and participation of His salvation was sought to be furthered by the ministration of the Word; but until an opportunity should offer itself to this end the design was that the missionaries should devote themselves to the Copts of Egypt for the attainment of similar ends. I was also especially induced to comply with this call in consequence of the designated text of that day: "Who will be my messenger?" In July I arrived at Marienborn, where the Synod met in convention. After I had been ordained deacon of the Moravian Church, on 23d of May, I set out upon my journey to London, whence, after a sojourn of two months, I took passage for Alexandria, on the 3d of October, aboard a ship bound to the Isle of Cyprus.

Upon the coast of Portugal we were pursued for some time by two Algerine privateers, and our captain was not a little alarmed, as he had forgotten to carry with him his passports for the Mediterranean Sea. But as we hoisted the English colors, the privateers left us, and we arrived safely at Gibraltar. Here the captain procured a passport, and we weighed anchor on Nov. 1st. In the course of our voyage we ran into harbor in Sicily. After this, without any remarkable occurrence, we arrived at Larnica in Cyprus, on the 24th November. This being a very unhealthy place, I exerted myself to procure an early passage to Alexandria, but did not succeed. Besides I was informed that there were such disturbances in Egypt, that no one could travel thither with safety.

The English consul at Larnica very kindly offered me board and lodging, which I accepted, though with a heavy heart, seeing no prospect of soon leaving this place.

(To be Continued.)

Ejection of the Frankfort Company.

The German purchasers of 25,000 acres of land from William Penn, on the 2d day of April, 1683, appointed Francis Daniel Pastorius to be their attorney. The power of attorney was executed in the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, by Jacobus Van de Walle, for himself, and as attorney of Johan Wilhelm Petersen and his wife, Eleanora Van Merlau; Daniel Behagel, Doctor Johann Jacob Schutz, Casper Merian and Francis Daniel Pastorius. The agent was entrusted with the care and administration of all their estates, and was directed to order the tillage of the ground, hire laborers, sell part of the land, and collect the rents and revenues. A sum of money was placed in his hands to effect these purposes.

May 5, 1683, another power of attorney was given to Pastorius by George Strauss, Abraham Hasevoet and Jan Laurens, who had become interested in the purchase.

The same year Pastorius came to Pennsylvania and laid out the town of Germantown on the land first purchased by the German associates.

The Frankfort Company was organized on the 12th of November, 1686, by an agreement which provided for the government of the company. The full text of this instrument may be found in Pennsylvania Colonial Cases, by Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL. D., published by Rees Welsh & Company, Philadelphia, 1892.

Pastorius was agent for the company for seventeen years and a half. The purchasers in the beginning promised to follow Pastorius to Pennsylvania. Failing to fulfill their promise, he often requested them to relieve him of his office. In consequence, on the 24th of January, 1700, the heirs of the original purchasers appointed Daniel Falkner, John Kelpius and John Jawert joint attorneys to succeed Pastorius. They came and took possession in August, 1700.

Kelpius soon resigned, leaving Falkner and Jawert to administer the trust. The sale and settlement of the land of the company so far was confined mainly, if not altogether, to the Germantown tract.

On the 8th of June, 1683, Benjamin Furley, of Rotterdam, merchant, was, according to an instrument recorded in the Recorder of Deeds office, Philadelphia (Book I 3, page 90), attorney of the Frankfort Company. By his letter dated the 23d of April, 1700, "stile of Holland," Benjamin Furley appointed Daniel Falkner and Justus Falkner (Daniel's brother) his attorneys. [See E4, vol. 7, page 263.]

In the year 1708 John Henry Sprogel appeared upon the scene. He had visited the Province in 1700, but returned to Germany. Upon his second coming to Pennsylvania he represented that he had bought the company's property of Gerhard Van Mastricht and the rest, and that the French, by whom he was captured on his way hither, had taken from him his writings. But the doubtful story of the deed from the Frankfort Company, and the flimsy pretense that he had been despoiled of it by his French captors, were not his only claims to the Manatawny tract of the Company's lands. On the 16th of December, 1708, Daniel Falkner conveyed to John Henry Sprogel, for £500 current money of Pennsylvania, as well as "for other good causes and considerations him specially moving," the tract of land situate in the county of Philadelphia, "Beginning at a marked hickory standing at the mouth of a small gut or run about one hundred and twenty perches distant from Meanatawny creek, from thence by the several courses of the river Schuylkills the several distances on the several courses in all amounting to one thousand two hundred and eighty-eight perches to a marked corner tree standing by the side of a rocky run falling into the said river, from thence, by a line of marked trees and vacant land, northeast three thousand eight hundred and sixty perches to a marked hickory tree, from thence, northwest, by vacant land, nine hundred and forty perches to a post standing near a marked hickory, from thence, west fifty degrees south, by other of my lands, four thousand three hundred and sixty perches, to the first-mentioned hickory, containing about twenty-two thousand and three hundred

and seventy-seven acres, together with small isles and islands in the said river Schuylkill fronting the said tract."

Having now nominal title to the Frankfort Company's land, Sprogel was desirous of having legal possession. He secured the services of Daniel Lloyd, a lawyer. "Lloyd suggested an action of ejectment," says Judge Pennypacker, "based upon the claim of Sprogel, and in which there could be a recovery by arrangement with Falkner acting as attorney for the Company, and it is asserted by Pastorius that it was carried to judgment without notice to him, Jawert, or any one else interested in behalf of the Company."

Suit was brought, in a test case contrived by Lloyd, against the owners in Germany, and the Court, on the 13th day of January, 1708-9, gave judgment against the defendants.

"On the 31st day of the month called January in the seventh year of the reign of Queen Anne over Great Britain, Anno Domini 1708, Nathan Stansbury, one of the Justices of the Peace of the city and county of Philadelphia, certifies and recordeth that on the 3d day of the same month Daniel Falkner acknowledged before said Justice and Richard Heath, deputy Recorder of Deeds, a deed" dated the 16th of December, 1708, from Daniel Falkner, of Germantown, gentleman, to John Henry Sprogel, of the same place, merchant, for the Manatawny tract of 22,377 acres.

Daniel Falkner was faithless to his trust. He connived with Sprogel to dispossess his principals of their land in Pennsylvania. The case was railroaded through the Court. All the lawyers in the Province at that time—four in number—were retained by the conspirators. Pastorius and Jawert, when they heard of the judgment given against the German company, made some feeble effort to have the judgment reversed, but without success. "So far as we know," says Judge Pennypacker, "the judgment was never reversed and Sprogel retained possession."

The proceedings in the ejectment the reader interested in the subject may find

in full in Judge Pennypacker's Pennsylvania Colonial Cases.

From 1683 to 1700, the term of Pastorius' management of the Frankfort Company's possessions, the Germantown tract was successfully developed. Nothing was done to promote the colonization of the Manatawny tract during this period. It was not until the 13th of October, 1701, that the last-named property was surveyed; and it was done at the instance of Daniel Falkner and Johannes Jawert, who (with Johannes Kelpius) succeeded Pastorius as agent.

No sales of land in the Manatawny tract had been made prior to Daniel Falkner's deed to John Henry Sprogel. This is shown by the conveyance of the 22,377-acre tract in its entirety. This accounts for the fact, often remarked, that the titles in New Hanover and other townships of this tract emanate from John Henry Sprogel, and not from the Frankfort Company or its representatives.

Sprogel upon coming into possession applied himself vigorously to the task of selling land in the Manatawny tract, and he succeeded in drawing settlers to it. What methods he employed to induce settlers to go so far into the unbroken forest is left to conjecture. The fertility of the land on the Schuylkill slope and the richly-watered bottom land in the valley of Swamp creek were strong natural inducements to intending settlers. Daniel Falkner doubtless was employed or interested in the sale of the lands. The use of his name to designate the best part of the tract and the similar lands above and below the limits of the tract—Falkner Schwamm—shows that in the minds of the people—immigrants, buyers, settlers—Daniel Falkner held a conspicuous connection with this great real estate operation of that early period. Sprogel's name was only applied to a small stream, which flows through the tract, and which bears it still—Sprogel's run. But his ghost still frequented, so common report averred, his ill-gotten possessions as late as forty-five or fifty years ago. The writer of these lines, who was born along the southeastern border of,

but not upon, the Great Tract, recalls that once upon a time, at dusk, in summer, as several children were playing their final games for the day, in close proximity to a great hollow oak, a grewsome sound issued from the dark depths of the contiguous forest. One of the startled party suddenly exclaimed: "Schproogel's schpook!"—Sprogel's ghost!—whereupon every youngster scampered with all possible speed to his home. Does the perturbed spirit still frequent the scenes of wicked acts done by its mortal owner? Columbus discovered the New World, but it bears the name of Americus Vesputius. Sprogel acquired the Frankfort Company's land, but the common-folk gave it the name of Daniel Falkner. Such is the fickleness of fate.

The Trappe's Distinguished Men.

Judge Pennypacker, in his recent address at Norristown, said:

There is an ancient and picturesque village not far from Norristown, in the northern part of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, whose houses are built along each side of a stone pike, which contains perhaps five hundred inhabitants and is known by the German name of the Trappe. In it there lived in the last century Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, generally known as the founder of the Lutheran church in America. Within its limits were born Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, President of the First American Congress under the Constitution; Peter Muhlenberg, Major General in the Revolutionary army and United States Senator, whose statue Pennsylvania has put in the Capitol of Washington, and Henry Ernst Muhlenberg, one of the earliest and most noted of American botanists and litterateurs. Here lived also Francis Swaine, another Revolutionary General, afterwards Sheriff of this county. Here were born Francis R. Shunk, Governor of Pennsylvania; "Honest Jacob Fry," Auditor General of Pennsylvania, and member of Congress; S. Gross Fry, treasurer of Philadelphia; and here lived State Senators Horace Royer and Lewis Royer, and Representative Henry W.

Kratz. From it emigrated in the last century the ancestors of the celebrated Todd family, of Kentucky, and the Simpsons, the maternal ancestors of General Grant. I challenge any other community of like size in this broad land from Maine to Texas, not excluding Massachusetts and Virginia, to show that it has produced during the same time an equal number of men of influence and distinction in American affairs.

The Judge then showed to the audience, from his library, a United States theological work written by Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, while a student at Halle, in 1769, and Henry Ernst Muhlenberg's copy of Marshall's *Arbustum Americannum* with his autograph additions.

General Daniel Hiester.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

IV.—CONTINUED.

THE DARKEST DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The events of the fall of 1777 were disheartening to the bravest spirits of the war. Disaster followed disaster. The battle at Chadd's Ford, September 11; the defeat at Paoli, September 21; the occupation of Philadelphia by the British, September 26; the battle of Germantown, October 4—this is the list of reverses which confronted the patriots of Pennsylvania.

Tried men were needed for service in the field and in the councils. Men, money, clothing, provisions, ammunition had to be provided to save the seemingly sinking cause. True and faithful supporters of the war, men of influence, judgment and means, like Daniel Hiester, were called upon to assume a multiplicity of important and hazardous duties. In this exigency he was charged with a series of grave and responsible offices, besides the command of his battalion of militia. It was of great consequence that public sentiment be kept up to the point of hearty support of the Congress during this depressing period; this was made more difficult by the passive attitude of the large and respectable body of citizens whose peace principles could not fail to affect the wavering. That Daniel Hiester was a power in encourag-

ing the despairing and reviving the hopes of the faltering in the Perkiomen Valley, there can be no doubt. That the highest authorities placed implicit reliance in his patriotism, recorded history shows. October 21, 1777, he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania one of the commissioners for Philadelphia county to sieze the personal effects of traitors. November 8, 1777, he was appointed one of the commissioners to collect clothing. In the printed public accounts we find a statement showing some of the work performed under the last appointment:

Daniel Heester, Junior, Esq., Dr.
1779, April 5. To cash received of David Rittenhouse, Esq., State Treasurer, by order of Council, £18 11 0

Contra, Cr.

1777. By cash paid sundry persons for blankets as per appraisement certified by William Antes, Esq., Sub-Lieutenant of Philadelphia County, to whom they were delivered, £17 16 0

By collecting the
above blankets 0 15 0
—————£18 11 0

Colonel Hiester's First Battalion was called out for military duty twice in 1777—in May and in September. There was also frequent drilling during the year. Those of the men who had religious scruples against engaging in war were fined and paid their fines for failing to comply with the military requirements. The fines for non-performance of militia duty collected from the eight classes of the First Battalion in 1777 amounted to £9980 12 0 and for non-attendance upon days of exercise during the same year £752 8 3.

After the militia had returned to their homes, and the Continental army under Washington had encamped at Valley Forge, Colonel Hiester went to Nova Scotia with a view of effecting the release of Jonathan Hager, his brother-in-law, who was a prisoner at Halifax. Here he was subjected to close confinement for some considerable time, but through the interference of the Commander-in-chief, who was soon informed of his situation and who took the proper measures, he was released. He failed to effect the discharge of Hager,

but by the use of money he succeeded in obtaining privileges for Hager, so that he "was suffered to go to private lodgings, and went to school and was permitted to wear such clothes as he pleased, and did no military duty more during the stay of Daniel Hiester and for some considerable time afterwards." During this visit, early in 1778, Jonathan Hager gave Daniel Hiester a deed for the fourteen hundred acres of land and other properties in and about Hagerstown, Maryland, which the elder Hager intended to convey.

On the 6th of May, 1778, Daniel Hiester was appointed an Agent for Forfeited Estates. This year the militia marched as early as April 29, 1778. Only four classes of the First Battalion were called to duty. The captains of the companies in 1778 were: John Cope, Philip Gable, Benjamin Weaver, John Shive, George Egert, Casper Dull, Andrew Campbell and John Smith.

In 1779 they were the same, with the exception of the Eighth Company, which was commanded by John King, vice John Smith. On the 7th of October of this year Daniel Hiester, Jr., was chairman of the committee of the public accounts of Pennsylvania.

In 1780 some of the men of Colonel Hiester's Battalion enlisted for seven months' service. Their names are given in the following list, which apparently was made after their return and discharge from duty:

Return of the Seven months' men furnished by Colonel Daniel Hiester, Jr's, Battalion of Philadelphia Co. Militia.

Peter Dugass,	Valentine Groff,
Dewalt Young,	Tobias Boggs,
Jost Shott,	Andrew Shaffer
Martin Weidknecht,	(since enlisted during the war),
Casper Wetzler,	Henry Weineman,
Killian Keppler,	Jacob Weidknecht,
Jacob Harris,	——— Miller (since
Peter Hillegass,	enlisted during the
Adam Marckley,	war).
	Mich. Croll, S. L. C. P.

They were not promptly paid for their services. Colonel Hiester wrote the following letter on this subject. It is copied from the Pennsylvania Archives.

UPPER SALFORD, PHILADA. Co.,
January 3d, 1781.

SIR,

The distressed situation of our Money Matters I hope will apologize for Troubling your Excellency with a Small Information. Last week I saw Mr. Kachlein, a Sub-Lieutenant of Bucks County, he tells me that he has at least £20,000 now by him of publick money and has already paid upward of £50,000 to Col. Hart. Considerable sums I believe are in the Hands of some Sub-Lieutenants in this County besides what must needs be with Lieut. Coats. This Money is to be collected for the purpose of making publick purchases according to a resolution of the last day of the sitting of the Assembly, but I mention this of the Sub-Lieutenants as many Gent. seemed of opinion what they had could not be worth attending to.

The seven months men from this part of the Country are chiefly come home, and I am told are beginning to get uneasy about their monthly pay some people are fearing the Companies w^od also have to pay them that, which would be attended with great trouble and discontent—would therefore beg leave to suggest whether it would not be well if Council was to direct the Lieutenants to pay this to prevent the Clamour of these people which will doubtless Injure the recruiting service.

I am with High Esteem,
your Excellency's most Obed.
and most Hbble Sert,

DAN. HEISTER, JR.

Directed,

His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esqr.,
President of Council Philadelphia.

Many delicate and perplexing questions grew out of the position of the large number of non-resistants in the community. A very curious one was handled in a judicious and diplomatic way by Colonel Hiester in the following letter:

LETTER TO DR. JOSEPH GARDNER,
MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

SKIPPAK TOWNSHIP,

Oct. 4th, 1781.

SIR:—The bearer hereof, Mr. Henry Funck, is going to Council with a complaint respecting a Demand of Substitute Fines made on him by Frederick Limback, Esqr., one of the Sub-Lieuts of Northampton County. The complaint, I confess, appears to me of a new Kind and Mr. Funck states it thus, that he (Mr. Funck) is a preacher and has been so for many years among the people called Menonists, but having taken the test of the State and done a great deal of Business for the publick in the purchasing and milling way, was read out of that society; and as he is not now acknowledged a preacher by the Body of the society, Mr. Limback says he

can not consider himself such, and consequently Fines him for neglect of duty in the militia, altho' he favors many non-jurer preachers of the same people. Mr. Funck can inform you more particularly of the circumstances, but this I know that he and his brother Christian Funck (a remarkably strong whig) are preaching to the few well affected of that society; that he is a man of good character, (so think there is no reason of reading him out of the society, but his attachment to the cause of this country,) and that he has done much publick Business. Upon the whole, I think it a new Doctrine that a man sho'd be unprivileged because he is disowned by a people for his complying with the Laws of his country, and beg you will be Kind enough, if you find his complaint reasonable, to see him justice done as far as possible

I am, with real Esteem, Sir,
Your very H^{bl},
DAN'L HIESTER, JR.

(To be Continued.)

Folk-Names of Places in the Perkiomen Valley.

DAS BUTTERTHAL.
BY REV. ANTHONY S. SHELLY.

The linguistic origin and the meaning of this name, which is locally applied to one of the valleys tributary to the Perkiomen, is at once apparent. The term is expressive both of the fertile nature of the soil and of the staple product which have characterized the valley from the time of the early settlers to the present. The sound of Butterthal, or Butter Valley, forcibly reminds one of the charming terms in which fair Canaan of old was described to its intended settlers—"a land flowing with milk and honey," and the vale which has been thus named is one of the most charming spots in this modern "land of promise," to which so many of God's faithful ones have been led, out of the Egypt of European bigotry and oppression.

As a rule such folk-names are not strictly defined in the extent of territory to which they are applied. So we find that Butterthal varies much in size in the minds of different persons. But the inquirer for definite information soon finds the locality to which the name belongs by common consent limited down to the narrow valley drained by a certain creek

which empties into the Perkiomen close to where the latter crosses the Berks county line into Montgomery. From this point the valley extends westward across the southern corner of Hereford township and some distance into Washington township to the head waters of the little stream, a total length of less than two miles. The land lying in this valley belongs at present to thirteen different farms, besides including some smaller lots and the little village of Clayton. The name of this village is found on Uncle Sam's postal chart as the post-office of this valley.

The nature of the soil for the most part is indicated by the limekilns which formerly dotted the valley. One of these is still in active operation and furnishes lime for the farms around.

The creek furnishes water power for one mill, which from early times has been a faithful accessory to the farms of the valley and surrounding territory, preparing flour for man and chops for beast. Several of the farmers, too, have harnessed the water in its course to turn machinery for their individual use.

The advent of creameries into this section of the country could, of course, not miss Butterthal, and the Clayton or Butter Valley creamery is one of the largest of its kind, converting into butter the copious flow of milk from the valley and from the surrounding country.

It will thus be seen that the industries of the valley are all adjuncts of the farm, and the valley is in all respects what its popular name indicates, a valley of dairies.

The history of the settlement of this valley is similar to that of all this section, as we may illustrate by the record of an old deed now in the possession of Joseph Moyer, from which we gather the following: In the year 1695 William Penn granted to Henry Tompson, of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, vintner, for the consideration of twenty pounds and an annual quitrent, 600 acres of land, clear of Indian encumbrances, to lie between the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers. Before his death Tompson willed this land to his children, Henry,

John and Elizabeth. Henry died in his minority and John sold his share to his sister, now the wife of Humphrey Hill. The Hills having thus become entitled to the tract of 600 acres, the Surveyor General of the Province, Jacob Taylor, by virtue and in pursuance of a warrant from Richard Hill, James Logan and Robert Assheton, Esq., the then commissioners of property, in 1725 "surveyed and laid out a tract of land intended to be and contain 600 acres situated on a Branch of the Perkiomen in the county of Philadelphia." As thus laid out it is described as adjoining on the southeast to the land late of George McCall, deceased, (Douglass Manor), and on the northeast to Haynes' land. It thus included a part of the western end or headland of the valley under consideration. After Hill's death it was conveyed to Thomas Hopkinson.

Thus far the owners of the land were people in London who perhaps had never seen it. But Hopkinson now began to sell portions of his tract to the German immigrants, who were coming into this section to establish homes for themselves and their posterity. To one Hans Bower he sold 215 acres for the consideration of 100 Pounds Sterling—the land now owned by Joseph Moyer and Rev. John East. Other names mentioned in this deed and known to be the names of other pioneer settlers in this part of the valley are George Scholtz (Schultz), Benedict Strum and Francis Latchaw.

These and the other settlers of the "Thal" were Mennonites and Schwenkfelders, of which denominations large numbers came over about this time at the invitation of the Penns to this land of religious liberty and peace. The character of these people—quiet, unassuming, but industrious and thrifty, kind, peaceful, charitable, and above all devoutly religious—has always been the character of Butterthal, and though only a few of the original names remain among the present population of the valley, the earlier families have been succeeded for the most part by others of the same religious persuasions.

As to how or when the term Butterthal first came to be applied to the valley, the writer of this has been unable to find anything conclusive, and as far as he has had opportunity to observe, the name has not been recognized in legal documents or other writings. Nor has any definite name for its little stream of water been found. The stream is indicated on surveyors' drafts, but no name is appended. It has several tributaries, the principal of which is the one coming down out of the narrow gorge sometimes known by the profane appellation of "Duyvel's Loch," but of late renamed, in more decent fashion, Green Valley.

It may be added in conclusion, as a point of interest, that in a deed given by John Penn to Hans Bower in 1734 for another parcel of land in the valley, the location of the land is given thus: "Situate on a branch of the Perkiomen near Cowisioppin." This last name, together with Cowissioppin, another spelling in a later deed for the same tract, may be added to Dr. Weiser's list of spellings for Goschenhoppen.

Tobias Schall, of Oley,

AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

Tobias Schall and wife Magdalene came, accompanied by their son George, to America in 1748 and settled near Oley, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Their son,

George Schall, was born in 1735, in Middle Shefflantz, in the Palatinate, Germany; was baptized in the Evangelical Church; confirmed in the Reformed Church in Middle Shefflantz; married, in 1757, Catharine Newhard, who was born, in 1740, in Whitehall township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

George and Catharine (Newhard) Schall had a son,

George Schall, born near Oley, December 26, 1768; married, November 10, 1789, Catharine Eister, of Pike township, Berks county. Catharine Eister was born August 7, 1768, in Oley; she died July 10, 1846.

The children of George and Catharine (Eister) Schall were:

David Schall, born June 23, 1790; died April 5, 1792.

George Schall, born July 2, 1792; died September 11, 1820.

John Schall, born July 24, 1794; died at Orwigsburg, Pa., August 7, 1860. He married Rebecca Rausch, who was born March 4, 1799, and died at Philadelphia November 13, 1880. Both are buried at Orwigsburg.

Hannah Schall, born March 23, 1797; married, May 10, 1817, Daniel Jacoby; died at Sumneytown, December 9, 1864.

Catharine Schall, born May 16, 1799; married, in July, 1830, Dr. Wm. Herbst, at Oley; died February 27, 1875; buried at Reading, Pa. Dr. Wm. Herbst was born in Germany February 2, 1804, and died at Reading, Pa., December 16, 1880.

David Schall (2d David), was born at Oley, May 25, 1801; married Catharine ———; lived many years at Dale Forge, Berks county, and died there. Catharine, his wife, was born March 5, 1805, and died at Dale Forge, August 24, 1873.

Maria Schall, born April 4, 1803; died September 3, 1815.

William Schall, born May 22, 1805; died September 5, 1805.

William Schall (2d William), born August 7, 1810; married January 3, 1832, Caroline Trexler; died at Norristown, Pa., April 19, 1883. Caroline Trexler was born at Long Swamp, Berks county, May 10, 1811; died at Norristown March 7, 1870.

Tobias Schall, his son George Schall and his grandson George Schall, are buried at the Old Hill Church burying ground.

Albertus Shelley in Dresden.

Last Fall the young American violinist was in the city of Dresden to fill a professional engagement. He was informed a few hours before the performance—quite to his surprise—that prior to making his appearance before the public it was necessary, in compliance with a local statute, that he obtain from the local musical authorities a certificate testifying to his proficiency. He accordingly at once passed a rigid examination, and was given a diploma worded thus:

Königl Conservatorium
für Musik (und Theater)
zu Dresden.

DRESDEN, den 22 Septbr, '94.
ZEUGNISS.

HERR ALBERTUS SHELLEY unterzog sich heute einer Prüfung, welche ergab, dass derselbe sein Instrument, die Violine, virtuos beherrscht. Ausser seiner grossen technischen Fertigkeit ist die geistig belebte Art seines Vortrags rühmend hervorzuheben. Sein Repertoire ist das jetzt in Künstlerkonzerten gebräuchliche. Bei seinen Leistungen walten demnach höhere Kunstinteressen ob.

Der director des Königl Conservatorium für Musik,

PROF. EUGEN KRANZ.

A free translation of which is:

Mr. Albertus Shelley has this day undergone an examination which shows that he has the command of a virtuoso of his instrument, the violin. Besides his great technical skill, the spirited manner of his execution is to be honorably mentioned. His repertoire comprises that which is customary in artistic concerts. His performances assure still higher artistic excellence in the future.

The Director of the Royal Conservatory of Music,

PROF. EUGEN KRANZ.

* On the evening of September 22, Mr. Shelley played in the hall of the Philharmonic Society to an audience of seven thousand persons. Upon rendering his first number, Zigeunerweisen by Sarasate, a storm of applause came from the great audience, and Prof. Kranz—the highest musical official in Dresden—came to the box of the young artist and saluted him with a kiss on each cheek, after the German fashion. Four times Mr. Shelley was called out by the music-loving Germans, and through the remainder of the program their enthusiasm continued unabated.

Notes.

Frederick-town, Fredericks township and Frederic township were the forms often used, about 1740 to 1750, in writing Frederick township.

Maria Kepler, widow of Samuel Kepler, died March 15, 1895, aged 90 years 3 months 26 days. A notice of this aged lady appeared on page 112.

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The Perkiomen Region, Past and Present.

Edited by HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Issued by
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P. O. Box 316, Philadelphia.

IN the article The Trappe's Distinguished Men, page 124, the words "a United States theological work" should read a *MS. theological work*. This amusing error grew out of the compositor mistaking MS. in the copy for U. S. and his following the general direction to avoid abbreviations.

Albertus Shelley's Gold Medal.

In September, 1893, a competitive examination of violinists was held in Paris under the auspices of prominent musical officials. About fifty young artists upon the instrument entered the contest, among them being only one American—Albertus Shelley. The terms of the competition were: Each performer must select a composition entirely new to him, seven days being allowed him for preparation. The judges were eight in number, including Ambroise Thomas, Paul Viardot, Leonard Bati and other Conservatory Professors. The rewards of merit were a gold medal and a silver medal.

The result of this artistic test was the award of the gold medal to Albertus Shelley. M. Amable Regnault, the oldest Member of the Academie Francaise, conferred the honor.

The medal thus proudly earned bears the mark of the mint, and is somewhat larger than an American Twenty Dollar coin. On the obverse in relief, is a sheet of music crossed by a violin and bow, encircled by a wreath of laurel leaves intertwining various musical instruments. On the reverse is this inscription:

MEDAILLE D'HONNEUR

^A
ALBERTUS SHELLEY
ELEVE DE PAUL VIARDOT

POUR LE PERFECTIONNEMENT DU VIOLON
DONNEE PAR Mr. AMABLE REGNAULT
HOMME DE LETTRES ACADEMIEN
DE L'ANCIEN CONSEIL D'ETAT DE FRANCE etc
PARIS, 18 OCTOBRE 1893

The medal is attached to a gold ring ornamented with oak leaves, through which is slipped the French tri-color ribbon.

Albertus Shelley is of the lineage of two early comers to the Perkiomen valley, although himself a native of Philadelphia. On the one hand he is descended from Daniel Hiester, who settled in Sal-ford, and on the other from Abraham Schelly, who settled in the Great Swamp.

Grotten Schwamm.

A friend, who is deeply versed in the folk-lore of the Perkiomen, writes us that the name of Great Swamp in Bucks county was originally written Grotten Schwamm. "The numerous toads and frogs," he says, "which sing their songs and croak their concerts in the spring of the year must be the sponsors for the whole district."

The local word grotten, standing for the German word kröten (toads), gave way, it is averred, to the German word gross, meaning great. By the English-speaking people, it must be said against this theory, the district was designated Great Swamp from a very early date, as may be seen from the record of payments for land published in these pages.

The Weand Family.

Freinsheim, in the Palatinate, was the home of several families of the name Weand about the beginning of the eighteenth century. They were members of the Reformed church, and the name frequently occurs in the church record there. The name is spelled Wigant, Wygandt, and Wiegandt.

Jost Wigant and Anna Margarethe, his wife, had these children :

Johann Peter, born March 8, 1700.

Johann Henrich, born January 20, 1707.

Johann Georg, born June 11, 1711.

Jacob Wygandt and Anna Katharine, his wife, had :

Hans Jakob, born May 16, 1706.

Johann Wendel, born July 14, 1709.

Johann Henrich, born February 7, 1711.

Johann Henrich, born August 18, 1712.

Brusilla, born September 24, 1713.

Johann Jost, born October 24, 1717.

Jost Wygandt (Wiegandt), Rathsherr, and wife, Katharine Philippine, had :

Johann Adam, born November 20, 1718.

Elias, born April 6, 1721.

Johann Henrich, born August 18, 1723.

Anna Katharine, born May 20, 1726.

Elisabeth, born May 2, 1729.

Johann Jost Wiegandt and wife, Anna Marie, had :

Johann Philipp, born November 20, 1718.

Maria Katharina, born November 14, 1723.

Johann Jakob, born July 22, 1725.

WENDEL WEAND, I.

Wendel Weand, born at Freinsheim, July 14, 1709, came to Pennsylvania and settled in New Goshenhoppen, now Upper Hanover township. He arrived at Philadelphia in the ship Mortonhouse, and signed the declaration August 19, 1729. We find in the list of heads of families of Pastor Goetschy's Reformed congregation at New Goshenhoppen, in 1731, the name Wendel Wiantt; and again in Pastor Weiss' similar list, for 1746, Wendel Weyand. His wife was Anna Margaretha, youngest daughter of Jacob and Sophia Fisher, of New Goshenhoppen. Their children were :

Sophia, born June 20, 1736; married Jacob Klotz. 7/1/1777.

Philippina, born February 5, 1738; married (first) Andrew Beyer, and (second) Henry Frick.

Jacob, born October 4, 1739.

Anna Maria, baptized October 4, 1742; married Andrew Holzhauser.

Wendel, born October 9, 1745.

Jost, born September 29, 1747.

Wendel Wyand, of Philadelphia county, was naturalized at the term of Supreme Court held April 11, 12 and 13, 1743.

July 4, 1775, Wendel Wiant, widower, of New Goshenhoppen, and Magdalena Datismann, widow, of New Goshenhoppen, were married.

In the Goshenhoppen Reformed church record under date of 1787 is entered the death of "old Wendel Wiant, born July 14, 1709, aged 78." Thus the Freinsheim record of 1709 is confirmed by the Goshenhoppen record of 1787.

Wendel Wyant made a will a few years before his death. At that time he owned a tract of 350 acres of land on Second creek, in North Carolina, and two of his sons were "in Carolina."

Philippina Weyand (born February 5, 1738) and Andrew Beyer were married November 7, 1758. Their children, (as given in the Genealogical Record of the Schwenkfelders) were : Susanna Beyer, born August 2, 1759; died June 4, 1764. Abraham Beyer, born October 8, 1760. Jacob Beyer, born February 14, 1762. Wendel Beyer, born December 9, 1763; died December 17, 1779. Daniel Beyer, born November 6, 1765. Rosanna Beyer, born April 27, 1769. Andrew Beyer. David Beyer. Anna Maria Beyer. Andrew Beyer, the husband, died April 19, 1773, aged nearly forty years.

WENDEL WEAND, II.

Wendel Weand, born in New Goshenhoppen, October 9, 1745, married Catharine Weiss, daughter of Erhart and Susanna Weiss, of Upper Hanover or Marlborough township. Their children were :

Susanna, born October 17, 1770; married John Dimmich.

Wendel, born August 8, 1772.

Elisabetha, born January 20, 1775 ; married Philip Lower.

Johannes Henricus, born August 4, 1776 ; died December 27, 1776.

Catharine, born September 18, 1785 ; married, November 29, 1807, John Mohr.

Wendel Weand, II., died April 25, 1821. Catharine Weiss, his wife, was born January 26, 1752, and she died February 1, 1830. Both are buried at New Goshenhoppen Reformed church, East Greenville.

WENDEL WEAND, III.

Wendel Weand, born August 8, 1772, married Catharine Dotterer, daughter of Michael and Catharine (Reiff) Dotterer, of Frederick township. Until about the year 1819, Wendel Weand lived in Upper Hanover township ; he then moved to New Hanover township, near New Hanover Square. He was a farmer. November 23, 1846, he died. Catharine Dotterer, his wife, was born August 6, 1778, and she died June 29, 1857. They are buried at Falkner Swamp Reformed church. Their children were :

George, born December 15, 1804 ; died December 22, 1804.

——, son, died in infancy.

Samuel, born April 10, 1802 ; died February 21, 1872.

John, born September 3, 1803 ; died August 12, 1868.

Barned, born December 10, 1805 ; died September 15, 1862.

Catharine, born March 28, 1809 ; married Isaac Kepner ; died November 12, 1872.

Francis, born August 19, 1811 ; died October 2, 1877.

David, born January 3, 1813 ; died May 12, 1885.

Sarah, born March 9, 1815 ; married, March 5, 1839, Henry Bickel ; died July 4, 1893.

Michael. His widow, Matilda Weand, resides at Easton, Pa.

William, born December 3, 1819.

Hon. Henry K. Weand, of Norristown, is a son of Barned Weand and a grandson of Wendel and Catharine (Dotterer) Weand.

JOST WEAND.

Jost Weand, born September 29, 1747,

son of Wendel and Anna Margaretha (Fisher) Weand, married, June 4, 1771, Anna Barbara Røder, daughter of Michael Røder ; died December 9, 1815, and is buried in the Reformed churchyard at New Goshenhoppen. Their children were :

Susanna, born May 23, 1772.

Catharina, born August 8, 1773.

Johannes, born November 15, 1774.

Wendel, born July 13, 1776.

Joh. Henricus, born May 31, 1779.

Samuel, born September 27, 1781.

Elizabeth, born July 14, 1783.

Michael, born May 20, 1785.

JOST WIEAND.

Johann Jost Wygandt, born at Freinsheim October 24, 1717, came to New Goshenhoppen. He married Barbara ———. Their children were :

Jacob. April 17, 1770, Jacobus Wiant, son of Jost Wiant, deceased, and Catharine Schlichter, daughter of John Schlichter, all of New Goshenhoppen, were married.

Jost. July 2, 1775, Jost Wiant, son of Jost Wiant, deceased, and Margaretta Lang, daughter of Peter Lang, all of Upper Milford, were married.

Catharine. September 6, 1768, Catharina, daughter of Jost Wiant, deceased, and Daniel Froek, son of Jacob Froek, all of New Goshenhoppen, were married.

Wendel, born June 21, 1757.

Johannes, baptized August 5, 1759.

Anna Maria, baptized October 7, 1761.

The date of Jost Wieand's arrival in America is not certainly known, but it is thought that Johann Jost Weigandt, who came in the ship Brotherhood, November 3, 1750, was our subject. It is a tradition in the family that Jost (Joseph) Wieand returned to Germany to get his inheritance, but never returned, having been lost at sea. This tradition is partly corroborated by the advertisement inserted by him in the Germantown paper, October 9, 1761, announcing his intention to sail about the end of that month for Germany. [See page 31.]

WENDEL WIEAND.

Wendel Wieand, born June 21, 1757, son of Jost and Barbara Wygandt, mar-

ried Christina Hertzog. Their children were :

John, married (first) ——— Ottin-ger, and (second) Mrs. Dawees. The baptism of two children of John and Elizabeth Wiand is recorded in Boehm's Reformed church book, viz : Sarah, born April 18, 1811 ; Josias, born April 25, 1814.

David, born November 21, 1781 ; married, in 1808, Susanna Walter, daughter of Philip and Susanna Walter. David Wieand died October 7, 1865 ; his wife died November 2. 1854, aged 66 years, 9 months, 8 days. Their children were : Charles W., born March 13, 1809 ; Elizabeth, born April 24, 1814 ; married Conrad Meyer ; Maria, born January 5, 1817 ; married Charles Yeger.

Magdalene, married Samuel Freas. They had Wendel, born August 31, 1814.

Maria, married Jacob Edelman.

Elizabeth, died young.

Wendel Wieand was born in New Goshenhoppen, and after his father's death was apprenticed to a farmer named Ziegler in that locality. He afterwards lived at Flourtown and was a member of Boehm's Reformed church. Later in life he lived in Upper Milford, then Northampton county. A descendant says : "He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, when only nineteen years old, and was with the expedition sent against the Indians at Wyoming, after the war."

Christina Hertzog, daughter of Philip and Anna Margaretha (Kern) Hertzog, was born in Upper Milford township, Northampton county, January 15, 1759. Wendel Wieand, her husband, died March 31, 1822.

Rev. C. S. Wieand, of Pottstown, Pa., is a son of Charles Wieand (born March 13, 1809) ; a grandson of David Wieand (born November 21, 1781), and a great-grandson of Wendel Wieand (born June 21, 1757).

ELIAS WIEGANDT.

Elias Wiegandt (born in Freinsheim, April 6, 1721), son of the Rathsherr Jost Wiegandt and Katharine Philippine, his wife, came to America.

In the church book of the New Goshenhoppen Reformed congregation are record-

ed the baptisms of two of his children : David, baptized August 17, 1769.

Anna Maria Elizabeth, baptized March 13, 1772.

Elias Wigand died in 1807, aged 86 years, 5 months. The fact is recorded in Falkner Swamp Reformed church book.

Our Old People.

MRS. SOPHIA MOCK,

daughter of Frederick and Catharine (Beitenman) Dellecker, was born in Douglass township, Montgomery county, September 18, 1812 ; married Jacob Mock, son of John and Catharine (Huber) Mock. Jacob Mock was born January 1, 1807 ; died in New Hanover township May 5, 1891. Their children are :

Mary G. Mock, wife of Prof. Henry F. Leister, of Phoenixville, Pa.

Sarah A. Mock, wife of Harry Hoffman.

Jacob Mock during his lifetime was engaged in the manufacture of shoes in the Swamp, New Hanover township.

MRS. ELIZABETH KLEIN,

daughter of Peter and Catharine (Metz) Weil, was born in Lower Salford township September 14, 1808 ; married, October 11, 1829, Jacob Klein, son of Jacob and — (Cassel) Klein.

Jacob Klein was born January 26, 1802, and died in December, 1882. Their children are : Julia Ann (Mrs. Michael A. Kratz) ; Catharine Ann (Mrs. Isaac A. Kratz) ; Sarah Ann (Mrs. Dr. Reinhart Keeler), and Jacob W. She resides at Spring Mount.

Epitaphs in Falkner Swamp Reformed Churchyard.

COPIED BY GEORGE S. NYCE.

(Continued.)

Zum Andenken an
Christina Keyser,
Ehegattin von
Jacob Keyser,
Tochter von
Carl und Elisabeth
Neumann.

Geboren December den 15,
1780, verehelichte sich
April den 10ten 1803,
Gestorben September den
15ten 1851. Alter 70
Jahre und 9 Monate.

Zum Andenken an
Jacob Keyser
Sohn von
Heinrich u. Elisabeth
Keyser,
Geboren den 6 December
1779, verheirathet sich
mit Christina Neuman
starb den 29 Juli 1866,
Alter 86 Jahre 7 mo,
und 23 Tage.

Hier
Ruhet der
Leib des Verstorbenen
JOHANNES KEHL.
Geboren 1720. Gestor-
ben d : 30ten NoVember
1792. Er Zeugten 4 Kin-
der. Ist Alt Word: 72 Jahr.
Text, Iesaja 46 vers 4 Ich
Will Euch Tragen bis in das alt-
er, und bis ihr Grau Werdet.

Hier
ruhen in Gott
die Gebeine des gewesenen
Moses Kehl.
Er wurde geboren im Monat
November im Jahr unseres
Herren 1754. Trat in den Stand
der heiligen Ehe mit Catharina
einer geborne Spiess, Tochter
des Anthony Spiess und seiner
Ehefrau Margaretha und starb
den 12ten October im Jahr
1823, seiner alters 68 Jahre
und 11 Monatha.

Leichentext, Evangelium S. Matthai 25 Capitel
vers 34. Kommet her, ihr Gesegneten meines
Vaters, ererbet des Reich, das euch bereitet
ist von Anbeginn der Welt.

Hier
ruhen in Gott
die Gebeine der gewesenen
Anna Catharina Kehl.
Tochter des Anthony Spiess
und seiner Ehefrau Margaretha
Sie wurde geboren den 17ten
August im Jahr unseres Herrn
1757, verehelichte sich mit
weiland Moses Kehl aus
welcher Ehe ein Sohn entspro-
ssen. Sie starb den 17ten Fe-
bruary 1825, ihres alters
67 Jahre und 6 Monatha
Ihr Leichentext war Prophet Jesaia
das 57 Capitel vers 2
Und die richtig vor sich gewandelt haben,
kommen zum friede, und ruhen in ihren
kammern.

IN
memory of
SAMUEL MAYBERRY
was born 1789,
and died June 22, 1856
aged 67 years
Soldier of 1812.

Hier
ruhet der Leib
des verstorbenen
Michael Kolb,
Er wurde geboren den
13ten November 1744,
Trat in den Stand der Ehe
mit Anna Eva Stelwagin,
den 18ten April 1769,
zeugte 7 Kinder 3 Söh-
ne und 4 Tochter er lebte.
43 Jahr 2 Monathen
10 Tag in der Ehe,
Starb November 24, 1826.
Ist alt worden 82 Jahr
und 11 Tag.
Leichentext 1 Buch Mose Ca-
pitel 35 vers 28 u. 29.

Hier
ruhet der Leib
der verstorbenen
Eva Rosina Kolb,
sie wurde geboren den 2ten
February 1743 und lebte
in der Ehe 43 Jahr 1 Monat
und 11 Tag mit Michael Kolb,
starb den 29ten May 1812,
ihres alters 69 Jahre 3
Monath und 28 tage
Ehr Leichentext Epistel an die Philipper
dasz Ite Capitel vers 23,
Ich habe Lust abzuschneiden, und by
Christo zu seyn, welches auch viel
besser wäre.

Zum Andenken an
Text
Psalm
90,
vers
10.

Philip Kolb
Geboren Dec. 18, 1798,
Starb Oct 1, 1881,
Alter
82 Jahr 11 Monat
und 13 Tage.

Ein denkmal
für
Johannes Mack,
Sohn von Georg und
Ester Mack geboren
den 31 Marz
1779,
verehelichte sich mit
Catharina Huber
den 31 August
1806.

Lebte in der Ehe 29 Jah.
11 Monat u. 22 Tage und
zeugte 4 Söhne v. 6 Töchter
Er lebte wittwer 15 J. 4 m. 11 T.
Starb den 2 Jenner
1852,
Alt 72 Jahr, 9 Monat
und 2 Tage.

En denkmal
für
Catharina Mack,
Ehefrau von
Johannes Mack
geborne
Huber,
war geboren den 24
Februarius
1785,
Verehelichte sich mit
Johannes Mack,
den 31 August 1806; Sie
Lebte in der Ehe 29 Jahr.
11 m. u. 22 Tage, und zeugte
4 Söhne u. 6 Töchter
Starb den 22 August
1836
Alt 51 Jahr 5 Monat
und 26 Tage.

Hier
ruhet der leib des verstorbenen
Adam Liebguth.
Er wurde gebohren in Teutsch-
land zu Elsass im Jahr 1718,
und lebte mit Christina seiner
Ehefrau 60 Jahre in einer
gesegneten Ehe starb den 1ten
Tag April 1804 seines
alters ongefähr 86 Jahre.

Hier
ruhen die Gebeine
von
Heinrich Palsgrof
Er wurde geboren den 14ten
May 1755, lebte in der
Ehe mit Maria Huber 57
Jahr zeugten 8 Kinder
1 Sohn und 7 Töchter, starb
den 13ten February, 1838,
Alt 82 Jahre 9 Monat
weniger 1 Tag

[A Revolutionary Soldier.]

Hier
ruhen die Gebeine
von
Maria Palsgrof,
Gattin
des Heinrich Palsgrof
Sie wurde geboren den 15
ten August 1758 und
starb den 11ten February
1834
Ihres alters 75 Jahre
5 Monat und 27 Tage

MARGARET
REICHERIN
ein gebohrne
Hillegasin, gebohren
den 15 August 1726
gestorben den 6
January 1773

JOHAN JACOB
NAUMANN
ist Gestorben den 8den
Februari Anno 1790
Und hinderliesz seine
Ehefrau Catharina und
Drey Soehne und 8
Döchter er Brachte
Sein gantzes Alder
Auf 59 Jahr 8 Monat
Und 2 Wochen.

Hier
ruhen die Gebeine
von
Carl Neuman
Er wurde geboren den 9ten
February im Jahr
1751,
verehelichte sich mit
Elisabeth Liebguth,
starb den 5ten February
1833,
in einem Alter von 81
Jahre 11 Monate und
26 Tage.

Hier
ruhen die Gebeine
von
Elisabeth Neuman
Gattin
des Carl Neuman,
Sie wurde geboren den
3ten October 1757
Starb
den 25sten May 1831
in einem Alter von 73
Jahre 7 Monate und
22 Tage.

(To be Continued.)

Indian Troubles in 1756.

In the spring of 1756 the frontier inhabitants in Berks and Northampton counties were greatly alarmed by the threatening attitude of the Indians. A company of volunteers was formed for the protection of the endangered districts, and contributions were made by the people more safely situated for the support of the soldiers. It was called the Maxetani and Allemängler Freyen Wacht Companie—the Maxatany and Allemängler Independent Guard. It consisted of twenty-four men, under the command of Captain John Hergereeder. They served thirty-nine days,—from April 3 to May 11. The names of these soldiers were:
Johannes Hergereeder, Captain
Casper Schmick, Serg't

Jacob Tholand	David Mussgenug
Georg Bruner	Solomon Bacher
Fridrich Zirn	Martin Unangst
Johannes Klein	Carl Weinmüller
Peter Münch	Peter Kiem
Adam Schnebely	George Knir
Conrad Baner	Michel Kraul
Nicolaus Dehof	Nicolaus Arnhold
Henrich Schweitzer	George Sauselin
Conrad Frey	Johannis N.
Henrich Fullweiler	Stephen Gooss
George Jorgon	

The captain was paid five shillings per day ; the sergeant two shillings six pence ; and the privates sixteen pence. Six pence per day was allowed for rations, and a gill of rum, costing eight pence per quart, was served daily to each man. The total outlay was £104 11 4, the items being as follows, as published in Saur's Germantown paper December 25 of the same year :

Dem Captain vor 39 Tage zu 5 Schilling	£ 9 15 0
Vor 20 mann 39 Tage jedem 52 Schilling	
Löhnung	52 0 0
Dem Sergeant jeden Tag 2s. 6	4 17 6
Vor 2 mann nur 36 Tag zu 16 Pens des tages	4 16 0
Vor 1 mann nur 20 Tag	1 6 8
Vor Kostgeld jedem 6 Pens des tages	23 15 0
Vor jeden ein Tschill Rum des Tages zu	
Sp. die Quart	3 19 2
20 Pfund Pulver zu 2 Schilling das Pfund	2 0 0
84 Pfund Bley zu 6 Pens das Pfund	2 2 0

Summa der Unkosten £104 11 4

To meet this expense, collections were made in the spring of 1756, amounting to £96 19 10 as officially published.

Aus dem Tounschip	Maxetany	£40 11 0
	Towamensing	10 10 11
	Solford	10 0 0
	Francony	0 7 6
	Hetfield	4 11 0
	Worcester	8 3 4
	Upper Solford	7 13 3
	Albany in BerksCo.	8 0 0
	Nord Wäles	6 8 10
	Upper Hanover	0 14 0

Die Summa der Einnahm £96 19 10

There was a deficiency of £7 11 6, which Jacob Levan, who engaged the men, advanced. The trustees to receive and disburse the moneys were Jacob Levan and David Schultze. They rendered the above accounts, made a statement of the character of the work performed by the Guard, and asked for further contributions, on the 17th of November, 1756, all of which was published in the Germantown paper on the 25th of December. They said :

Also fehlen noch £7 11 6, welche Summa Jacob Levan, weil er die Companie

gedingen, bisshier von seinem eigenem Geld hat zu setzen müssen, und auch verlieren muss, so nicht noch einige Freunde etwas beytragen.

Diese Wacht Companie ist die obgemelte Zeit sorgfältig an den Grentzen postirt gewesen, um die Gegend von Albany Taunschip in Bercks County, und haben biss weilen gestreift biss in Linn Taunschip Northampton County; sonst aber sind sie sonderlich nachzeit in Theil vertheilt gewesen, so dass nur 3 mann in einem Hauss postiret waren, damit sie einen desto grösern Bezirk bewachen, und so viel mehr Leuten dienen konten, weil dazumal die Einwohner mit einem solchen vorlieb nahmen, und es damit wagten, dass sie auf ihren Plätzen auslitten und also die Sommer-Frucht ausähen konten; als auch ihre Fensen repariren, woran die Companie auch selbst behülflich gewesen.

JACOB LEVAN
DAVID SCHULTZE
als Trustees.

Maxetany den 17 November
Anno 1756.

Notes.

In March, 1747, Bishop Cammerhoff wrote from Bethlehem to Count Zinzendorf in Europe: "Bro. Ranch and Gottshalk returned from their itinerancy—the former preached at Skippack, where Christian Weber lives."

Jacob Nuss, in his will, dated 6th January, 1743–4, and probated on the 23d day of the same month and year, gave £50 to "the Lutheran church at the Trap."

The district named Long Swamp lies in Lehigh county, and is named, it is held by a competent authority, after the numerous family of DeLong, who live here, there and every where, throughout its extent.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

JACOB SORVER.

Died, November 24, 1843, in Skippackville, Jacob Sorver, aged 91. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He settled in Skippackville about 1803.

ADAM HOMSHER

was born in Montgomery (then Philadelphia) county October 7, 1754; was a soldier in Captain Weber's company in the Revolution; died January 31, 1848, aged ninety-three years, three months twenty-four days.

General Daniel Hiester.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

IV.—CONTINUED.

The roster of Colonel Hiester's Battalion in the year 1782, now the Fifth of the Philadelphia County Militia, as we find it in the Pennsylvania Archives, was :

First Company—	Daniel Springer	John King	James Custard
Second	—Philip Gable	Conrad Grim	Valentine Buff
Third	—Bernard Haines	Nicholas Nickom	Benjamin Hahmon
Fourth	—John Cope	Jacob Leidy Jr	George Trumbore
Fifth	—John Harple	George Harple	William Kwers
Sixth	—Philip Reed	David Davis	Jacob Soverer
Seventh	—Henry Neeble	Henry Foust	Henry Hirsh
Eighth	—Andrew Campbell	Nicholas Wolfnger	George Martin

Lieutenant Colonel—Daniel Hiester, Esq
Major —Jacob Reed, Esq

CAPTAIN

LIEUT

ENSIGN

MADE A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

In the year 1782 Colonel Hiester was promoted to a Brigadier Generalship :

In Supreme Executive Council, Philadelphia, Thursday, May 23, 1782, Daniel Hiester, Jun'r, Esquire, was unanimously elected to be a Brigadier General. The commission of General Hiester was ordered to be dated on the twenty-seventh instant.

FURTHER EFFORTS FOR HAGER'S RELEASE.

General Hiester tried by every means in his power to obtain the discharge of his brother-in-law as a prisoner of the British. He made various applications at Head Quarters to have something done for Mr. Hager. He used money for the

purpose, but without avail. When in Halifax, during the winter of 1777-78, he had with him "fifty half Johannesses, which he had brought to procure Hager's discharge, and tried for it, but could not effect it." On the 12th of June, 1778, he placed \$210 in the hands of Lieutenant Stewart, of Hagerstown, to be applied in this way. There is in existence a letter of this officer acknowledging the receipt of the money, but veiled in terms calculated to mislead, obviously to conceal the real object intended to be accomplished, in case the letter should miscarry. The superscription of the letter is :

To

Danl. Hiester, Jur., Esqr.,
Philada. County.

and its contents are :

SIR.

I Reed your favour of the 12th with the inclosed sum of 210 Dollars and although I have no Immediate occasion for it I will keep til our first meeting. nothing Could give me more pleasure than to see you and Mrs. Hiester at your own house but I find it not Consistant with Col. Hughes's instructions I understand our rout is by Carlisle and Reading. if you Cannot procure me the Happiness of seeing you at your House by the time we proceed as far as reading, you will lay me under the greatest obligation if you will meet me at the most convenient place between Reading and Philada. Messrs. Stewart & Campbell with all the other gentlemen are sensible of the good Effects of your Interposition in their behalf for which I beg you will accept of my most hearty thanks.

I am Sir

your most Obliged Servt

Hagerstown the }
17th June 1778 } John Stewart.

General Hiester in a written statement, speaking of his efforts in behalf of his brother-in-law, says: "In the Fall of 1778, I also put four hundred dollars into the hands of Colo. McNutt, who was, as I always understood, retained by Congress to keep in spirits the Whigs in Nova Scotia, who told me his correspondence was such that he might get Hager off. The Spring following I paid that gentleman two hundred dollars for the same purpose, or to pay Mr. Hager the money if the bringing off was not practicable. About a year or more after this, hear-

ing that Hager was on Long Island, I took a journey to Norwalk, in Connecticut, and there, and about there, staid some days, inquiring among the illicit traders, etc., whether I could hear from him; there became acquainted with a Mr. Boerum, of Brooklyn Ferry, who was also there for the purpose of hearing from his family at said Ferry. He mentioned that he expected Mrs. Boerum and family out, who might probably know something of Hager. I afterwards wrote several letters to Mr. Boerum, who it seems did not receive them; so I had no answer, which occasioned me another journey from camp to Fishkill, in York State. Both journeys were very hazardous on account of the refugees and cow boys."

(To be Continued.)

Petition for a Road in Salford Township.

1737, December.—Petition of Gabriel Showler and several of the Inhabitants of Philadelphia County Sheweth

That the Petitioner Gabriel Showler has lately Erected a Grist Mill and Oil Mill in the Township of Salford and has no road as yet laid out from the Great Road leading to Philadelphia so as to accommodate them in carrying their Produce from the sd Mills to Market.

Signed by

Gabriel Showler his o mark

Joseph Morgan	Paulus Herbel
Joseph Abraham	Johan Jacob Weller
Howel H. Powels	John Jones
Evan Evans	John Morgan
Henry Fry	Griffith Ellis
John William Stroub	William Nash
Robert Ellis	Edward Edwards
Bartholomew Maul	John Richley
William Philips	Peter Robbin
Michel Seider	George Howell
Conrad Krisker	Hugh Jones
Uriah Kemble	Andreas Drombohr
Lerkid Smith	Ludwig Zirkel
Dewall Weiss	Henrich . . .
Michel Burge his M B mark	
Paul Leide	Hans Martin Baur
Gorg Bergstrasser	Wiliam Hauck
Jacob Schmit	Hans Reiff

Andreas Bernd Daniel Kropp
Philip Jac'b Rothrock filib Görich
Henrich Bernhardt Peter Reiff

A Dinner by Baron de Blowitz.

Shortly before their departure from Paris for their professional tour in America, Miss Mabel Curtis White, the charming soprano and distinguished pupil of Mme. Artot, and Albertus Shelley, the violinist, were entertained by Baron de Blowitz, Paris correspondent of the London Times and the most famous of the correspondents stationed in the Continental capitals. The guests invited were twelve in number and were all accomplished musicians. Six nationalities were represented.

The host resides in elegant quarters on the Avenue Henri Martin. He provided the kinetoscope and the phonograph for the amusement of his friends, and part of the evening was spent in musical renditions. Three hours were occupied in discussing the elaborate dinner.

F. VON A. CABEEN, of Philadelphia, who is devoted to the sport of canoeing, intends shortly to take a trip over the Perkiomen. He indulges in this healthful recreation as a relaxation from the exactions of mercantile pursuits. His custom is to take an outing of a day or two at a time upon the streams near the city. It is remarkable how much satisfaction and enjoyment may be derived from these jaunts by the enthusiastic lover of aquatic diversions. Mr. Cabeen is a gentleman of culture, fluent in conversation, and possessed of a repletion of anecdote. He will be delighted to meet the fishermen and other frequenters of our famous creek, and to hear them recount their own adventures and narrate the legends which cling to its waters.

Old-Time News.

Pennsylvania Gazette, Philadelphia, November 7, 1792: The canal for uniting the waters of the Schuylkill and Delaware was begun on Tuesday, the 30th ult., near Norristown mill.

Brief Notices of Colonial Families.

JOHN CAMPBELL

was for many years a useful citizen of New Hanover township, following the occupation of a scrivener.

An entry in the Providence (Trappe) Lutheran church record states: "Under a license bearing date the fourth day of April, 1744, were married John Campbell and Anna Ball in Philadelphia county." March 2, 1760, Mr. John Campbell was buried in New Hanover.

BENEDICT MINTZ.

In 1734 Benedict Mintz owned fifty acres of land in Hanover township. On December 7, 1747, he purchased of Matthias Hollenbach one hundred acres thirteen perches, adjoining lands of John Böhner, John Eschbach and Christopher Whitman, (in possession of John Nice), near the New Hanover Lutheran church. He was naturalized in 1739. He married twice. By his first wife he had a daughter, named Johanna Catharine. His second wife was Schöna Elizabeth Reil, widow. Her maiden name was Jost. John Benedict Müntz and Schöna Elizabeth Reil were married September 30, 1747, in Colebrookdale township. The marriage is so recorded in the New Hanover Lutheran church record. They had one child:

Benedict Mintz, born September 7, 1748.

In his reports to Halle, Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg says Benedict Müntz's only daughter married Andrew Eschbach by the direction of Count Zinzendorf. She was his first wife. He was a preacher and elder among the people; poor and could not obtain support. He then went back to shoemaking, settling, as did his father-in-law, six miles from New Hanover, in the hills. His young wife soon died; so did her mother. Benedict Muntz married again and came back to New Hanover.

Andrew Eschbach, the young widower, married, June 10, 1747, Maria Bossert. Her father was a New-born. She was the eldest daughter.

Benedict Mintz died after a nine days' illness in September, 1764, and was buried on the 18th.

Schöna Elizabeth Mintz died in October, 1766. She had by her first husband a son, named John Nicholas Reil.

Andrew Eschbach and Johanna Catharine Mintz had four children: Maria, Margaret, Johanna, Andrew.

To mark the grave of Benedict Mintz in the New Hanover Lutheran churchyard a stone has been placed, bearing these words:

Hier ruht der Leib des
JOHANNES BENEDICTUS
MUNTZ
welcher gebohren Anno
1694 den 2ten February
Gestorben den 16ten
September, Anno 1764,
Alt 70 Jahr, 7 Monath
und 14 Tag.

Jacob C. Isacks, M. C. from Tennessee.

At the opening of the Eighteenth Congress, December 1, 1823, Jacob C. Isacks took his seat as a Representative from Tennessee. He was a member of the House for ten years.

Mr. Isacks was a native of Montgomery county. He was probably one of the family who now write their name Isett. How he came to migrate to Tennessee we do not know; and inquiry in Tennessee has failed to bring any information regarding him.

Hon. Philip S. Markley, in a letter published in 1827, relating to a political controversy of that time between Henry Clay and James Buchanan, refers to Mr. Isaks and says incidentally: "I may here be permitted to remark that Mr. Isaks, being a native of Montgomery county, (Pa.), the district I represented in Congress, he early sought my acquaintance in the session of 1823 and 1824, and had many conversations with me of a private character, in relation to himself, and in which I took an interest and to the best of my ability and opportunities faithfully served. These conversations necessarily produced an intimacy and friendship, which frequently brought us together, and even into habits of free, friendly and unreserved conversation."

On Wednesday evening, February 27, 1833, Mr. Isacks made a long speech fa-

voring the Revenue Collection Bill (the Enforcing Bill), proposed to meet the contingency presented by the South Carolina Nullification act. He said, in the course of his remarks :

"The ordinance of South Carolina has at one sweep pronounced our whole system of revenue laws null and void, and declared a conditional secession from the Union, and her legislative acts have carried out the scheme. * * * In the plain English definition and common sense view of their proceedings, I pronounce them to be revolutionary in their character and tendencies. * * * We cannot do less than provide adequate means to counteract the progress of nullification, if it is persisted in ; and if it is not, so much the better ; our act will then be inoperative."

How They Made Millers a Century Ago.

The Millers' Review, of Philadelphia, the enterprising organ of the milling business of the United States, in a recent issue published a fac simile of one of

Justice of the Peace Michael Croll's entries in his docket. Naturally it is one pertaining to the miller's trade. It appeared in plain type in our November issue. Through the kindness of the management of the Review we are now enabled to give the photographic reproduction. The vivacious editor, W. H. Richardson, comments on it in this wise :

Probably the most curious entries in the book (and the docket we have before us covers the magisterial business from April 24, 1787, to November 21, 1795,) are the records of indentures. The photographic reproduction of one of them shows how millers of that generation were started in their honorable calling. There can be no doubt but what George Henry made a good miller after serving fourteen years with Michael Hartman, and that he prospered under the advantages set forth in the indenture. As the "trade of a miller" in those days comprised a very liberal education in the art of carrying heavy bags of grain or feed up and down stairs in the primitive establishment of the times, it is to be hoped that George Henry, in his hours of meditation over the religious duties provided for, had a deep sense of his opportunities.

Received of the said Michael Hartman the sum of 1000 Dollars for the said George Henry, Bound to Michael Hartman, his heirs and assigns, with the consent of his grandfather, Nicholas Henry, for 14 years, from date, to learn him the trade of a Miller, to send him to school to learn to Read and write a Legible hand & give him time to be instructed to receive the said Supper in said town when give to give him a good education, besides his other apparel, and five pounds in Cash in Gold or Silver Coins.

Abraham [Signature] Judge for the [Signature]

Payments for Land by Original Purchasers in the Perkiomen Country.

(Continued from No. 8.)

January 20, 1735-6.	Henry Laur reced of him in part for land on Parkeawmg	£ 15 10 0
January 20, 1735-6.	Felton Gratz reced of him in full	11 4 6
February 24, 1735-6.	Lodwick Inglehort reced of him Quitrent for 200 acres in Fredericks Townsp in full £0 13 0	0 19 6
1mo 1, 1735-6.	Peter Peters reced of him Quitrent for 500 as in Limer- ick 35 yrs in full £8 15 0	13 2 6
1mo 6, 1735-6.	Wm. Jemmison reced of him Quitrent for 250 as Great Swamp 20 yr in full £2 10 0	3 15 0
1mo 12, 1735-6.	Wm. Woodley reced of him Quitrent for 150 as in Limer- ick 35 yrs in full £2 12 6	3 18 9
1mo 13, 1735-6.	Michael Zeigler reced of him Quitrent for 550 as Bebbers Tp & Cons. 3 yrs in full £0 16 0	1 4 9
2mo 9, 1735-6.	Wm. Frey reced of him Quitrent for 200 as in freder- icks Townsp 16 yr in full £1 12 0	2 8 0
2mo 10, 1735-6.	Morris Morris reced of him for Quitrents 400 acres in the Great Swamp 22 yrs in full £4 8 0	6 12 0
12mo 24, 1735-6.	George Shultz reced of him in full for 150 acres near Cowissehoppin £23 5 0 for 17 months Interest due on Do 1 18 6	25 3 6
March 10, 1735-6.	Hans Reif reced of him in full for 56 as in Salford Township £8 13 6 for the Intst due on the same 13 mo 0 11 0	9 4 6
April 21, 1736.	John Lukin reced of him Quitrent for 275 as in Towa- mensing 32 yrs in full £0 9 0	0 13 6
November 9, 1738.	John Nicholas Inglehort reced of him in part for land in Fredk Townp	2 10 0
November 18, 1738.	✓ Henry Deweese Dr to Accot of land £—— for —— As in Springfield Mr	75 0 0
November 22, 1738.	✓ Henry Deweese, reced of him in part	26 0 0
November 29, 1738.	Martin Funk, reced of him further	12 2 0
December 6, 1738.	To John Oyster, reced of him further	
	Jacob Fisher reced of his Son Hermn further by C. Crasold	16 0 0
	Cash Dr to Accot of Quit Rent	
Dec. 7	reced of George Mifflin & Co for 250 as in Colebrookdale 4 years in full £ 2 1 8	3 2 6
Dec. 27	of Evan Thomas for 106 as in Hill- town 2 yrs in full 0 8 4	0 12 6
Dec. 13	of Robert Jones for 30 as in Skep- peck 3 yrs in full 0 3 9	0 5 7½

December 27, 1738.	Evan Thomas of Bucks Co Dr for 166 as in Hill Town	£16 8 6	
	Interest	1 6 0	
			17 14 6
December 27, 1738.	Abraham Miller Dr. for as Land in ye great Swamp @ 35 p ct reced of him in part		13 0 0
December 28, 1738.	Isaac Klein Dr for 150 as at new Cowessehoppin reced of him in part		23 5 0 23 0 0
January 3, 1738-9.	Thomas Roberts Dr for 115 as 105 ps in Milford Townp Bucks Co	£17 18 6	
	for the Interest due on ye same	4 6	
			18 3 0
	reced of him in full		18 3 0
January 6, 1738-9.	Henry Deweese reced of him in part		75 6 3
January 9, 1738-9.	Jacob Free reced of him in part for land in Frederick Townp		2 10 0
January 9, 1738-9.	Jacob Fisher reced of his Son Herman by Christian Grasshold		0 15 11
January 11, 1738-9.	John Oyster acct of Interest £5 4 4 due on a settlement reced of him in full		5 9 10
January 13, 1738-9.	Robert Jones Dr to Sundry Accounts £26 18 6, vizt To Accot of Land for 30 acres at Skeppeck To ditto for 102 as 113 ps ditto To Account of Interest due on a settlement with him	9 0 0 15 18 0 2 0 6	
			26 18 6
January 16, 1738-9.	John Steinbough Dr to Accot of Land £ for as in Frederick Tp		
	Cash Dr to John Steinbough reced of him in part		5 0 0
January 17, 1738-9.	Jacob Whistle paid on account of Land near the branch of Parkeawm		3 10 0
Feb 2, 1738-9	Received Quit-rents as follows of George Philip Totherah for 100 as in Fredericks Tp 4½yrs in full	£0 18 9	1 8 1½
Feb. 7	of Peter Mull for 50 as in Colebrookdale 1 yr in full	0 2 1	0 3 1½
Feb. 19	of John Worrall for a tract in Providence Townp formy Calverts in part	£66 13 4	100 0 0
Feb. 20	of Christian Stouffer for 118 as in Salford 4½ yrs in full	£1 2 1½	1 13 2½
Feb. 21	of Frederick Altorff for 50 as in Salford 4 yrs in full	£0 9 4	0 14 0
December 7, 1738.	George Mifflin, Samuel Mickel & Thos Potts Dr to Sundry Accots To Accot Land for 250 as 60 ps in Colebrook- dale surv'd to John Twind	£38 16 0	
	To accot of Interest for 3yrs 3mos & ½ Interest due thereon	7 12 6	
			46 8 6
	Cash Dr To George Mifflin & Co reced of them in full		46 8 6

(To be Continued.)

JOHN ANTES,
Traveller, Missionary and Author.

PREPARED BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

(Continued from No. 8.)

HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—CONTINUED.

About fourteen days I was left to myself here ; and as I did not often join in the common topics of conversation at the consul's table, which were not always the most edifying, I was once attacked by the whole company, and asked whether I took certain things to be sinful which they could practice without the least remorse of conscience. It was the first time I was called upon to bear public testimony. I therefore prayed to God to give me grace that I might answer in an appropriate manner and without reserve. I then told them plainly that whoever, like myself, had been convinced that he was by nature a lost and undone sinner, and as such had sought and found grace and remission of sins through the blood of Jesus Christ, could no longer trifle with sin ; for the consideration of what our Saviour had suffered to release him from its dominion, made him abhor every appearance of evil. They all asked, "Who can be so pure?" I replied that every one of them might soon be freed from the slavery of sin, if he sincerely applied for pardon through the merits of Christ's all-sufficient sacrifice. I mention this circumstance chiefly, because my answer had such an effect on the consul's chaplain, that upon my arrival in Egypt he expressly wrote me, stating his mental anxieties and asking for my advice. It was he who led the conversation when improper language was used. I imparted counsel to him, and from that time we continued to correspond with each other until his death, which happened not long after.

All the inmates of the Consul's house were seized at this time with a malignant fever, of which few here escaped. I, too, was attacked by it on the 7th December, and, though in the course of ten days it yielded to the remedies which were employed, I, notwithstanding, continued

very ill, especially upon the Christmas festival, on which occasion I received neither food nor drink, because no one thought of me and I was not in a condition to procure refreshments. On 27th December I had a relapse of the fever, but as I learned that a Venetian ship, bound for Alexandria, was at anchor in the harbor of Limasol, about sixty miles from here, I sent a messenger thither to see whether I might reach it before its departure. The messenger returned on 1st January, 1770, and at the same time the Greek merchant who acted there in the capacity of English consul, sent a guide to me who was to conduct me to Limasol. I was very feeble, but as the messenger could not be prevailed upon to wait a day longer on my account, I crept out of my bed, packed up my goods during my fever paroxysm and sighed to the Lord that he would strengthen me for the journey. As my guide could only speak the Greek, the consul provided me with another man who spoke Italian, in which language I was enabled to make myself sufficiently intelligible. The consul cautioned me against my guides, assuring me that they would kill their own parents if they could get anything by it. I therefore loaded my pistols before their eyes, to show them that I was prepared to resist any attack ; nevertheless, all my foresight would not have availed me had not the Lord taken me under his protection.

We left Larnica in the evening. I rode upon a mule, as did one of my conductors ; the other led one of the animals, which was loaded with the greater part of my effects. It soon grew quite dark, and began to lighten, thunder and rain. Not being prepared for such weather in the clothing I then wore, I threw the cover which lay upon my saddle over my head and thus yielded myself with covered face to the guidance of my mule. I proceeded thus till near midnight, in the

heavy rain, when, hearing neither of my guides, I uncovered my face, but could see nothing, except when a flash of lightning discovered to me that I was on a path like a sheep track. In this perplexity I prayed unto the Lord, and was made to feel his consolation. I dismounted and unpacked some of my goods and tied the mule to a shrub, intending to hunt my conductors. I soon discovered, however, that this attempt would be in vain. I therefore returned to my mule. As I approached it, it became frightened, broke loose and ran away. I now had no other alternative but to remain where I was, to await the light of day. After a considerable time a man approached me, but as he spoke Greek only, in which language I could not communicate with him, he left me and went his way. When I had given up all hope of seeing my guides, one of them came, but, alas! it was the one that spoke Greek only, and I was unable to learn where the other remained with my baggage. As I informed him by signs that my mule had run away and pointed out to him the direction it had taken, he permitted me, still exceedingly feeble, to mount his beast, while he accompanied me on foot, in a heavy rain and through a deep mud. He soon espied the mule, but it cost him much exertion to catch it. We now proceeded on our way together until about one o'clock, after midnight, when we arrived at a village. As it was cold, and I felt much fatigued, I was very glad to obtain shelter. It was only a poor hut into which we were received; yet I was glad to be able to dry my wet clothes and to refresh myself with the food which I carried with me. As a place of rest, the proprietor pointed to a bed, covered with a clean white sheet, having for a pillow a cloak rolled together, and he gave me another sheet to cover myself with. Being very fatigued, I rejoiced exceedingly to find such comforts here. When I lay down I found that instead of a bed it was only a box; yet I slept well until daylight.

(To be Continued.)

Hillegas Items.

Among the baptismal records of the First Reformed church of Lancaster, recently published by the Pennsylvania German society, I find the baptism of a daughter of Conrad and Catharine Hillegas, named Christina, born May 4th, and baptized May 21st, 1768.

* * *

The family, as a rule, were always good church people and many of them active, liberal workers, and standard bearers. Nor have the Bedford county descendants been behind the Montgomery county relatives. "Uncle" Michael Hillegas' hospital home in Buena Vista has been for years the "Preachers' Paradise;" John P. Reed, Esq., and his brother Jacob, have for nearly, if not entirely, a half century been representative citizens and officers of the Reformed church of Bedford, while the Hon. William P. Schell, a former speaker of the House of Representatives and ex-Auditor General of Pennsylvania, is a Presbyterian elder and President of the Bedford County Bible society, and his brother, the old Mexican war veteran, Capt. Abraham E. Schell, represents the family in Schellsburg.

* * *

Within recent years a number of the Montgomery county *freundschaft* have showed themselves worthy sons of noble sires. The brothers Peter and Jacob donated to the church one thousand dollars out of the estate of their brother John, who died unmarried. Mahlon, son of Charles, was the chief instigator in the building of the Reformed St. John chapel, in East Greenville—a beautiful structure, completed only a short time since—contributing over three thousand dollars. It will be deeded to and under the wing of the mother congregation, the New Goshenhoppen church.

* * *

And last, but not least, we have found distinguished descendants of a daughter of John Frederick, 1st, (1685–1765).

Ann Margaret married Matthias Richards (Reichert), born January 9, 1719–

died March 28th, 1775. He was quite wealthy and prominent, and was one of the building committee of the Swamp Lutheran church, about 1750. The living representatives of this pair, whom it is a pleasure to mention, are :

Matthias Henry Richards, D. D., a gifted poet and an eminent divine of the Lutheran church ; professor of English Literature in Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. Married, June 14th, 1866, to Sarah Maginley McClean, daughter of Judge Moses McClean and Hannah Mary McConaughy, of Gettysburg, Pa.

Henry Melchior Muhlenberg Richards, who graduated with high honors from the U. S. Naval Academy June, 1869, having been given his diploma by General U. S. Grant. He was actively engaged in connection with the Franco-German war, 1870-71 ; the Communistic outbreak, 1871 ; Carlist Insurrection, 1871 ; revolutionary outbreak at Panama, 1873 ; survey duty in the Pacific. Resigned as Lieutenant January 1, 1875. Resides at Reading, Pa. Married, December 26, 1871, to Ella Van Leer (Von Loehr), daughter of Branson and Drucilla (Turner) Van Leer, a lineal descendant of the German family Von Loehr and English families West and de Gilpin. These gentlemen are also descendants of Conrad Weiser and Henry Melchior Muhlenberg.

* * *

The writer would like to have the dates of birth, marriage and death of Ann Margaret (Hillegas) Richards.

MICHAEL REED MINNICH.

NOTE : Ann Margaret Hillegas was born about 1728 ; married Matthias Richert about 1748 ; died January 6, 1773, and was buried January 8, 1773. Rev. George Michael Weiss, of Goshenhoppen Reformed charge, performed the marriage ceremony. The children were :

Christina Richards, born May 6, 1749 ; married, November 13, 1770, Peter Feterolf.

Elizabeth Richards, born March 29, 1751 ; married David Burkhardt.

John Richards, born April 18, 1753.

George Peter Richards, born July 22, 1755.

Matthias Richards, born February 26, 1758.

Anna Maria Richards, born January

17, 1762 ; married, June 1, 1779, Frederick Beiteman.

Rev. John H. Sechler, D. D.

The Board of Directors of Ursinus College on the 7th of May, 1895, elected Rev. John H. Sechler, D. D., Pastor of First Reformed church, of Philadelphia, Acting Professor of Church History and Apologetics. Dr. Sechler's scholarship, energy and enthusiasm will greatly aid in advancing the interests of the College, which under the wise administration of President Spangler, is being steadily strengthened in its equipment for usefulness. The new professor enters upon his duties in September, 1895.

Personal.

Rev. Chester D. Hartranft, D. D., President of the Hartford Theological Seminary, is at the head of the School of Sociology under the care of the Society for Education Extension, of Hartford, Conn.

John W. Jordan, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is preparing for the next number of the Society's magazine a biographical and genealogical sketch of Rev. John Bechtel, of Germantown, who was a worker in the German Reformed church and became identified with the movement inaugurated in 1741 for a union of the principal men of the German denominations in Pennsylvania for the furtherance of the Gospel.

John Markley Hartman, of Mount Airy, will visit Germany this summer. He is interested in matters of local family history and is giving much time to tracing the Hartman ancestry to Europe. He was the projector of the fine display of the Markley Freundschaft at the Montgomery County Centennial celebration in 1884.

Rev. Charles Collins, of Philadelphia, is preparing a paper on the Schwenkfelders, which he will read at a Monday meeting of the Reformed preachers.

The Scythe-Whetter's Song.

Der Wetz is gut ! Der Wetz is gut !
Der Hinnerscht hot die Betz im Hut !

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Price, \$1.00 per Annum.

The Perkiomen Region, Past and Present.

Edited by HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Issued by
Perkiomen Publishing Company,
P. O. Box 316, Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Germans.

BY ISAAC R. PENNYPACKER.

From under valleys, broad and deep,
Under mine-chambers, dark and vast,
The lost stream takes its unseen leap
Into the lofty lake at last.

There, on the mountain's laureled brow,
That diadem of waters gleams,
And gives to grass-grown plains below
The light and life of mountain streams.

So, Northward, out of Italy
Marched Rome's Teutonic conquerors
Towards an unknown, uncharted sea,
Beyond as strange, unlighted shores.

O'erprond to care for or to keep
The banble empire they had won,
They turned them from the Roman steep
By Theodoric built upon.

But when a thousand years of war
Had wrecked the parceled states and thrones,
How rose the Teuton stream once more
Above the fendal pillar stones !

Holland to Rome,—light answered light ;
Between—the cycles' jungle, Moor
And Hun and Spaniards' cruel might,
Until the long Dark Age was o'er.

Moulder and master of Europe's fate,
Maker of nations where the hearth
Rests the chief corner of the state,
Home-lover, bearing 'round the earth

Live hearth-brands to a land remote,—
The Teuton with his axe and spade
The Pennsylvania forests smote,
Their wilderness a garden made.

As well he smote at once, for all,
 At the new serfdom, and his plea
 Above the din of slavery's fall
 Rings our first pæan for liberty.
 And while he tended vines and hives,
 And started fairest vales to bloom,
 He cherished the old martyrs' lives,
 And set the press beside the loom.
 If elsewhere man were prey to man,
 And life a war by cunning won,
 Here was wrought out the nobler plan
 By Christ upon the Mount begun.
 These took no oaths, nor drew the sword,
 But lived in common brotherhood—
 The rich and poor ; the debtor's word
 In lieu of bond and usury stood.
 Doors were not barred nor windows locked ;
 The pulpit was not filled for hire ;
 Nor were the Sabbath teachings mocked
 By walks through moral fen and mire.
 Cease, cease, insistent Saxon tongues,
 Lest in the chants by angels said
 These, these who silent climbed the rungs
 Of sacrifice, be heralded !
 By fifteen decades act and deed
 Preceded Tolstoi's word ; across
 Twelve hundred years we find the seed
 In march of Goth and Italy's loss.
 All Holland was, all England is
 Rome might be now ; but that is vain :
 We know the Teutons marched, and this—
 That Rome has never risen again.
 For it is not the hour or place
 Or country, clime or circumstance ;
 It is the man, it is the race
 That makes the way for man's advance.

Libraries Should be Indexed.

Something must soon be done to make easily accessible to students and authors the contents of the myriad of publications—books, magazines, pamphlets and newspapers—going upon the shelves of our libraries. We refer particularly to works treating upon the allied departments of history, biography and genealogy. The card catalogues generally in use go a great way towards facilitating the finding of books where titles and authors are

known. The Poole Index to the magazine literature of the present century is a wonderful help.

A great step forward will be the inauguration in the libraries of the historical societies of a system of indexing by subjects. This method is in practice in all large business houses and corporations. Bankers, merchants, railroad companies, manufacturing concerns have it. The correspondence received and sent is daily indexed by subject. The readiness with

which references can be made is at once apparent. The card system, however, is not, so far as our knowledge extends, in use.

For library purposes the elasticity of the card index is necessary.

The vastness of the labor and expense of indexing a large library will be urged as a reason of its impracticability. This is not the courageous way to approach a difficult problem.

The true way for the sagacious librarian to handle this subject seems to be this: Begin the system at once with such means as are at hand. Index, at first, such new works as come in. Enlarge the work, as the means increase, by indexing volumes on hand before the system was inaugurated. As the advantages gained become more and more apparent, the money and the talent required will be forthcoming, without doubt. The institution that thus makes its contents readily accessible and available will fulfill the highest functions of a reference library and will confer an incalculable benefit upon the world of letters.

Fortunately, the skilled hands to do this work are within easy reach. The Drexel Institute is graduating from its library department every year a class of pupils trained for this special work.

Canoeing on the Perkiomen.

Mr. Cabeen has had his initial outing on the Perkiomen. He says: I returned from a canoe trip over the Perkiomen on Sunday, from Salford to the river, and was very much impressed with the wonderful beauty of the stream, which far exceeds anything in this section that I have seen. I shall most certainly go again at the earliest opportunity possible, and take others of my canoe-mates with me, so that they may share the great pleasure that they will gain from a trip upon the Perkiomen. It is in ordinary water a comparatively easy stream to canoe from Salford down, the "carries" being short, and with a little wading over the shallow places just below the breast of the dams you reduce the carries to merely lifting over the dam-breasts, and in one or two

places where you follow down head-races you have a short carry from the mills to the stream. We were most kindly treated by all the good inhabitants of this region with whom we came in contact. I strongly commend the trip to all artists and lovers of the beautiful, and can assure them that I know of no stream within a hundred miles of Philadelphia that they can put in one or two weeks with more profit and pleasure to themselves than on the Perkiomen.

Evan Evans.

Evan Evans, of the city of Philadelphia, clerk, purchased of John Henry Sprogell, of Manatawny, merchant, and Dorothea, his wife, two tracts, part of the 22377 acres—the Great Tract, viz :

July 10 and 11, 1713, by lease and release, for £100 lawful silver money of America, subject to quit rent to Lord of Fee, and to pay 6d per 100 acres per annum, lawful money of Great Britain, to John Henry Sprogell, a tract of 600 acres more or less, hereafter to be called and known as Rhyd y Carw, (the Deer's Trail), Beginning at an ash marked for a corner on the north side of Neechin creek, otherwise called Swamp creek, from thence by lines of marked trees northeast 400 perches, northwest 240 perches, southwest 400 perches, and southeast 240 perches to the place of beginning.

July 29 and 30, 1713, by lease and release, for £80 lawful money of America, subject to quit rent to the Lord of Fee, and to pay 2d per 100 acres yearly lawful silver money of Great Britain to John Henry Sprogell, a tract of 400 acres, more or less, hereafter to be called and known by the name of Trefeglwys, (Church Town), Beginning at a corner of said Evan Evans' other land, from thence northeast 100 perches, thence northwest 320, thence southwest 500 perches, thence southeast 80 perches to another corner of said Evan Evans' other land, thence northeast by the same land 400 perches, thence southeast 240 perches to the place of beginning.

General Daniel Hiester.

BY HENRY S. POTTERER.

IV.—CONTINUED.

He further relates that: "In 1782, hearing with certainty that he was in New York I went to Elizabeth Town, if possible to put him in a way of coming out. I there applied to Major Adams, our Commissary of Prisoners. He told me there was then a Capt. Clark, occasionally a Flag Captain, in the house, who would be a very proper person for the purpose, and called him in. I proposed to him if he could see Mr. Hager, and thou't with the approbation of Mr. Hager, they could make their way good, without any danger to Hager's person, I would pay him One hundred Guineas (or pounds sterling), and for that purpose left my obligation in the hands of Mr. Adams." "Immediately after the proclamation of peace I went to New York, and from there wrote a letter to Halifax, engaged the payment of all his debts, in consequence of which he soon returned."

In the month of May, 1783, Jonathan Hager received his discharge as a prisoner in the hands of the British.

V.

IN CIVIL POSITIONS.

In 1784 General Hiester was elected to represent Montgomery county in the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania. The presentation of his credentials is recorded in the proceedings, thus:

At the meeting of the Supreme Council held Philadelphia, Thursday, October 14, 1784, a return of the general election in and for the county of Montgomery was received and read, by which it appeared that Daniel Hiester, Esquire, was elected Councillor.

June 6, 1785, he was one of the Board of Property.

May 22, 1787, he was elected a commissioner to examine the Connecticut claims to lands in the county of Luzerne, in the room of General Muhlenberg. This position he resigned July 19, 1787.

HIS REAL ESTATE DEALINGS.

The Hiesters were remarkably success-

ful in their real estate operations in the Colonial times. General Daniel Hiester inherited the family predilection for the possession of land.

In the year 1779 he was interested in a large transaction in Western land. On the 29th of April, of that year, Daniel Hiester, Jr., of Upper Salford township, was deeded one-twentieth part of two large tracts of land on the Quabache river, in "the Illinois country," for which he paid £2000, Pennsylvania money.

May 15, 1775, Daniel Hiester, Sr., conveyed by deed poll to Daniel Hiester, Jr., a tract of 232 acres 28 perches, with allowances, in Northumberland county. February 6, 1793, the latter obtained a patent for this tract. Later, in 1813, this title was questioned, and found defective.

He owned the property in and about Hagerstown, (which his father-in-law intended to give to him,) by deed given in the early part of 1778, at Halifax, by Jonathan Hager, Jr.

He owned large tracts of land in Maryland besides the foregoing. In the *Neue Philadelphische Correspondenz*, January 28, 1783, he offers for rent 4000 acres of land in Washington county, Maryland, "the town of Hagerstown being located thereon." He also offers for sale a valuable grist mill and saw mill, with 260 acres of land, in Washington county, Maryland, and fronting on the Potomac river. In the same paper, as administrator of the estate of Jonathan Hager, Esq., late of Washington county, Maryland, he notifies parties interested that he will be in Hagerstown from the 20th of February to the 15th of March, 1783.

He was desirous of renting his Goshenhoppen property at this time, doubtless to give closer attention to the larger interests elsewhere. In the same paper of same date he inserted the following advertisement:

Es ist zu Verleihen,

Bey dem Endsbenamten, diejenige Plantasche auf welcher er jetzt wohnt, mit einen grossen bequemen Gerberey; sie liegt in Ober-Solford Taunschip, in Philadelphia Cauntay, an der Strasse, welche von der Stadt Philadelphia nach Maxetany und Maguntschy gehet; das Haus

ist eins von den besten in selbiger Gegend, und die Plantasche in gutem Stande; sie kan den 1sten nächsten April bezogen werden. Wegen der Bedingungen kan man sich wie vorgesagt melden.

DANIEL HIESTER, JUN.

We find among his papers the original deed poll from Jacob Bishop (his brother-in-law) to Daniel Hiester, Jr., as follows :

Know all Men by these presents that I, Jacob Bishop, of Lower Milford Township, in the County of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania, Yeoman, for a valuable consideration unto me in hand paid before the sealing and delivery of these presents, Do for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, alien, transfer and set over, and by these presents have aliened, transferred, assigned and set over unto Daniel Hiester, the younger, of Upper Salford Township, in the County of Philadelphia, and State, aforesaid, All my right, title and interest whatsoever of, in and to a Land Warrant for two hundred acres of land near or adjoining Little Fishing Creek in Northumberland County, in the State aforesaid, which was taken out of the Land Office of Pennsylvania by the said Daniel Hiester, and bearing date the sixth day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, To have and to hold the said Warrant and the land surveyed or to be surveyed by virtue and in pursuance of the said warrant, with the appurtenances unto the said Daniel Hiester, his heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of him the said Daniel Hiester, his heirs and assigns forever. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Sealed and delivered
in the presence of us

JACOB BISHOP

BENJAMIN SCHULER

ULRICH HERTZEL

Concerning his interest in land in Berks county at this date, the details are not at hand.

ELECTION TO CONGRESS.

General Daniel Hiester was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the First Congress under our present Constitution. The election was held on Wednesday, November 26, 1788. Eight representatives were elected from Pennsylvania. Each citizen voted for eight persons. The entire delegation, therefore, was voted

for throughout the State, in the manner Congressmen-at-large are now chosen.

Party lines were not tightly drawn at that time. There was, however, something of the character of two parties—the Federal and anti-Federal.

The Federalist ticket was nominated at Lancaster. It consisted of Thomas Hartley, of York county; Henry Wynkoop, of Bucks county; Stephen Chambers, of Lancaster county; John Alison, of Franklin county; George Clymer, of Philadelphia; Thomas Scott, of Washington county; Thomas Fitzsimmons, of Philadelphia, and Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, of Montgomery county.

A ticket in opposition to the foregoing was formed, composed of William Findley, Charles Pettit, General William Irvine, Robert Whitehill, William Montgomery, Blair McClenachan, Daniel Hiester and Peter Muhlenberg. This ticket represented those who desired amendments to the Constitution.

Two full congressional tickets were now in the field. A movement was started by the Germans for a larger representation of their nationality. As a consequence, Daniel Hiester and Peter Muhlenberg were substituted for Stephen Chambers and John Alison by the German voters of the Federal ticket.

The returns of the election did not all come in until the 20th of December. But the Pennsylvania Gazette, of December 17, 1788, was enabled to announce that: Hon. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, of Montgomery; Henry Wynkoop, of Bucks; Thomas Hartley, of York; George Clymer and Thomas Fitzsimmons, of Philadelphia; Peter Muhlenberg, of Montgomery; Daniel Hiester, of Berks, and Thomas Scott, of Washington, Esquires, are duly elected Representatives of the People of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

William Maclay and Robert Morris were the United States Senators from Pennsylvania in the First Congress.

It will be noticed that Daniel Hiester is named as of Berks county. When he transferred his residence from Old Goshenhoppen in Montgomery county is not apparent. In 1783, according to the

German advertisement quoted, he resided on the Upper Salford property. He had interests in both counties. His father and many of his relatives resided in Berks county and they were influential there. It may have been a matter of political expediency for him to appear before the electors of the State as a resident of Berks county. Montgomery county had a sufficiency of Congressional candidates on the tickets before the people without General Hiester, namely: the brothers, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg and General Peter Muhlenberg. Besides, no individual could be said to represent a particular section, inasmuch as the entire eight candidates were voted for by the citizens, and consequently every member elected was the representative, not of a district or county, but of the State as a whole.

An examination of the list of successful candidates shows that service in the Revolutionary war had something to do with choice of the people. Daniel Hiester and Peter Muhlenberg had both been generals in the war, and they were the only persons on the ticket nominated in opposition to the Federal ticket who were elected.

(To be Continued.)

Personal.

Professor Albertus Shelley has returned to his home in Paris. On the morning of the 1st of June he sailed in the French Line steamer "La Champagne" from New York. His short tour in America was eminently a success. In due season his performances on his chosen instrument will again be rewarded with the inspiring "Bravos!" and "Hochs!" from audiences of the great capitals, Paris and Berlin.

A. L. A. Himmelwright, Civil Engineer, has recently become identified in the firm of John A. Roebling's Sons Co., the world-famous builders of the great bridge which spans the East river, between New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Himmelwright is in charge of the department of fire-proof construction in buildings, in New York City and State.

Our Old People.

HON. ISAAC F. YOST,

of Boyertown, completed his eightieth year on the second of March. His parents were Benjamin and Sarah (Feather) Yost; he was born in Pottsgrove township. He is of Revolutionary stock, his grandfathers on both sides—Philip Yost and Isaac Feather—having participated in the war of Independence.

MRS. RACHEL KNIPE,

widow of Dr. Jacob Knipe, was the daughter of David Evans and Ann Griffith; was born in Hatfield township January 12, 1806. She married Jacob Knipe, son of David Knipe and Mary Roeder. Dr. Knipe practiced medicine for nearly fifty years. They moved into the house where the family still resides, opposite the Lutheran church, Swamp, in March, 1832. Dr. Jacob Knipe was born in Gwynedd township September 12, 1804; died August 18, 1883. Their children are: David Evans, deceased; Mary A., resides at home; Dr. Francis M., deceased; Sarah A. (Mrs. Abraham Whitner), deceased; Dr. Jacob O.; Hannah, deceased; Dr. Septimus A.; Rachel A., resides at home; Conrad Miller, deceased.

Notes.

In the baptismal record of the Old Goshenhoppen Reformed congregation is entered the name of Susanna, daughter of Wilhelm Panebecker. She was born June 9, 1771. Alongside this entry are written the words, "Was burned to death when the soldiers left, October 3, 1777."

The Roman Catholic church at Bally, formerly Churchville, Berks county, was built in 1743 by Rev. Theodore Schneider, a Jesuit. It was enlarged in 1837 by Rev. Paul Corvin, a Jesuit. Its name is: The Church of the Blessed Sacrament.

Our parents relate to us stories of the days of our grandparents; but our grandparents themselves are gone, and tell us no more what was before them.—Henry Harbaugh.

Payments for Land by Original Purchasers in the Perkiomen Country.*(Continued from No. 9.)*

January 17, 1738-9.	Joseph Eberhart reced of him in part for — as in Upper Milford	£ 5 0 0
January 27, 1738-9.	John Whiteman reced of Christ Grasshold in part for — as at Cowessehoppin	5 0 0
February 2, 1738-9.	George Philip Totherah reced of him in full	8 9 9
February 6, 1738-9.	Peter Mull Dr To Sundry Accots To accot of Land for 50as in Colebrook- dale Township To accot of Interest for the interest on the same 8 mos 3 ws	7 15 0 6 8
	reced of him in full by Christian Grasshold	8 1 8 8 1 8
February 14, 1738-9.	John Mock reced of him in part for — as Land in Upper Hanover Philada County Peter Ronybush reced of him in part for — as Land near Sawcony Baltzer Pyle reced of him in part for — as Land in Upper Milford, Bucks	20 0 0 5 0 0 8 0 0
February 20, 1738-9.	Michael Royer reced of him in part for — as at Cow- essehopin Andreas Overpeck reced of him in part for — as Salford Tp Christian Stouffer for 118 as in Salford Township “ Interest due thereon 4 yrs 5 mos & 2ws	7 0 0 5 0 0 18 5 9 4 17 3
	Devalt Makelin reced of him in part for — as in Up- per Milford	23 3 0 7 0 0
February 21, 1738-9.	Frederick Altorff reced of him in full for 50 as in Salford Tp surveyed to Hans Clemer for 3½ years Interest due thereon	8 13 6 1 16 0
		10 9 6
February 27, 1738-9.	George Melchior & Christopher Shultz reced of them in full £23 6 0 For 145 as $\frac{3}{4}$ in New Cowessehoppin “ Interest for near 7 mos due thereon	22 12 0 “ 14 “
		23 6 0
February 28, 1738-9.	Rudolph Trough reced of him in part for — as in Sal- ford Townp Andreas Band reced of him in part for — as in Fran- conia	5 0 0 2 0 0

(Conclusion.)

Epitaphs in Falkner Swamp Reform- ed Churchyard.

(Continued.)

COPIED BY GEORGE S. NYCE.

SEBASTIAN REIFFSCHNEIDER
ist gebohren D 22 Ian.

1696,

und gestorben D. 24 April

1755

sein ganzs alter wahr

59 Jahr

3 Monath und 3 Tag

SUSANNA REIFFSCHNEIDERIN

ist gebohren D. 18 Ian,

1689,

und gestorben D. 15 Aug.

1758,

ihr alter wahr 69 Jahr.

Hier

ruhen in Gott

die Gebeine des gewesenen

Johannes Riegner

Sohn des Georg Riegner und

seiner Ehefrau Catharina

Er wurde gebohren den 27sten

August 1755 verehelichte sich

mit Susanna eine geborne Betz,

Zeugte 10 Kinder, 7 Söhne und

3 Töchter und starb den 14ten

May 1832, nachdem er 64 Enkel

und 36 Urenkel erlebt, 56 Jahre

im Stand der heiligen Ehe ver-

lebt und sein Alter auf 76

Jahre 8 Monathe und 17 Tage

gebracht hatte.

Sein Leichentext, Offenbarung S.

Johannes 3 Capitel 11 vers.

Hier ruhet

Susanna Riegner,

geboren Betz

sie wurde geboren den 5.

May 1755, verehelichte

sich mit

Johannes Riegner,

und zeugte 7 Söhne und 3

Töchter, sie erlebt 64 Enkel

und 30 Urenkel, und starb

den 26 August, 1836, da

sie 81 Jahre 3 Monate u.

21 Tage alt war.

Text. Offenbarung 14. V. 7

Hier

ruhet dem Lei-

be nach eine in Gott entschlaf-

ene Ehliche Hansz frau

CATHARINA SCHAEFFY

gebohren den 11ten Iune 1760

und gestorben den 11ten No-

vember 1789 im Ehestand

gelebt 5 Jahr und 6 Monath

mit Christoph Scheffy

ihres alters 29 Jahr u: 5 Monat.

Hier ruhet

Christoph Scheffy

Er war gehoren den 1ten

May 1757,

und starb den 17ten May

1839 alt 82

Jahr und 16 Tage.

Text. Psalm 143, V. 1, 2

[A Revolutionary Soldier]

Zum

DenckMal

von Chr. Scheffy

seiner zweiten Ehe

frau Catharina ist ge-

bohren d. 17ten Tag

October 1774 und

starb d 16ten Septem.

1823 ihr alter 48 Iah.

10 Monat und 19 Tag.

IN MEMORY

of

PHILIP ROSHON

Born May 15, 1787.

Died April 10, 1843.

Aged 55 years 10 m

& 25 days

IN MEMORY

of

SARAH ROSHON

wife of

Philip Roshon.

Born Jan. 2, 1790

Died April 28, 1876

Aged 86 years 3 m.

& 26 days.

Hier

ruhen die Gebeine

des

weiland Achtbaren

Andreas Schmitt,

Er erblickte das Licht dieser welt

im Jahr 1718, den 20sten February

und starb den 28sten October 1805

in einem ruhigem alter von 87 Jahre

8 Monathe und 9 Tage.

Leichen Text. 1 B: der Könige C. 19. v. 4

Es ist genug so nimm nun Heir meine

Seele ich been nicht besser den meine Väter.

Hier

ruhet in Gott der Leib

der

weiland Ehrsamem

Maria Catharina Schm-

idtin

Sie war geboren im Jahr 1731,

den 28sten December

gestorben den 19ten Januari 1805

alter 76 Jahre 1 Monat u 3 Tage.

Leichen Text Psalm 119, vers 33

Zeugte mir Her der Weg deiner

Rechte, dass ich sie bewahre bis

aus Ende

IN

memory of

Jacob Schneider, Esqr.

who departed this life

October the 27the 1840,

aged 88 years

and 1 day.

(To be Continued.)

The Royer Family.

John Michael Reyer (Reier, Reiher, Royer), the founder of a numerous Pennsylvania family, was born in Schwabbach, in Wurtemberg, in the year 1686. His parents were Joh. Michel and Anna Catharina Reiher. He married three times: First, in the year 170-, Anna Maria Seeland, daughter of Dietrich and Amalia Maria Seeland, of Nuremberg. She died in 1742. Second, in the year 1743, Maria Catharina Schneider, daughter of Heinrich Schneider and Catharina, (maiden name Schuler) his wife, of Aschpissen in the electorate of the Palatinate. Maria Catharina Schneider was born in 1713 and died in 1750. Third, on the 12th of September, 1751, Maria Christina Höpler, a widow, born November 18, 1718, in Borna, in the electorate of Saxony. She was the daughter of George and Susanna Gerlach. She married (first) Johannes Christopher Höpler, who died August 18, 1750, at sea, and was buried there. By this marriage she had issue: Joh. Christian Höpler, born January 28, 1739; Joh. Georg Höpler, born November 17, 1743; Joh. Gottlieb Höpler, born January 23, 1748; Joh. Henrich Höpler, born December 11, 1750. She came with her mother and parents-in-law to America.

John Michael Reyer came from Rohrbach in Wurtemberg to America, arriving at Philadelphia in the ship Loyal Judith, from Rotterdam. In the same vessel were his sons, Johann Carl Reyer, aged 22 years, and Joh. Martin Reier, aged 16 years. John Michael Reyer's age, according to the ship's list, was 45 years. They signed the declaration on the 25th of September, 1732.

John Michael Reyer settled in Upper Salford township. He was a member of the Lutheran church. On the 16th of April, 1744, he was one of the church wardens of the Lutheran congregation of Upper Salford township (Old Goshenhoppen) who, with the Reformed church officers, bought jointly thirty-eight and a quarter acres, in said township, surveyed under a warrant of January 12, 1737, for the use of the two congregations as a church property.

He died on the 3d of January, 1772. He made his will on the 1st of November, 1771, which was probated on the 1st of February, 1772. He named as executor Michael Croll, innkeeper, of Upper Salford township.

In Der Wöchentliche Pennsylvanische Staatsbote, of Tuesday, January 14, 1772, printed by Henry Miller, at Philadelphia, appeared the following announcement of his death:

Am 3ten dieses monats ist Mr. Michael Reyer von Goschelhoppin, in Philadelphia County, im 86sten Jahr seines alters gestorben. Er war dreymal verheyrathet, und mit der ersten frau hatte er 10, mit der zweyten 6, und mit der letztern 8 kinder; in allem 24 kinder.

Five days after his death, the following paper was filed with the Register-General:

Philadelphia, January the 8th, 1772

John Reyer at the Request and on behalf of his Father Charles Reyer who is the eldest Son of Michael Reyer late of Coschelhoppin in the County of Philadelphia Yeoman deceased, enters a Caveat against Proving any Writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of the sd Michael Reyer decd or against granting Letters of Administration on the said deceased's Estate untill the said Charles Reyer is heard.

JOHANNES REYER.

To Benja Chew, Esq. }
Register General }

John Barkey and John Hildebeutel made an appraisement of "the goods and movable Estate of Hans Michael Rayer of Upper Salford Town Ship in Philada County of Leat Desseased," on the 12th of February, 1772. The inventory amounted to £79 18 1. Among the items were:

his Clothes Devised to his Son Michael	
in his will	£2 16 0
a large Bibel	1 11 0
several other Boocks	0 12 10
a Bed and Bedsted Devised To his son Michael	1 5 0
12 Pewter Bleds 14 Spoons 3 Dishes 3	
Beason a solt Box Bowranger & Bottel	1 9 4
2 old Pewter Tanckerd & a Pewter Bottel	0 6 3
a Bellows and fier Tongs	0 4 6
a Bee hive with Honv	0 5 6
a Iron Buckwheat Pleat	0 3 9
the wind mill with four Siys	1 17 6
a old Apel Mill	0 3 0
the Almenack	0 0 4
the thirds of the winter Corn in the ground	8 0 0
a Cack with Liquor	0 3 4
a old Copper Still with the Cool Tub and a Iron Door	5 0 0
a Cow Devised to the Deceased his Daughter Christina	4 0 0

and to the Calfe belonging to the said Cow 0 17 6
 Bed and Bedstead with all the utensils
 Devised to the widow in his will 9 7 6
 a old Side Sadle & Bridel Devised to her 0 15 9
 Justice of the Peace Frederick Antes
 filed this statement :

The following is the goods which the widow of the before said Hans Michael Rayer approved to Be her goods which she Brought to the said Rayer at the time when the wher married which she approved before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Philada Febry the 22th 1772 As witness my Hand FDK ANTES

To a Tea Kettle	£0	5	6
To 6 Pewter Pleats & 3 Spoons	0	8	3
To a Pewter Bedwarmer	0	5	9
To a Pewter Beason	0	4	0
To a Hoste Iron	0	7	6
To a gridiron and coal pan	0	1	6
To a spinning wheel	0	1	4
To a Looking glass	0	3	0
To 8 Boocks	0	16	0
To a Silver Spoon	0	4	6
To 2 old Casks	0	0	9
To a Taylors gooss	0	1	3
To a old Basked	0	0	4
	£2	19	8

The real estate sold for £790 14 0. The executor made his final account December 18, 1773. The balance to be disposed of agreeably to the will was £789 7 8½.

The names of the twenty-four children of John Michael Rayer cannot all be ascertained. So far as known they were :

FIRST MARRIAGE—TEN.

1. Anna Maria, died young.
2. Johann Carl, born December 15, 1711.
3. Anna Maria, born December 5, 1712.
4. Joh. Martin, born January 9, 1716.
5. Anna Sara, born March 29, 1718.
6. Anna Catharine, born December 6, 1729.

Of the remaining four there is no record.

SECOND MARRIAGE—SIX.

11. Anna Barbara, born in 1745 ; confirmed at Old Goshenhoppen Lutheran church April 22, 1759, aged 13½ years ; married (first) Christian Duddarer, and (second) Jost Freyer.

16. George Philip, born in 1750.

Of the remaining four there is no record.

THIRD MARRIAGE—EIGHT.

22. Susanna, born March 14, 1756.
23. George Michael, born August 7, 1758 ; was lame and not able to do any-

thing ; died July 10, 1777, aged 19 years less four weeks.

24. Maria Christina, born January 25, 1761 ; March 13, 1775, she chose Henry Boyer, of Frederick township, as guardian of herself.

Of the other five we have no record.

CARL REYER.

Johann Carl Rayer, born December 15, 1711, married Elizabeth ———. He lived in Providence township, where he owned, at his death, a plantation of one hundred and fifty acres of land. He was known as Colder Royer and Charles Royer. He died October 29, 1780, and is buried in the Trappe Lutheran burying ground. The words on his gravestone are :

Hier Ruhen die Gebeine
 des Verstorbenen
 CARL REYERS.
 ist gestorben den 29ten
 October 1780, ist alt Worden
 66 Jahr 9 Monat 3 Wochen
 und 4 Tage.

There is a discrepancy here as to his age.

The plantation was valued at £785, gold and silver lawful money of Pennsylvania, and the widow's dower was £15 13 4 yearly. Michael Royer, the eldest son, took the plantation.

The children of Carl and Elizabeth Rayer were :

1. Michael Royer.
2. George Adam Royer ; born April 16, 1745 ; baptized (New Hanover Lutheran church record) May 26, 1745. On the 29th of January, 1760, while on his way to Philadelphia, he was run over by a loaded wagon and killed. He was buried January 31.

3. Elizabeth Royer, married Benjamin Kepler ; removed to the State of Virginia. They had three children : Hannah Kepler, John Kepler, Elizabeth Kepler. After their mother's death, about the year 1784, the children came to Montgomery county, Pa.

4. John Royer, born May 19, 1749.

Elizabeth Royer, widow of Carl Royer, died in Providence township, in March, 1785.

The following extracts from the records

of Philadelphia give particulars as to the land owned by Carl Royer:

September 6, 1735, John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, the proprietaries granted to James Steel two thousand acres of land situate on the northeast side of the River Schuylkill, adjoining the Manor Gilberts, under a yearly quit rent of one shilling sterling for every hundred acres.

James Steel in his lifetime sold, but did not actually convey, to Colder Royer a part of the foregoing tract for £150, of which £24 was paid. On the 9th of January, 1745, the heirs and legatees of James Steel (he having died) conveyed to Colder Royer, of Providence township, in fulfilment of the foregoing bargain, one hundred and fifty acres and forty-seven perches, situate in Providence township, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a post in a line of land lately granted to George Moyer, thence by Philip Sitsler's and David Philip's lands southeast 139 perches to a post, thence by Jacob Cough and George Burson northwest 139 perches to a post, thence the lands of Conrad Rabell and George Moyer northeast 173 perches to the place of beginning.

MARTIN REYER.

John Martin Reyer, born January 9, 1716, settled in Marlborough township. He purchased from the proprietaries, August 11, 1760, one hundred and fifty acres and one hundred and eleven perches. On May 27, 1788, he sold this property to George Brey. He was a member of the Lutheran church at New Goshenhoppen, and was elected an elder of the congregation June 28, 1752. His wife's name was Anna Maria. Their children were:

Elias Reyer, born March 8, 1744; died soon after.

Magdalena Reyer, born March 23, 1759; died February 14, 1774.

Abraham Reyer, born April 21, 1761.

Elizabeth, born June 2, 1763.

November 3, 1790, Martin Reiher was buried, aged 74 years, 9 months, 28 days.

PHILIP ROYER, OF NEW HANOVER, was probably the son of John Michael Reyer, of Upper Salford. The church record gives this brief information: George Philip, son of John Michael Reyer, born in 1750. The gravestone of Philip Royer, buried at Falkner Swamp Reformed church, says he was born April

8, 1752, and died August 29, 1813, aged 61 years, 4 months, 21 days. We have not the information at hand to reconcile this difference.

Philip Royer married (first) April 23, 1778, Christina Margaret Freyer, and (second) Margaret Major.

Christina Margaret Freyer, first wife of Philip Royer, was born September 26, 1756, and died September 3, 1784. She is buried at Falkner Swamp Reformed church. Margaret Major, his second wife, died in Erie county, Pa.

Children of Philip and Christina Margaret (Freyer) Royer were:

1. Susanna Royer, born April 15, 1779, baptized August 1, 1779, and named Elizabeth Susanna; married George Steinrook.

2. Catharine Royer, born January 29, 1781; married, October 11, 1801, John George Beitman; died May 16, 1821; buried at New Hanover Lutheran church.

3. John George Royer, born February 5, 1783. He lived in Philadelphia.

4. Henry Royer, born August 31, 1784; married, in 1813, Elizabeth Freyer; died December 14, 1855; buried at New Hanover Lutheran church.

Children of Philip and Margaret (Major) Royer:

5. Maria Royer, born April 30, 1787; married, February 23, 1806, Jacob Thomas.

6. Elizabeth Royer, born September 25, 1788; married, June 29, 1806, Abraham Niess.

7. Philip Royer, born May 2, 1791. He lived in Philadelphia; afterwards moved to Erie county, Pa.

8. John Royer, born December 29, 1792; married, January 19, 1823, Sarah Christman; died August 1, 1843. He was a member of Captain Freyer's company, of New Hanover, in the war of 1812. He moved to Philadelphia in 1832.

9. Christiana Royer, born October 25, 1795; died November 10, 1798; buried at Falkner Swamp Reformed church.

10. William Royer; married Sarah Groff. He lived in Douglass township, Montgomery county, and was a Justice of the Peace for many years. When advanced in years he moved to Pottstown, and died there.

11. Sarah Royer; married, in 1823, Samuel Traud, of Berks county. They moved to Erie county, Pa.

12. Jonas Royer, born February 18, 1802; died March 26, 1833; buried at New Hanover Lutheran church.

13. Margaret Royer, born June 5, 1804.

Philip Royer, we are told by one of his grandsons, was in the Revolutionary war. He was taken prisoner and confined in the prisonship at New York. When released, he returned home, bare-headed and in rags. He was called out twice afterwards to serve in the army.

JOHN ROYER,

son of Carl Reyer, was born May 19, 1749; married, May 29, 1770, Anna Catharina Apfel; died October 17, 1788. Catharina Apfel was born July 25, 1746, and died June 5, 1828. They had nine children—eight daughters and one son. The son, Joseph Royer, was born February 6, 1784. In the cemetery of Trappe Lutheran church are the graves of John Royer and his wife, marked by a stone bearing these words:

Zum
Gedachtnisz Der hier
Ruhenden Gebeine Des
Weiland Gewesenen
Johannes Royer,
und Seiner EheGattin
Anna Catharina.
Er wurde Geböhren den 19th
May A. D. 1749 und Starb
den 17th October A. D. 1788.
Sie wurde Geböhren den
25 July A. D. 1746 und starb
den 5th June, A. D. 1828.

Joseph Royer, son of John and Catharine Royer, married, in 1818, Elizabeth Dewees, and died November 9, 1863. He was a member of the Legislature and Associate Judge of Montgomery county. His widow died in September, 1887. They are buried at Trappe Lutheran church.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

JOHN ESSICK

died, in Upper Providence township, on Sunday, August 4, 1844, in his 85th year.

HENRY NEAVEL

was a captain at the battle of Germantown, and served also in Canada. He

died April 7, 1847, aged ninety-three years, five months, twenty-eight days.

GETTYSBURG AND OTHER POEMS, by Isaac R. Pennypacker, Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1890.

From inquiries occasionally made of us, it seems not to be generally known that a collection of Mr. Pennypacker's poems was issued about five years ago. The volume consists of ninety-five pages, and contains the following: Gettysburg (pronounced at the dedication of the Pennsylvania monuments on the battle-field of Gettysburg, on September 12, 1889); Tacey Richardson's Race; At the Sign of the Red Rose; The Old Church at the Trappe; The Perkiomen; Leonard Keyser (sung at the Pennypacker Reunion, at Schwenksville, October 4, 1877); Ha! Ha! and Ha! Ha! Indeed!; In Winter Quarters; The Burying Ground; A November Nocturne; The Falling of the Dew; Becalmed; Good Times; After the Proposal; The Piney.

ANCIENT AND HISTORIC LANDMARKS in the Lebanon Valley, by P. C. Croll. Philadelphia; Lutheran Publication Society. 334 pages, 12mo.

This work is an account of places and things seen in thirty-two imaginary Saturday excursions led by the author, who is a Lutheran clergyman located at Lebanon. It is written in the easy, chatty style suited to the relation of the interesting researches made during these rambles; but the importance of giving dates and facts has not been overlooked. Much historical information is interwoven with the narrative. It is illustrated with about fifty reproductions of photographs of the homesteads of the colonial settlers, old churches, graveyards, Indian forts and other historic landmarks; and many verbatim inscriptions on gravestones and housestones are given. It lacks an index.

Two views are given of the homestead of Conrad Weiser, the Colonial Indian interpreter. It is located near Womelsdorf. Not more than fifty yards from the ancient dwelling is the grave of Conrad Weiser, marked by an old-fashioned stone, upon which are these words:

Dieses ist
die Ruhe Stätte
des weyl Ehren
Geachten M. CON-
RADI WEISERS. Der-
selbige Geböhren
1696 D. 2 November
in ASTAET im Amt
HerreNBerg, in Wit-
tenberger LANDE.
Und Gestorben
1760 D. 13 Julius.
1st Alt Worden
64 Jahr 3M. 3W. 6T.

Brief Notices of Colonial Families.

PETER CONRAD.

As early as the year 1718 Peter Conrad owned land in New Hanover township, near the present Lutheran church; the tract surveyed April 16, 1718, to Valentine Geiger adjoined Conrad's land. In 1734 Peter Conrad was rated for one hundred acres in Hanover township.

Peter Conrad was an officer of the New Hanover Lutheran church before the arrival of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, and was one of the signers, on the 25th day of December, 1742, of an agreement to accept Mr. Muhlenberg as pastor of that congregation.

At the Supreme Court held in Philadelphia, April 12 and 13, 1742, Peter Conrad was naturalized.

He was an officer of the church until his death. He was buried March 5, 1765, in his seventy-eighth year.

The children of Peter Conrad were:

Peter Conrad, married August 30, 1748, Anna Maria Grabiler (his second wife).

Catharine Conrad, married, May 31, 1745, John Andrew Yerger, son of Veit Jurger, of New Hanover township.

Jacob Conrad, born about 1733; confirmed November 6, 1748, aged fifteen.

Mary Magdalena Conrad, married, August 19, 1746, Adam Müller, son of Michael Müller, of Tulpehocken.

John Conrad, married, March 31, 1755, Susanna Kohler, daughter of Frederick Kohler.

Henry Conrad, confirmed November 5, 1749, aged thirteen.

Maria Euphronia Conrad, confirmed April 8, 1750, aged thirteen.

Martin Conrad, confirmed April 17, 1756, aged fifteen.

Catharine Conrad, wife of John Andrew Yerger, is buried at the New Hanover

Lutheran church. The gravestone has upon it these words:

Hier Ruhet
Dem Leibe nach die
Christehe mitschwester nam
Anna Catharina Jörgern.
eine gebohrne Conratin.
1st gebohren 1731 D 4. Octo.
1745 D 31 May trat in Ehe
standt mit Andreas Jorger.
gehaust 2+ iahr 5 mon. 1 tag
gezeugt 14 Kinder wovon
noch leben 13 nämlich 8 Söhne
und 5 Töchter
1st gestorben D 2 December
1769.
Ach Gott
Lass mich an Jenem
Tag auch meine Kinder
Sehen, dass sie vor dir
verklärt zu Deiner
Rechten stehen
Auf dass ich Sagen kan
Hie bin ich und Die gabe
die Kinder
Die ich Längst von dir
Mein Gott
Empfangen habe.

Fears of an Indian Outbreak in 1757.

In Saur's Germantown newspaper an appeal for contributions was published in July, 1757, as follows:

The frontier inhabitants of Tulpehocken solicit contributions with which to employ more guards, because the forts are located so far apart and the troops in them perform so little service. Persons willing to do so, may hand their contributions to Mr. Otterbein or to Mr. Geroock, Lutheran minister, in Lancaster; to pastors Mühlenberg and Leidig, in Providence and New Hanover; to Dr. Abraham Wagner, in Methacton; to Mr. Michael Reyer, in Goshenhoppen; to Christopher Saur, Sr., in Germantown; and to Mr. Handschuh, in Philadelphia. These persons may forward the money to Col. Conrad Weiser, or Peter Spycker, or Mr. Kurtz, as is agreeable to them. Those who have been able to cut and store their harvest in peace and safety have reason to be thankful to God.

WE shall publish in a future number a list of all the taxables of New Hanover township in 1779, with their occupations, the number of acres owned by them, the number of horses and cows for which they were assessed, and other interesting matter. This valuable information has been prepared from original documents, and has never been published.

JOHN ANTES,
Traveller, Missionary and Author.

PREPARED BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

(*Continued from No. 9.*)

THIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY—CONTINUED.

After we had traveled a little farther, we reached the sea coast. Owing to the storm of the previous night, the sea ran high and the waves continually dashed against the shore and wet our feet. I was therefore unable to dismount from my mule in order to warm my feet by walking; and when, towards sunset, our road lay upon higher ground I had no strength to relieve myself by walking. I was therefore greatly rejoiced when, late in the evening, we arrived at Limosal, at the house of the Greek merchant mentioned above, who there discharged the duties of English consul.

I learned of him that the Italian muleteer who had disappeared had become drunk and had suffered the mule to run away with my goods. As good luck would have it, he reappeared and brought everything which I had entrusted to him, except a few trifles.

My host and his family did all in their power to make my stay comfortable; the fever, nevertheless, again attacked me, and I was apprehensive it might, after my recent hardships, prove violent. Contrary to my expectations, however, it assumed a mild form.

During my stay at this place, I was visited by a Greek bishop, and, some time after, by two hermits. My friend represented them to me as very holy persons, and assured me if I would permit them to make the sign of the cross over me, the fever would leave me. I answered: "I am in the hands of my God and Saviour, and if he thinks proper to cure me, he is sufficiently able to do it; should he, however, in his wisdom deem it better for me to be sick, or to end my life, I am entirely resigned to his will." My host replied: "But every one wishes to live as long as possible." To this I answered: "Life is very uncertain and it is therefore the more necessary, in good time, to become savingly acquainted with

the Lord of life and death, and to seek and obtain the forgiveness of our sins through his merits; when there is a sense of this in the heart of the believer, there remains no fear of death, but a desire to go to him who has done so much for us." The Greek again replied: "Whoever has the Lord Jesus Christ never dies; the Turks only die." To this I remarked that I did not feel myself warranted to decide upon the case of the Turks, but that I was convinced of this, that every one calling himself a Christian had urgent need to determine for himself whether Jesus dwelt in his heart, whether he was purified from his sins through the power of the blood of Christ, and whether he loved Jesus above all things.

After this conversation, I desired them to retire, but they would not leave me until the fever had passed off, remaining at my bedside until after midnight.

On the 8th of January, 1770, I set out from Limasol, and, after a prosperous voyage, arrived safely at Alexandria on the 13th. The fever indeed left me during the voyage, yet I felt by no means well. I hoped the hardships of my journey would end here, but the Lord permitted my patience to be tried still longer, and I was induced to walk more closely with Him, since there was no one else from whom I could obtain consolation.

Upon my arrival in Alexandria I soon learned that the plague prevailed in some parts of the city. The Italian consul, to whom the English consul at Cyprus had given me letters of recommendation, procured for me, at my request, a janizary who understood Italian. In company with him, on the 16th, I embarked in an open boat for Rosetta. The weather being rough and cold, we were obliged to enter the Bay of Aboukir, and spend the night there. As I felt very weak I asked my guide if I could not spend the night in a house in the village. He earnestly

dissuaded me from such an attempt, inasmuch as the inhabitants could not be trusted. He covered me well with mattresses, but the weather being very disagreeable, I experienced a new attack of fever. The following morning in company with sixty-five canoes we continued our voyage to Rosetta, where we arrived at noon.

Here my conductor transferred my things to a covered boat bound to Cairo. Having no letters of recommendation to any of the Europeans residing at Rosetta, I addressed one in the crowd, who invited me to his house and entertained me with such refreshments as are common there, and then left me. In the evening, being greatly fatigued, I walked out towards my boat, where I had my bedding, with the intention of spending the night in it. Accidentally I met the same person, who informed me he had provided lodgings and board for me in the convent of the Friars of Terra Santa. These monks showed me every possible attention, for which may the Lord reward them. At first, finding that I was ill, they were apprehensive that I had caught the plague at Alexandria, but were soon convinced of the contrary.

Here I had to wait six days before the boat sailed for Cairo. My guide had provided food abundantly for the voyage up the Nile, which is usually made in from three to four, or, at most, six days. However, the end of my trials was not yet come, for our passage was protracted to eighteen days. It often rains very hard in Lower Egypt, and this was the case now. The deck not being water tight, the water penetrated into my cabin. My bedding was thoroughly drenched and grew mouldy; while my provisions were likewise spoiled by the wet, and at length were quite exhausted. I had now to subsist on the rice bread of the Arabs, which was hardly to be distinguished from black clay. However this meagre diet saved me from a new attack of the fever.

During this passage we had such contrary and boisterous winds that we were obliged to lie at anchor for four or five days, either in the middle of the river, or before miserable villages.

At length, on the 10th of February, we arrived at Bulac, the harbor of Grand Cairo, where, as if to complete our misfortunes, we stranded on a sand bar in the middle of the river. I made signs and was soon fetched on shore by a boat, when I immediately proceeded with my conductor to Cairo, and was received by the Brethren, Hocker and Danke, in the most friendly manner. My soul was penetrated and filled with sincere gratitude towards my beloved Lord for the gracious protection which he vouchsafed to me during my perilous voyage, and for the consolations with which he had sustained me in all my trying circumstances. The pleasure which I now felt, in view of the fact that I was once more among my Brethren, cannot be expressed in words. We loved each other like children of one family, and amidst the adverse influences which surrounded us we lived very happily together. I was indeed far from being well, for although the fever had apparently left me, I felt during the following summer it had not entirely forsaken me; and in October, when the air became chilly and frosty, it returned with redoubled severity, for I had daily two attacks. As this lasted nine weeks, it so reduced me that my physician, the brother of Hocker, and I myself began seriously to have doubts of my recovery. It was then that the text appointed for the day made a salutary impression upon me. It reads: Fear not, my beloved; peace be with thee; be thou comforted,—be thou comforted.

At this time Brother Danke was in Upper Egypt on his first visit, and as Brother Hocker had to devote much of his time to visiting the sick, it happened that I was most of the time alone, and was poorly attended by an Arab servant. My faithful Saviour did not forget me, but enabled me to enjoy His peace in an eminent degree. At length, on the 11th of November, the fever left me, after having very much reduced me, and on the 22d of the same month, when I was once more permitted to inhale the pure air, my convalescence progressed daily, nor was I ever afterwards during my sojourn

in Egypt seriously sick, and my constitution, which was by nature very strong, suffered no material injury from the trials and hardships I had undergone.

As regards my mission to this country, my duties especially required me to make myself useful to my Brethren in whatever might be deemed necessary to the furtherance of their holy enterprise, and to contribute towards their support through the means of my mechanical labor.

It happened to me (I may here state) to have the love of my Brethren and the friendship of all the Europeans with whom I had any intercourse, in Cairo and in all the other cities of the country. The plague, which upon my arrival in Alexandria had prevailed in some parts of the city, became more prevalent from that time, and even extended its ravages to Rosetta, whilst it did not make its appearance in Cairo until April, 1771. Brother Hocker and myself were obliged to confine ourselves to our house while it raged in the city, which it did until the close of June. Brother Danke was still in Upper Egypt, where it had not reached. During this time I lived very pleasantly with Brother Hocker, and in the meetings which we daily held for devotional purposes we felt ourselves blessed and pardoned in the sense of the nearness and peace of our beloved Lord.

Upon October 6, 1772, Brother Danke, who had made numerous visits to the Copts in Upper Egypt, terminated his earthly career. In him I lost a fellow-laborer, with whom I had lived in true friendship and spiritual communion, and our missionary enterprise generally suffered through his death a heavy loss.

In 1773, January 15th, the celebrated Mr. Bruce, who, four years before, had gone to Abyssinia, returned safe to Cairo. As the brethren had been sent to Cairo, chiefly with a view to penetrate into Abyssinia, if any prospect should open to serve the cause of the Gospel among those very depraved nominal Christians, the Copts, I immediately waited upon him and was kindly received. During his stay, I became intimately acquainted

with him, which gave an opportunity to make very minute inquiries about every circumstance relating to Abyssinia. From his accounts I soon perceived that unless very great alterations should take place in that country it would be quite impossible to establish a mission there.

In the beginning of the year 1773, the disorders which prevailed in Cairo were so great that Europeans dared not venture into the streets without running the risk of insults, nay, even maltreatment, from the populace. I, too, was doomed to the outrage of a flagellation in the streets. The occasion of these tumultuous outbreaks was mainly attributable to the war with Russia, which produced a ferment among the people; besides, the Bashaws had many misunderstandings among themselves, which always had an influence upon the populace.

On the 23d of August I set out upon a visit to Behnesse, to renew the friendship which the late Brother Danke had established among the Copts residing in that place. At this time the Nile was much swollen, and after we had sailed for some days upon the main stream, where many water craft were met, we turned from it over the fields, which were then submerged.

And now my Arabian boatmen showed themselves in their true character. As often as an opportunity presented itself they tried to pass me off, owing to my mode of dress, for a Turkish military personage, and made use of this deception to oppress the country people and to oblige the chiefs of the villages to supply their crew with the best provisions. As soon as I became aware of the trick, I remonstrated; but they persisted in it despite my threats. Besides this they conferred upon me a Turkish name, and I had to pass for what the Sheik of village considered me to be according to their representations. Being entirely in the power of my Arabian conductors, and knowing they would not scruple to throw me overboard should I use severity, I did not contradict them, especially as the Sheik did not complain of their conduct.

(To be Continued.)

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Price, \$1.00 per Annum.

The Perkiomen Region, Past and Present.

Edited by HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Issued by
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P. O. Box 316, Philadelphia.

Genealogical Researches Abroad.

Most of our people of Continental descent cannot trace their family history beyond the arrival of their ancestors on these shores. Many cannot go back thus far; particularly, those whose foreparents landed prior to the beginning of the registration of immigrants at Philadelphia in 1727. Indeed, a comparatively small number of Pennsylvania families of German, Dutch, Swiss or French origin know from what particular town or place they come.

The difficulty of obtaining genealogical information in Europe is well understood by those who have made efforts in this direction. It requires the careful, patient work of competent persons, and is attended with considerable expense.

The growing taste for genealogy, as shown by the numerous family reunions and the increasing number of works on family history, indicates that researches beyond the small limits of our two centuries of Pennsylvania existence are needed and will soon be generally demanded.

It is the purpose of the editor of THE PERKIOMEN REGION to visit Europe before the close of the present year with the view of making researches of genealogical and historical character, with reference especially to the years embraced in the first half of the eighteenth century. It is his plan to take ample time to investigate the subject in Holland, the Palatinate and South Germany. The first

thing to do will be to look through the libraries of some of the larger cities, to ascertain what books, newspapers and manuscripts they contain bearing upon the subject. He intends to stop in some of the smaller, out-of-the-way places to examine leisurely the church, municipal and court records, and to ascertain, if possible, what the common people have preserved in the way of Bible records and correspondence of one hundred and fifty years ago and earlier. It is known that there was much correspondence between the Pennsylvania colonists and the Pennsylvania church organizations and their friends and supporters in Europe; it is hoped that this may be found. A lookout will also be kept for local records relating to the devastating war waged in the latter part of the seventeenth century by France against the Protestant States of Germany—and which was largely the cause of the emigration to Pennsylvania. Search will also be made in Rotterdam for the accounts of the shipping houses who conducted the very important business of forwarding emigrants.

This is a large subject. It cannot be exhausted in a single visit or in a year. The most that can be hoped for is that an opening may be effected into a field now practically closed against us, but which will yield rich returns to the historian and the genealogist of the future.

Mr. Dotterer while abroad will undertake to make special researches for persons desiring to trace their ancestry in Europe.

Our Pioneer Local Historian.

William J. Buck, author of numerous works on local history, representing scores of years of patient, painstaking literary labor, is fairly entitled to the distinction of being the pioneer explorer of the rich fields of local history now occupying the attention of many earnest workers. Although written by Mr. Buck fifteen years after the beginning of his researches in the direction of local history, biography and antiquities, we always regard the History of Montgomery County Within the Schuylkill Valley, as his earliest pronounced success. This is due to the fact that our knowledge of the author begins with its publication. It was the privilege of the writer, while an apprentice in the office of the Norristown Register, to put in type a large portion of the manuscript of this history, as it was running through the weekly issues of that paper in 1858-'59.

During the early months of 1859 Mr. Buck spent a few weeks at the county-seat in the discharge of duties pertaining to the office of County Auditor, with which he had been entrusted for two terms, or six years, by the citizens of the county. It was then that an acquaintance was made, which since has ripened into warm friendship, covering in all a period of nearly four decades.

In the preparation of the work mentioned, which consists of one hundred and twenty-eight large octavo pages, double column, rather closely printed, Mr. Buck visited every place and object described, making notes on the spot, counting the dwellings and other buildings in the several villages and towns; and he searched printed and other records, and examined tombstones and deeds, for historical facts and exact dates. The result is a volume of a vast mass of accurate historical, biographical and descriptive information, compressed into small space, unmarred by the introduction of irrelevant matter. No work of local interest has probably been more persistently consulted and copied. In the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania several copies have been

worn out by much use. Many writers have utilized its contents without credit to its author. Mr. Buck looks placidly on the depredations of these literary marauders, feeling that he has his reward in the part he has had in developing an interest in local history. Copies are now rarely offered for sale, and bring good prices. At a recent sale his pioneer History of Bucks County, published in 1854, was sold for eight dollars, and his earlier History of Moreland at higher corresponding rates.

Appended is a letter which Mr. Buck wrote more than thirty years ago in reply to a request for family history. It is quite a model of its kind. The advice to "hunt up old family Bibles, church records, gravestones, etc.," has been followed in hundreds of instances by the recipient, who has preserved the letter among his valued papers. We cheerfully publish the letter:

WILLOW GROVE, June 17th, 1862.

MR. HENRY S. DOTTERER,

DEAR SIR.—I willingly communicate what I possess respecting your family. In a list of taxables in Phila. co. in 1734, I find the following:

Frederick tp.

Michael Dotterer, 150 acres,

George Philip Dotterer, 150.

New Hanover tp.

Barnabas Tuttero, 100 acres.

This is all I have respecting the name and cannot therefore supply particulars. You can get information from the Tax Books in the Commissioners' Office back to 1785; for what is prior you will have to go to the Phila. Records. I would suggest to you to hunt up old family Bibles, church records, grave stones, etc.

Shortly after I got my History out I gave Dr. Acker 5 copies to give to those he thought most deserving in his office. I will be at the Rambo House the first two weeks of next January, and please call and see me. You will have to introduce yourself, for I could not recognize you by name. I may then also give you more information. I am very busy now; all my leisure being occupied in a new work. This accounts in part for my brevity.

Very Respectfully,

WILLIAM J. BUCK.

General Daniel Hiester.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

V.—CONCLUDED.

IN THE FIRST CONGRESS.

The First Congress under the present Constitution assembled in the city of New York on Wednesday, March 4, 1789. Of Pennsylvania's Representatives, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Thomas Hartley, Peter Muhlenberg and Daniel Hiester appeared and took their seats on the first day of the session. It was not until April 1 that a quorum was obtained. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg was chosen speaker of the House.

The first duty of Congress was to elect a President of the United States. General Hiester bore a conspicuous part in this important formality.

Monday, April 6, Mr. Hiester, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Parker, of Virginia, were appointed on the part of the House to sit at the Clerk's table in the Senate Chamber to make a list of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, as they shall be declared. They performed this duty and returned to the House and "delivered at the Clerk's table a list of the votes of the Electors of the several States in the choice of a President and Vice President of the United States as the same were declared by the President of the Senate in the presence of the Senate and the House, whereby it appeared that George Washington, Esq., was elected President, and John Adams, Esq., Vice President of the United States of America."

The selection of a place for the seat of the Government occupied the attention of the First Congress for a long time. The debates on this subject are interesting in the light of subsequent events. Many places were proposed, among them Philadelphia, Wrightsville, Harrisburg and Germantown, in Pennsylvania; but Virginia finally carried off the prize.

General Hiester participated in this debate. On the 3d of September, 1789, he made these remarks:

Mr. Heister moved to insert Harrisburg in the resolution. He conceived this spot to be more eligible than any yet mention-

ed; from hence there was an uninterrupted navigation to the sources of the river, and through this place runs the great Western road leading to Fort Pitt and the Western Territory. A water communication can be effected at a small expense with Philadelphia. The waters of the Swetara, a branch of the Susquehanna, about eight miles below Harrisburg, run to the northeast and are navigable fifteen miles. From thence to the Tulpehoken, a branch of the Schuylkill, a canal may be cut across, of about a mile and a half, the ground has been actually surveyed and found practicable; this will unite the Susquehanna and Delaware, and open a passage for the produce of an immense tract of country. It is but little further from Philadelphia than is Wright's Ferry, and on many accounts he thought it a preferable situation for the permanent seat of Government.

We quote from the Pennsylvania Archives a letter written by General Hiester while this question was before Congress:

Letter to President Mifflin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28th, 1789.

Sir:

Yesterday Mr. Scott brought on the Subject of a permanent seat of Government, he moved a resolution the substance of which, with the debates on it, is contained in the enclosed paper. We had a crowded Gallery, but the people here were much alarmed, they expected it would end in the previous question, that was not called for, and there was but 21 votes for postponing of it, 28 voted to make it the Order of the day. The bill for regulating the coasting trade will be finished very shortly, the amendments of the Senate to it were agreed to in our House yesterday.

I am with the Highest Esteem
your Excellency's Humble Servant

DANL. HIESTER, JR.

Directed

His Excellency, Thomas Mifflin,
Esquire, Philadelphia.

General Hiester also took an active part in the debates upon questions relating to the revenues and finances.

In 1790 the election for Representatives to the Second Congress was held on the 12th of October. Daniel Hiester was again elected, as were also the other members of the First Congress.

In 1792 Pennsylvania was entitled to thirteen members. At a conference held at Lancaster, September 21, 1792, Daniel Hiester was one of the nominees. His

name was on both the Federal and Anti-Federal tickets. Nineteen candidates were in the field, for thirteen of whom the voters cast their ballots. The contest this year was warmly contested. The Governor of Pennsylvania, by a proclamation dated November 7, 1792, declared "William Findley, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Daniel Hiester, William Irvine, John Wilkes Kittera, Thomas Hartley, Peter Muhlenberg, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Andrew Gregg, James Armstrong, William Montgomery, John Smilie and Thomas Scott to be duly elected and chosen as Representatives of the people to serve in the House of Representatives of the United States for two years from 4th March next."

At this election, Daniel Hiester had the highest vote of all the candidates in Berks county, and was exceeded by only one (William Findley) in Montgomery county.

In 1794, he was elected to the Fourth Congress. Soon after the opening of the Second Session of the Fourth Congress, on Thursday, December 8, 1796, Daniel Hiester resigned his seat and was succeeded by George Ege.

HE SELLS HIS OLD GOSIENHOPPEN PROPERTY.

On the 16th of August, 1796, "Daniel Hiester, of the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, Esquire, and Rosannah, his wife," conveyed to Philip Hahn, Senior, of New Hanover township, the Hiester ancestral property, situate partly in Upper Salford township and partly in Marlborough township, containing 153 acres 31 perches. At the same time he sold 97½ perches, part of the 10¾ acre tract in Marlborough township, to Philip Zepp.

In 1796 Daniel Hiester removed to Hagerstown.

AGAIN ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

In 1800 and 1802 General Hiester was elected to represent in Congress the district composed of Washington, Frederick and Alleghany counties, Maryland.

On the 7th of March, 1804, while serving his second term as a representative from Maryland, he died in Washington, D. C.

From the record of Congress we copy :

Tuesday, March 8, 1804, Mr. Nicholson, a member from Maryland, informed the House of the death of his colleague, General Daniel Hiester*; whereupon,

Resolved unanimously, That the members of this House attend at Lovell's hotel, this day, at one o'clock, for the purpose of following in procession the body of the late General Daniel Hiester, a part of the way to the place of interment at Hagerstown.

Resolved unanimously, That the members of this House will testify their respect for the memory of the said Daniel Hiester by wearing a crape on the left arm for one month.

Rosanna, widow of Daniel Hiester, died January 11, 1810.

General Hiester and his wife are buried in the graveyard of the First German Reformed Church of Hagerstown. Upon the horizontal slab which covers their grave, is this inscription :

ÆRE PERENNIOUS.
Sacred to the Memory of
General Daniel Hiester,

The Patriot, the Soldier and the Statesman ;
who departed this life on the 7th day of March,
1804,

in the 57th year of his age,
To enjoy the felicities of a happier state
And to live in the memory of surviving friends.

Also,
Rosanna Hiester
Consort of
General Daniel Hiester,
and daughter of Jonathan Hager,
who departed this life on the 11th day of January,
1810,

in the 58th year of her age.
"Survey this house of Death,
O soon to tenant it ! soon to increase
The trophies of mortality ! for hence
Is no return."

CONCLUDING NOTES.

Daniel and Rosanna Hiester had no children.

Among the papers of General Hiester is preserved a note written to him by his brother-in-law, Jonathan Hager. It is in these words :

December 25, 1785. Werther Schwager, Daniel Hiester, ich wolte wüsen auf wass Kondition ehr wolt mit mir setlen, so schreibt ehr mir eine pahr Zeilen wies ehr setlen will so kan ich mein Schwehr berichten wie es gesetel sol werten.

JONATHAN HAGER.

A family tradition regarding Mrs. General Hiester runs thus: Sometime after the decease of her husband, Rosanna Hiester came from Hagerstown to Reading in her coach, attended by three servants

*The name is spelled "Heister" throughout the Congressional proceedings.

—colored coachman, footman and waiting-maid. She stopped, on her way from Reading to Philadelphia, at the Trappe, there to visit a relative. She is thus described: "Dressed in deepest mourning gown; handsome, notwithstanding her age."

A portrait, in oil, of General Hiester is owned by Mrs. Annie Clymer McKim, wife of Rev. Dr. McKim, of Washington, D. C. It was on exhibition at the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as First President of the United States, held in New York City in 1889.

An oil painting of Mrs. General Hiester, painted in 1780, was exhibited at Hagerstown, Md., in 1876.

The years spent by General Hiester in Maryland were marked by active participation in public affairs. His private interests were extensive. At his decease he was a man of large fortune.

(The End.)

Family Statements and Inquiries.

George Washington Sealey, a native of the Perkiomen region, died in Philadelphia, May 1st, 1895, aged 71 years. He was a son of Solomon Grimley Sealey, and was a great-great-grandson of Philip Schillig, who came from Germany and landed at Philadelphia by the ship Pleasant, from Rotterdam, October 11, 1732, and settled on the Perkiomen, one mile from the present Schwenksville, Montgomery county, Pa. Many years ago, George W. Sealey removed to Wilmington, N. C., where he was engaged in brick making. After the war of the rebellion he returned with his family to Philadelphia.

The orthography of the original family name has, by numerous circumstances, been variously rendered, as so many of our names have suffered in America. Different branches of this family have been known as Schillig, Schillich, Shee-lich, Sheeleigh, Sealey, etc. Those now bearing the patronymic in its several forms are reduced in number and live at widely separated points. A few are still found in Montgomery county, Pa.; other

few in Chester county, in Philadelphia, and at Portsmouth, Ohio. Rev. Matthias Sheeleigh, D. D., a great-great-grandson of the original Philip, is a Lutheran pastor, an author, editor, etc., residing at Fort Washington, Montgomery county, Pa. His children are therefore in the sixth generation in this country.

Any information concerning the family, in any part of its history, in any of the branches, will be very thankfully received by Rev. Dr. M. Sheeleigh, at his post-office, Fort Washington, Montgomery county, Pa. Statements will be welcomed regarding any line of descent, or any individual, or in reference to possessions, pursuits, church relations, intermarriages, traditions, anecdotes, relics, burial places, etc., etc. Early replies are kindly solicited.

Epitaphs in Falkner Swamp Reformed Churchyard.

COPIED BY GEORGE S. NYCE.

(Concluded.)

Hier
ruhen die Gebeine
eines verstorbenen mitbruders
Nameas
Peter Sehler.
Er wurde geböhren den 7ten
January im Jahr 1731,
und ist gestorben den 9ten tag
April im Jahr 1813, seines
alters 82 Jahre 3 Monathe
und 2 Tage.

Hier
ruhen in Gott
die Gebeine der gewesenen
Sarah Sehler
gewesene Ehefrau von
Peter Sehler,
Sie wurde geböhren den
25ten December im Jahr
1744
und starb den 23sten
Tag May im Jahr
1828
Ihres alters 84 Jahre
6 Monathe und 28 Tage.

Hier
ruhen die Gebeine
von
Veronica Sehler.
Sie war geböhren den
4ten May 1752 und
ist gestorben den 7ten
April 1840, brachte
ihr alter auf 87 Jahr
11 monath und 3 tage.

Hier
 ruhen die Gebeine
 von
 Gottfried Sehler
 Er war gebohren den
 28sten Juny 1746,
 und ist gestorben den
 17ten September
 1828,
 Brachte sein alter auf
 82 Jahr 2 Monath
 und 20 Tage.

Zum Andenken
 an
 Wendel Wiand
 Er wurde geboren
 den 8n August 1772, lebte
 im Stande der Ehe mit
 Catharina Dotterer,
 45 Jahre.
 Er starb den 23n November
 1846 in einem
 Alter von 74 Jahre 3 Monat
 und 15 Tage
 Leichen Text
 Evangelium Johannes 16 vers 29.

Zum
 Andenken an
 Catharina Wiand
 Tochter von Michael und
 Catharina Dotterer
 Sie wurde geboren den 6
 August 1778.
 Verhelichte sich mit
 Wendel Wiand, lebte in der
 Ehe 45 Jahre u. zengte 11
 Kinder 9 Söhne und 2
 Töchter, und starb den 29
 Juny 1857
 Alt 78 Jahre 10 Monat
 und 23 Tage.
 Text,
 1 Buch Chron. Cap. 30. v. 15.
 Lied No. 51

IN
 Memory of
 Magdalena Schneider,
 wife of Jacob Schneider &
 daughter of Peter Gearhart,
 who departed this life
 March 30th, A. D. 1835
 aged 75 years 11 months
 and 4 days.

Sacred
 to the memory of
 Anna Maria,
 wife of Henry Schneider,
 died May 27th, 1844,
 aged 58 years 3 months
 and 1 day.
 Lord, I commit my soul to thee,
 Accept that sacred trust,
 Receive that noble part of me,
 And watch my sleeping dust.

Sacred
 to the memory of
 Henry Schneider,
 Born August 26, 1781,
 Died August 2, 1882,
 Aged
 90 Years 11 months
 and 6 days.

Hier
 ruhen die Gebeine
 des
 Peter Spechts
 Geboren im Jahr 1755
 den 27sten January und
 gestorben den 5ten August
 1795,
 Alter 40 Jahre u. 6 Monat.

Christian Specht,
 wurde geboren den 27
 December 1758, ver-
 ehelichte sich mit Bar-
 bara Sensendörfer, den
 9 May 1786
 und starb den 9 März
 1837 war alt
 78 Jahre, 2 Monate
 und 12 Tage.

Barbara Specht
 geborne Sensendör-
 fer
 war die Ehefrau des
 Christian Specht
 geboren der 28ten
 April 1763, starb
 den 1ten October
 1827
 alt 64 Jahre, 5 Mo-
 nate und 3
 Tage.

Zum Andenken an
 Friede
 seiner
 Asche
 Abraham Zern.
 Geboren den 28 Aug. 1790.
 starb den 16 Juni 1872,
 alt 81 Jahre 9 Mou.
 und 18 Tage.
 Verheirathet sich mit Maria
 Specht zeugte 5 Söhne und
 6 Töchter
 Lied : Bestimmt war mir mein hohes
 Ziel

Tech 1 Buch
 Mose 46 C.
 30 v.
 Maria Zern,
 Ehegattin von Abraham Zern,
 geborne Specht.
 Geb. den 2 Aug. 1795.
 Starb den 30 Dec. 1863,
 Alter 68 J. 4 M. u.
 28 Tage.
 Lied, Durch viele grosse
 plagen Hat mich der Herr
 getragen.

Hier
 ruhet der Leib
 des verstorbenen
 Anthony Spies
 Er wurde geböhren den 10ten
 December 1726 und starb
 den 29sten April, 1805.
 Seines alters 78 Jahren
 4 Monathen und 21 Tagen.

Hier
 ruhen die Gebeine
 der verstorbenen
 Margaretha Spiessin
 Ein Tochter von Johannes
 Meyer und seiner Ehefrau Ca-
 tharina, sie wurde geböhren im
 Jahr unseres Herrn 1738 den
 18ten tag November, und ist ge-
 storben den 31sten tag December
 1811, sie ist alt worden 73 Jahr
 1 Monath und 13 Tage.

Zum Andenken an
 Jacob Zoller,
 war ein Sohn von
 Christian und Marga-
 retha Zoller, geboren
 den 29 May 1779,
 verehelichte sich mit
 Elizabeth Schmidt
 d: 12 August 1804, lebte
 in der Ehe 33 Jahre
 und 19 Tage, zeugte 4
 Söhne und 6 Töchter ;
 er starb den 2. September
 1837, alt 58 Jahre
 3 Monate u. 3 Tage.
 Text: Offenbarung
 14. 13. Selig sind —.

Zum Andenken an
 Elisabeth Zoller
 Tochter von Jacob und
 Elisabeth Schmidt. Sie
 war geboren den 10 September
 1783, verehelichte sich mit
 Jacob Zoller, den 12 August
 1804. lebte in der Ehe 33
 Jahre u. 19 Tage, h. zeugte 10
 Kinder, 4 Söhne und 6
 Tochter u. starb den 5 Dec
 1855, brachte ihr Alter
 auf 72 Jahre 2 Monat
 und 25 Tage.
 Text,
 Ev. Joh. Cap. 13 vers 3.

Hier
 Ruhet der Leib
 Von einer Mitschwaester
 Zu dieser Gemein
 Nahmmens
 Gaertraut
 Steltzin
 Sie starb den 7ten Octob
 er 1785 Ihr Alter
 War 36 Jahr.

Gewidmet
 dem Andenken an
 Johannes Peter
 Steltz
 Sohn von Johan Chri-
 stan Steltz und dessen Ehe
 frau. Er erblickte das Licht
 der Welt in Europa, den 24
 October 1745, starb den 24
 März 1833, in dem Alter
 von 87 Jahren und 5
 Monate.
 Text Offenbarung, 3 v. 5.

Denkmal
 für
 Susanna Steltz
 Ehefrau des Peter
 Steltz,
 geborne Grob.
 wurde geboren den 25
 März 1752
 starb den 21 Juli
 1832
 alt 80 Jahre 3 Mona-
 te und 29 Tage.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

HENRY BERNHART.

One of the patriots of the War of In-
 dependence who lived to a good old age,
 and is remembered by some of our oldest
 living people, was John Henry Bernhart,
 of Falkner Swamp. He was the son of
 Jacob and Christina Bernhart, of Limer-
 ick township. His wife was Maria
 Sophia Frey, daughter of Johannes and
 Elizabeth Frey. On the 15th of July,
 1826, he was one of the participants in
 the semi-centennial celebration of the
 Declaration of Independence, held at
 Swamp, New Hanover township. March
 18, 1834, he was granted an annuity of
 \$40 by the State. He did not live long
 to enjoy the State's bounty, for on the
 10th of June, 1834, he died in New Han-
 over township, aged 81 years, 2 months,
 24 days, and was buried at the Falk-
 ner Swamp Reformed church. Rev. A.
 Hoffman preached the funeral sermon.
 In the Summeytown Bauern Freund ap-
 peared the announcement of his death
 and burial, with these verses:

Ruhe sanft von deinen Erdensorgen,
 Theurer Vater, den das Grab bedeckt
 Bis dich einst am Auferstehungsmorgen
 Gottes Ruf zum ew'gen Leben weckt.
 Fromm und treu hast du dein Ziel errungen,
 Hast verdient des Christen Himmels Lohn;
 Deine Seele ist hinan gedrungen
 Zu des Weltenvater's heil'gen Thron.

JOHN ANTES,
Traveller, Missionary and Author.

PREPARED BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

(*Continued from No. 10.*)

HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY—CONTINUED.

[Missionary Antes remained at Behnesse about six weeks, when, finding the Copts indisposed to accept the religion of Jesus Christ in sincerity, he returned to Cairo. In May, 1774, he made another visit to Behnesse, remaining ten days. The succeeding five and one-half years were without remarkable incident. On the 15th of November, 1779, the missionary unfortunately fell into the hands of one of the Beys, who in the hope of extorting a large sum of money, treated him very cruelly, and inflicted upon him the bastinado. On that day he and the secretary of the Venetian consul were outside the city gate amusing themselves with shooting snipe on the roadside. It was a half-hour before sunset, when some Mamelukes belonging to Osman Bey, came upon them at full gallop, with drawn swords in their hands, and demanded money. The Venetian was sent into Cairo to obtain ransom money, and the missionary, stripped of his clothes, heavily chained, was carried before the Bey. The autobiographer describes what followed:]

In about half an hour the Bey arrived with all his men and lighted flambeaux before him; he alighted, went upstairs into a room, sat down in a corner, and all his people placed themselves in a circle round him. This done, I was sent for, my chain was taken off, and I was led up by two fellows. On the way up, I heard the instrument used for the bastinado rattle, and knew from that what I had to expect. Upon entering, I found a small, neat Persian carpet spread for me, which was in fact a piece of civility, for the common people, when about to receive the bastinado, are thrown on the ground. The Bey asked me, "Who are you?" "An Englishman." "What is your business?" "I live by what God sends"—a common Arabic phrase. He then said, "Throw him down;" when I asked what I had

done, "How, you dog," answered he, "dare you ask what you have done?" "Throw him down!" The servant then threw me on my belly, the usual position upon such occasions, that when the legs are raised up the soles of the feet may be horizontal. They then brought a strong staff about six feet long, with a piece of an iron chain fixed to it with both ends; this chain they throw round both feet above the ankles, and then twist them together, and the two fellows on each side, provided with what they call a corbache, hold up the soles of the feet by means of the stick, and so wait for their master's orders. When they had placed me in this position, an officer came and whispered in my ear, "Do not suffer yourself to be beaten; give him a thousand dollars, and he will let you go." I reflected that should I now offer anything he would probably send one of his men with me to receive it; that then I should be obliged to open my strong chest, in which I kept not only my own, but a great deal of money belonging to others, which I had in trust, having received it in payment for goods sold for other merchants. The whole of this would in all probability have been taken away at the same time, and as I could not think of involving others in my misfortunes, I said, "Mafish!" that is, No money! upon which he immediately ordered them to begin, which they did; at first, however, moderately. But I at once gave myself up for lost, well knowing that my life only depended upon the caprice of a brute in human shape, and having heard and seen so many examples of unrelenting cruelty, I could not expect to fare better than others had done before me. I had, therefore, nothing left but to cast myself upon the mercy of God, commending my soul to Him; and indeed I must in gratitude confess, that I experienced His support most powerfully; so that all fear of death was taken from me, and if I could have

bought my life for one halfpenny, I should, I believe, have hesitated to accept the offer. After they had continued beating me for some time, the officer, thinking, probably, I might by this time have become more tractable, again whispered into my ear the word money, but now the sum was doubled. I presently answered, "Mafish !" They then laid on more roughly, and every stroke felt like the application of a red-hot poker. At last the same officer, thinking that though I had no money, I might have some fine goods, whispered again something to that effect. As I knew that elegant English firearms will often take their fancy, even more than money, and happening to have a neat blunderbuss, richly mounted in silver, value about £20, I offered him that, as I could have got at it without opening my strong chest. When the Bey observed me talking with the officer, he asked him what I said ; the officer, lifting up his finger, answered with a sneer, "Bir Corabina !" that is, One blunderbuss. Upon which the Bey said, "Ettrup il kelp !" that is, Beat the dog ! Now they began to lay on with all their might. At first the pain was excruciating, but after some time my feeling grew numb, and it was like beating a bag of wool ; when at last he saw that no money was offered, he began to think that I might be poor ; and as I had, however, done nothing to deserve punishment, he at last said, "Saibu !" that is, Let him go ; upon which they loosened my feet. I was obliged to walk down again into my prison, and the chain was again put about my neck. Upon my asking the servants why I must be chained, since, in the present condition of my feet, there was little danger of my running away ; they said, "The Bey will have it so ;" and I was obliged to submit. In about half an hour a messenger came with orders to bring me up again. The servants then took off the chain and carried me till I was near the door, when they bid me walk, or else the Bey would beat me again.

[The next morning the missionary was conducted to the city, and to his house,

where he was confined to his bed for about six weeks before he could walk on crutches. In August, 1781, he was recalled from Egypt, to be present at the synod of the Moravian church, to be convened in 1782 at Berthelsdorf, in Saxony. He left Cairo on the 23d of December, 1781, after a residence there of twelve years. On the 19th of March, 1782, after various mishaps at sea, he landed at Leghorn. He left Leghorn on the 13th of May, and, proceeding by way of Florence, Bologna, Trieste and Vienna, reached Hernnhut on the 20th of May.]

In the month of November, in the same year, my field of labor was transferred to Barby, where I remained until the summer of the following year, 1783, when I received a call to Neuwied, as director of the single brethren. After I had spent two years there in this capacity, I received a call as warden of the congregation at Fulnec, in England.

In June, 1786, I entered into holy matrimony with the maiden sister, Susanna Crabtree. In her I found a helpmate who had entirely yielded herself up to the Lord and His service.

In the year 1801, accompanied by my wife, I paid a visit to Hernnhut, where I attended a synodical convention of the Moravian church. After the close of the synod, when, upon the 7th of November, we took passage on board a ship at Briel for Gravesend, * * * and arrived at Fulnec towards the close of November, where I entered upon my arduous duties with renewed zeal.

During the succeeding years I had frequent attacks of the gout, especially on the left foot, which had suffered most from the effects of the bastinado, to which, chiefly, I am inclined to attribute the cause of my severe suffering from this disease.

A diminution of my strength induced me, in the year 1808, to ask for a dismissal from my post, which was granted to me, and I selected Bristol for my future abode, and arrived there in the beginning of September 1809.

Now, as I anticipate my departure from this world, I have unwavering confidence in my Heavenly Father, who has

done so much for me, that He will not desert me in the last hour, but vouchsafe unto me, an unworthy but redeemed sinner, who trusts in his righteousness alone, the grace to participate with Him in Heaven in the joys of everlasting life. Oh, how gloriously will there resound my hallelujahs!

Thus far wrote John Antes himself. The editor under whose direction this auto-biography was published, makes the following additional remarks:

"He sweetly departed this life, without any symptom of pain or death-struggle, after a short illness, December 17, 1811, after he had attained the age of about 72 years.

"He was a man who was justly beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. He was unassuming, friendly, obliging; free from all selfishness and from the love of riches and honor, so common among the people of this world. From his youth he entertained a high opinion of the Moravian Church, its government and its doctrines, and this may be regarded as the result of his just appreciation of the object which the Lord designs to accomplish through this branch of Zion. Whenever, therefore, he perceived anything in the church which militated with this object, he could not suppress his displeasure and sometimes he testified his condemnation in a very earnest and decided manner."

His Writings.

During the life-time of Mr. Antes was issued a work written by him, which attracted wide-spread attention. It bore the title:

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE EGYPTIANS,

THE
OVERFLOWING OF THE NILE AND ITS EFFECTS;
WITH
REMARKS ON THE PLAGUE,
AND
OTHER SUBJECTS.

Written during a residence of twelve years
in Cairo and its vicinity.

BY JOHN ANTES, ESQ.
of Fulneq, in Yorkshire.

Illustrated with a Map of Egypt.

LONDON.
Printed for John Stockdale, Piccadilly.
1800.

In the opening pages of this work is a letter dated Fulneq, 30th April, 1788, addressed by the author to the Honourable Daines Barrington, in which occur the following statements:

"I beg leave to observe that, although I have always considered myself as an Englishman, my father having been naturalized and intrusted with offices in the King's service in America, yet having been educated, and having spent most of my time among foreigners, I am far from being able to express myself in the English language with any degree of accuracy. . . From my infancy I always was fond of geographical knowledge. . . I was obliged to content myself with picking up as much as I could from private instruction or from books. . . I seldom could content myself with the first answer I received, when I enquired into any subject. . . I have visited them (the Pyramids) above twenty times. . . I have never attempted to note anything down with a view to lay it before the public, or I should have taken more pains to gather materials, and to have made a greater number of exact dimensions, distances and measurements, than I have done (in Egypt, etc.). . ."

The autobiography was originally published in German by the society to which he belonged. It was, however, soon after translated into the English language. Portions of it were issued in a small book in Philadelphia with the following title-page:

[No. 2]

CONFIDENCE IN GOD,
ILLUSTRATED IN
THE LIFE
OF
JOHN ANTES,
A MISSIONARY IN EGYPT.
Extracted from a Narrative written by Himself.

Illustration showing
the Bastinado.

(See Page 11.)

PHILADELPHIA:

Published by the Sunday and Adult School Union,
and for sale at their Depository, 29 N. Fourth St.
R. PIGGOT, AGENT.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

Mr. Antes' labors as a writer did not end with the above, for, in a literary

publication of 1813, is made the statement that on the appearance of Lord Valentia's travels, in which the veracity of Bruce was questioned, a vindication of Bruce's character was published by Rev. John Antes, who had known him in Egypt, and thought more favorably of him than Lord Valentia did.

HIS MECHANICAL SKILL.

The late Antes Snyder, of Pottstown, Pa., who, about the year 1858-'61, made inquiries concerning specimens of John Antes' handiwork, ascertained that, at the date mentioned, there was a bass viol in use by the choir of the Moravian church at Bethlehem, Pa., which was made by the missionary-artisan. This is now deposited in the Museum at Nazareth, Pa. There was also in Easton a tenor viol made by the same hands. One of the bishops of the Moravian church wore a watch made by him. The watch had been repaired at times by Jedediah Weiss, of Bethlehem, who desired very much to obtain it after the death of the bishop. The watch had no hair-spring, and was very large. Huffer was the bishop's name; he died in Egypt, where his effects were disposed of and cannot be traced up.

(To be Continued.)

A. L. Artman Himmelwright, C. E.

Of the men who have gone out of our Perkiomen country into the broad competition with the talent of the entire nation, none has scored a greater success, in an equally short time, in his profession, than the young engineer whose name heads this article. He has prosecuted his calling in various parts of the country, and has had a number of eventful experiences apart from his business.

As a boy he was alert in school and at play. He was fond of the forest and of hunting. In his early teens he was running an amateur printing office in the loft of a frame house on the Pennsylvania Alleghanies. At college he was editor of the college paper. When on vacation, armed with a camera, he was often employed in photographing the beautiful in

nature. His work, *In the Heart of the Bitter-Root Mountains*, is enriched by numerous views taken by him during that perilous adventure.

After his graduation from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, N. Y., Mr. Himmelwright indulged in a six months' hunting trip in Idaho. At this time he wrote home to his friends and to sportsmen's journals entertaining accounts of his successes. In the winter of 1888-'89 he was employed by the Northern Pacific Railroad company in locating a road in Idaho. Since then he has been engaged successively with the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, in engineering work in West Virginia, in surveys of phosphate rock territory in Florida, in developing the plant of the Benvenue Granite Quarries in Connecticut, and, recently, he has connected himself with the engineering firm of John A. Roebling's Sons Co., New York city.

On the day of the Johnstown flood he passed through that ill-fated city and barely escaped with his life. He had arrived at Johnstown early on Friday morning, on the Atlantic express. Wishing to stop at Cresson, he had to change from the express, which did not stop there, to a mail train. The mail train proceeded as far as East Conemaugh, where it was delayed by a landslide on the track a mile above. It had been raining for twenty-four hours, and the Conemaugh river was rising rapidly. Telegraph communication had been cut off early in the forenoon. Soon the bridges near Conemaugh were swept away, and reports began to circulate that danger was apprehended from the South Fork reservoir. A drenching rain made the idea of leaving the train impracticable. What followed is best described in Mr. Himmelwright's own words, in a letter written by him to a friend:

"About four o'clock, while trying to interest myself in the papers, I heard the shrill whistle of the construction-train locomotive above us, and as I was sufficiently well posted to know that it was no ordinary signal, I gave the alarm

in our car, and, unaware how imminent was the danger, I ran forward to the baggage car and unchained my dog, Brush, that I had brought with me from Washington Territory. When I returned everybody in the car had fled. Seizing my valise, I, too, made a break for the hills, which, fortunately, were near at hand. When I got out of the car I looked up the valley, and the sight almost paralyzed me. I could see immense trees turning endwise, their ends lolling in the air for a moment before they disappeared in the advance column of water and driftwood, which seemed like a vertical wall at least thirty feet high. I used to train for sprinting, but I don't think I ever ran quite as fast as I did when I saw that. We, however, reached safety, and just in the nick of time, for on looking back I could see houses, barns and huge masses of driftwood floating in the swift current of what was now a mighty river, over ground I had left less than fifteen seconds before. The scene at the time of the flight was one I shall never forget. Men, women and children were screaming and crying; a number of persons fainted and were carried; and everybody rushed pell mell toward the more elevated portions of the town. Locomotives and engines were whistling, bells were ringing, but above all could be heard the roar of the approaching deluge."

Brush, the hunting dog, was widely known. On one occasion he travelled alone by rail from Pennsylvania to Florida. His destination written upon a tag fastened to his collar, with a request that he be given water, he made the journey safely. In 1893, the faithful animal died. In the Troy Daily Press of August 3, 1893, was published a poem written by his master, from which we quote portions:

Companions for years we've been,
And far we've roamed together,
Through Northern snows, 'neath Southern
suns,
In fair and stormy weather.
A single morsel oft we've shared,
Quaffed from the self-same spring;
Together mused, together dreamed
Of joys the day should bring.

* * * * *

Ah, he was faithful, brave and true,
And I, at times, exacting.
Prescribed most perilous work without
Our friendship once infracting;
When terrors overwhelmed and
More courage he required,
A single glance—that I was near—
New confidence inspired.

And when Time claimed him for his own,
By instinct rare invested,
With pleading, soulful eyes, his head
Upon my hand he rested;
Though I was powerless to save
And only stroked his head,
He yielded with a faith sublime,
A sigh—and Brush was dead.

The story of the Carlin Hunting Party is familiar to many of our readers. We have several times referred to it in these columns. Mr. Himmelwright was a central figure in that thrilling experience, and we regard him as the one man whose high courage, inventive capacity and ready expedients to meet each succeeding and greater difficulty, saved that enthusiastic but unfortunate party from destruction.

We turn from these stories of sufferings and hardships to a gentler theme. On Wednesday, January 23, 1895, at Albany, New York, was contracted the marriage of A. L. Artman Himmelwright and Miss Harriet Sage Hamlin. They are happily domiciled in New York city, conveniently to Mr. H.'s professional labors.

In this connection we are glad to be able to furnish the following information respecting the ancestry of our subject:

HIS ANCESTRY.

The Himmelwrights settled at Germantown, Pa., before the war of the Revolution. Philip Himmelwright was born in 1725, and died in 1798. At the age of twenty-three years he married Hannah Dickerson, who was of Welsh descent and a member of the Society of Friends. They lived at Germantown all their days. They had eleven children.

Joseph Himmelwright, the oldest child of Philip and Hannah (Dickerson) Himmelwright, was born in 1751, and died in 1823. He was a cooper and miller by trade. He served at Paul's mill, near Germantown. He was married to Mary Kuhns, daughter of Nicholas Kuhns. He

purchased a farm in Flatland, about three miles north of Quakertown, where he lived and raised his family. They had four children.

Joseph Himmelwright, the oldest son of Joseph and Mary (Kuhns) Himmelwright, was born in 1781, and died in 1863. He was married to Elizabeth Roeller, daughter of Rev. Frederick Roeller, a Lutheran clergyman. He was a cooper and miller by trade. He lived and raised his family of nine children on a farm about a mile and a half north of Milford Square, near the head waters of Swamp creek. In the year 1836 he built a grist mill on Swamp creek, about half a mile north of Milford Square. In 1837 he built a comfortable house near the grist mill and moved into it. He carried on farming and milling. He spent the remainder of his days here. He was a progressive and leading man in the community and was successful in business. He and his wife are buried at the Swamp Mennonite meeting house, about a mile and a half north of Milford Square. They both were members of the Lutheran church.

The youngest son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Roeller) Himmelwright, Charles R. Himmelwright, was born September 27, 1822, and died March 28, 1891. He learned the milling trade. Being endowed with more than ordinary natural abilities, and having a desire to improve himself, he attended a private school for higher education at Kutztown. He taught several terms of school. He was married September 23, 1847, to Susan Artman, daughter of Enos Artman. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Milford Square from 1848 to 1882. During this time he had an extensive business in surveying and conveyancing. He also built a number of houses and did a large lumbering business. He was largely instrumental in building up the town of Milford Square. He was the first postmaster at this place and held the office continuously for thirty years. He organized the Quakertown and Spinnerstown Turnpike Road company and the Steinsburg and Milford Square Turnpike Road company, and was president of both

companies as long as he resided at Milford Square. He was one of the leading members in organizing the St. John's Lutheran congregation at Quakertown. In 1878 he removed, with his family, to Cambria county, Pa., and located in a large timber tract on top of the Alleghany mountains, four miles north of Cresson. He here engaged extensively in the lumbering business, cleared a farm, erected farm buildings, built a summer hotel, which has become a popular summer resort, and named the place Wildwood Springs. A postoffice was established here in 1888, and he was appointed postmaster. He was a man of unswerving integrity, always enterprising and public-spirited, just and charitable. He was honored and respected by all who knew him. He is buried in the Lutheran cemetery at Quakertown. Charles R. and Susan (Artman) Himmelwright had four children: Howard, graduate of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., and proprietor of Wildwood Springs, the mountain summer resort on the Alleghanies in Cambria county, Pa.; Emma, died young; Mary E., graduate of Allentown College for Women, and wife of Rev. S. A. Ziegenfuss, pastor of St. Michael's Lutheran church, at Germantown, Philadelphia; A. L. Artman.

Abraham Lincoln Artman Himmelwright, the youngest of the children of Charles R. and Susan (Artman) Himmelwright, was born at Milford Square, February 7, 1865. At the age of thirteen years he went with his parents to Cambria county. He was a bright, active, energetic boy. The invigorating and vigorous climate of the Alleghanies, his association, at this early age, with the rough and ready lumbermen, listening to their tales of adventure and their experience in the chase, had a tendency to develop, what came to him naturally, an interest in firearms and gunning. When he was scarcely able to hold a rifle he frequently would excel the best marksmen of the neighborhood with their own guns. He was reared and grew to manhood among these surroundings and became passionately fond of out-door life. It is there-

fore not surprising that he selected civil engineering as a profession. He attended St. Francis College, the Indiana State Normal school, the Millersville State Normal school and Shortlidge's Media Academy before he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, N. Y., where he graduated in 1888.

The Richards (Reichert) Family.

But few counties in our grand Commonwealth can boast of as many distinguished sons as those which have sprung from the loins of good old Montgomery, or have been adopted into her family circle. Amongst these, I doubt if there be any more representative family than that of Reichert, or Richards, as now anglicized, many of whose members have rendered distinguished services in the advancement of its religious and secular interests. It is so bound to its history and welfare, by numerous intermarriages with others of its families, as to become an integral part of the whole. Limited space allows me to mention but my direct ancestors and to refer, most briefly, to connections by marriage.

The Reicherts—Bavaria-Baden—were a patrician family of Germany. The head of the family in America was

JOHN FREDERICK REICHERT,

the son of an army officer; born in Augsburg about 1690; immigrated to this country with his wife, Anna Maria, about 1718; on May 24, 1720, purchased 150 acres of land in New Hanover township, about one mile south of the Swamp churches. He died, a prominent and well-to-do citizen, in 1748, leaving two sons and one daughter, viz: Casper, Matthias, and Hannah, who married a Shyner, Shøner or Sheymer.

MATTHIAS REICHERT,

(January 9, 1719–March 28, 1775), one of the building committee of Swamp Lutheran church, where he lies buried with his brother Casper (1715–1774); public-spirited and wealthy; married, about 1748, to Ann Margaret Hillegas (Hilde-gras), born August 15, 1726; died January 6, 1773; daughter of John Frederick

Hillegas, 1st, and first cousin to Michael Hillegas, the first Treasurer of the United States. Their children were:

1. Christina Richards (May 6, 1749–August 24, 1778), married, November 13, 1770, to Philip Feterolf, of Long Swamp, Berks county. Their daughter Elizabeth married Adam Wartman.

2. Elizabeth Richards (May 29, 1751–October 12, 1821), married David Burkert, of the Swamp. From these came connection with the Millers, Hessers, Bittings, Brendlingers, Yerkeys, Cleavers, Buchers.

3. John Richards (April 18, 1753–November 13, 1822), Justice of Peace, June 6, 1777; Judge of Common Pleas, November 1, 1784; member of Congress, 1796–'7; State Senator, 1801–'7; prominent iron master, merchant and farmer; married, first, May 2, 1775, Sophia Hübner (February 17, 1755–November 19, 1800), and next, Catharine Krebs, with whom he had no issue. By his daughters, Anna and Elizabeth, came connection with the Kerr and Groff families. Of his sons, Matthias was married to Salome Bucher; John to Nancy Haney; Mark to Sophia Kner, and later to Frances Hunt; George, of Pottstown, to, first, Sophia Herman; second, Maria Matthias; third, Anna Sands, whose children have been most honored citizens of that town.

4. George Peter Richards (July 22, 1755–October 21, 1822), a Justice of the Peace and prominent iron master, merchant, surveyor and scrivener; on October 4, 1779, commissioned sub-lieutenant of the county, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; married Margaret Schneider, whence came connection with the families Myers, Bechtel, Miller, Pfantz, Missemmer, Henley.

5. Matthias Richards (February 26, 1758–August 4, 1830), a soldier of the Revolution; for 40 years Justice of the Peace; Associate Judge of Berks county; member of Congress, 1807–'11; Collector of Revenue, 1812; highly esteemed and respected; married Maria Missimer on April 18, 1780, who died August 20, 1781, without living issue; then married, May 8, 1782, Maria Salome Muhlenberg, daughter of the Lutheran Patriarch,

Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, and granddaughter of Colonel Conrad Weiser. Almost without exception their offspring have been of distinction and honorable public service. I can only refer to my father, Rev. John William Richards, D. D.

6. Anna Maria Richards (January 17, 1762–April 17, 1816), married Dr. G. Fredrick Beitenman.

REV. JOHN WILLIAM RICHARDS, D. D., (April 18, 1803–January 24, 1854), a prominent divine of the Lutheran church, and at his death the President of its Ministerium of Pennsylvania, then its most important office. He was still more closely united to the being of Montgomery county when united to one of its daughters, Andora Garber (May 21, 1815–May 26, 1892), whilst pastor of the venerable old Augustus church, of the Trappe. His sons, both living, are :

Rev. Matthias Henry Richards, D. D., of Muhlenberg College, Allentown ; married, June 14, 1866, to Sarah Maginley McClean, daughter of Hon. Moses McClean, of Gettysburg. Pa. Their son, John William, is a Lutheran clergyman at Lancaster, Pa., and

Henry Melchior Muhlenberg Richards, of Reading, Pa., a volunteer in the Civil War, 1863–'4, and an officer in the navy from 1865 to 1875. He married, December 26, 1871, Ella Van Leer (von Löhr). Of their two sons, Henry Branson is a Lutheran clergyman in Philadelphia, and Charles Matthias is a medical student.

The records of the writer indicate that comparatively few of the family bearing the name remain in existence.

H. M. M. RICHARDS.

Reading, Penna.

Frederick D. Stone, Doctor of Letters.

The University of Pennsylvania, at the recent Commencement, conferred upon Librarian Stone, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the degree of Doctor of Letters. The many friends of Dr. Stone, among whom THE PERKIMEN REGION is numbered, rejoice over this high honor so worthily bestowed.

THE FARMHOUSE GARRET, a poem by Ellwood Roberts, of the editorial staff of the Norristown Herald, is published in the issue of that journal of June 29. Its pleasing lines tell the old story so dear to all whose childhood days were spent in a farmhouse. Another poem, by the same author, entitled Abington, recently published in the Friends' Intelligencer, praises the founders of ancient Abington Meeting, and the venerable house in which they worshiped, and the grand old oaks which surround and overshadow it.

HISTORY OF LOWER SALFORD TOWNSHIP, in Sketches, Commencing with a History of Harleysville. By James Y. Heckler, Harleysville, Pa.: 1888. 480 pages.

This work goes thoroughly into the history of Lower Salford township. The ownership of the farms from the original settlement to the present time is traced in many cases, and the family history of the settlers and their descendants is faithfully given. The painstaking work expended by Mr. Heckler in reaching this result cannot be calculated. A view is given of a part of Harleysville, as seen from the north. A satisfactory index closes the book.

Many of the families who located in Lower Salford were of the Brethren (or Dunkard), Mennonite and Schwenkfelder denominations, but the Reformed and Lutherans were mixed with them.

The author of the book, we understand, has still on hand a few copies for sale. His present address is Hatfield, Montgomery county, Pa. Every person interested in our local history should have a copy.

JOHN BECHTEL: His Contributions to Literature, and His Descendants. By John W. Jordan. Printed for Ethan Allen Weaver. Philadelphia: 1895.

We are indebted to Ethan Allen Weaver, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, for a copy of the biographical sketch of Rev. John Bechtel, reprinted from the Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. Two hundred

copies have been printed. It contains fifteen octavo pages.

John Bechtel was born October 3, 1690, at Weinheim, in the Palatinate; in 1726, he immigrated to Pennsylvania and settled at Germantown, where two years later he began to hold religious meetings for the German Reformed people of that vicinity; in 1733, he was licensed to preach by Heidelberg University, and he ministered in a small church built on Market Square, Germantown; in 1741-'42 he became associated with Henry Antes, John Adam Gruber, Christopher Wiegner, Andrew Frey, Theobald Endt and others in a movement for unity in efforts to spread the Gospel among the Germans in Pennsylvania; April 18, 1742, he was ordained to the ministry by Bishop David Nitschman, of the Moravian Church; the same year he compiled a short catechism for use among those Reformed people who were identified with the unity movement. In 1746, he removed to Bethlehem, Pa.; in April, 1777, he died at Bethlehem. John Bechtel married, February 15, 1715, Maria Appolonia Marret, a native of Heidelberg. Among their descendants are Mrs. Sarah D. (Sebring) Hartranft, widow of General John F. Hartranft, and her children.

Fourth of July in Paris.

Americans abroad never forget to celebrate the Nation's birthday. The means provided at home may be wanting, yet they find a way to have a jolly time. Professor Albertus Shelly writes to a friend, under date of July, from Paris: "We all went out to St. Cloud. We were a party of five, consisting of our family, Mr. Dakhil, of Syria, and Miss Harriet Clark, of Hartford, Conn. We walked down Avenue d'Alma to the Seine, where we took the St. Cloud bateau, and after a most delightful ride of three-quarters of an hour, we arrived at the entrance to the historical spot. On the terrace where the ruins of the palace stood when we left Paris a year ago, we found a beautiful bed of flowers. I much prefer the ruins. In a shady place we spread out

our lunch. Many toasts were given in honor of America. The afternoon was spent in playing games. At 6.30 we took the boat back to Paris, and got off at the Trocadero and wandered slowly home. We then ate dinner. At 9.30 we were all out on the balcony looking at the fireworks which some patriotic Americans set off in the Bois de Boulogne. At 10.30 it became so cool that we all hunted up and donned our wraps and coats. At 11 the display was finished, and we all retired, fatigued, but well contented with the way we spent our Fourth of July in 'la belle Paris.'"

Ursinus College.

Another Commencement has come and gone; and with it the twenty-fifth anniversary of the College. An unusually large number of the friends of the institution attended the series of exercises of the week. The central feature, from our standpoint, was the historical address by President Henry T. Spangler, D. D., at the quarto-centennial celebration, in Bomberger Memorial Hall, on Thursday afternoon, June 20.

Among the honorary degrees conferred by Ursinus this year were these: Doctor of Laws upon Prof. J. Shelly Weinberger, of Collegeville; Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Madison C. Peters, of New York city; Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. O. P. Smith, of Pottstown; Bachelor of Letters upon Margaret Evelyn Bechtel, Schwenksville.

The Board of Directors of the College has recently appointed a Committee on Instruction for Women, composed of Mrs. Henry S. Dotterer, Philadelphia; Mrs. A. H. Fetterolf, Girard College, Philadelphia; Miss Margaret F. Pauli, Scranton, Pa.; Miss Minerva Weinberger, Collegeville, Pa.

At the Commencement of Perkiomen Seminary, Pennsburg, on the 28th of June, Rev. Chester D. Hartranft, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., made the address to the graduating class.

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The Perkiomen Region,

Past and Present.

Edited by HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Issued by
Perkiomen Publishing Company,
P. O. Box 316, Philadelphia.

Completion of Volume One.

With this number THE PERKIOMEN REGION completes its first year. In addition to the usual sixteen pages we give a title page and a copious index. To enable its editor to carry out plans alluded to in Number Eleven we shall intermit for a time its publication.

At this juncture it is proper that we acknowledge the kindness of the press and the public. During the year just ended, many words of high commendation from friends and from influential publications have encouraged us in our work.

Those of our subscribers who have not paid us will confer a favor by remitting promptly for Volume One, in order that we may close our accounts to this point.

We have a number of bound copies of Volume One, which will be sold at Two Dollars, and which may be had by addressing

THE PERKIOMEN PUBLISHING CO.,
P. O. Box 316, Philadelphia, Pa.

WE DELIGHT to tell of the valor of our forefathers in the War of Independence. In another column is given the story of an episode of the war of quite a different type, as related to Charles K. Meschter, of Worcester, by Abraham H. Cassel, of Harleysville. It is an account of the cruel persecution of a conscientious non-resistant by a squad of the Provincial forces, and the timely interference by Washington.

We advert to this transaction simply

to emphasize the anomalous condition of affairs which confronted our local Revolutionary leaders, owing to the peculiar composition of the community in this and other portions of Pennsylvania. In most parts of the Colonies there were but two parties—the one favoring the war for independence, the other supporting the cause of the mother country. Here was another element, which, restrained by religious considerations, espoused neither the one side or the other. The Friends, Mennonites, Dunkers, Schwenkfelders, and possibly others, were opposed to war on grounds of religious belief, however strong their sympathies for the cause of the Colonies. The presence of this neutral party added greatly to the perplexity and delicacy and difficulty of the conduct of the war, and of the maintenance of a constant and hopeful public sentiment in favor of the cause.

The experience of Christopher Sower shows how his peace principles were misunderstood. The mistaken zeal of the Continental soldiers jeopardized the cause which they meant to uphold. Yet it was quite natural, at that time of doubt and of the desperate chances of the outcome of the struggle, that such things should occur.

Our Anteses, our Hiesters and our Muhlenbergs—these men of war who kept our people steadily up to the support of the battle for freedom—always recognized and respected the scruples of the peace-practicing denominations. Born and bred amongst them, they knew the

worth and moral strength of their sincere non-armsbearing neighbors, and there is not on record the utterance of a harsh word or the committal of an unkind act by them against those who could not conscientiously support or oppose the war of the Revolution.

A Pair of Revolutionary Captains.

MICHAEL DOTTERER.

In the year 1777, the militia of Philadelphia county was organized into seven battalions of eight companies each. The colonels commanding these battalions were : 1st, Daniel Hiester ; 2d, John Moore ; 3d, Benjamin McVeagh ; 4th, William Dean ; 5th, Robert Curry ; 6th, Frederick Antes ; 7th, Isaac Warner. The captains in command of the eight companies of the Sixth Battalion were : 1st, John Brooke ; 2d, Benjamin Brooke ; 3d, Peter Lower ; 4th, Philip Hahn ; 5th, — Richards ; 6th, Michael Dotterer ; 7th, — Reed ; 8th, — Childs.

The militia companies were divided into eight classes. Captain Dotterer's company was mustered May 26, 1777. It consisted of all the men liable to military duty in Frederick township and of part of those of Limerick township. In August, 1777, the entire eight classes were called upon to march. On the 11th day of September, 1777, while the battle of Brandywine was going on, the Sixth Battalion, Colonel Frederick Antes commanding, of which Captain Dotterer's formed a part, was ordered to rendezvous immediately at Swede's Ford, the lower end of Norristown, by the Supreme Executive Council, then in session at Philadelphia and in possession of advices of the engagement then being fought with disastrous results to our army. Subsequently, probably in the spring of 1778, the first four classes of the Sixth Battalion were again called out.

The names of all the members of Captain Dotterer's company are not at this writing known to be extant. About twenty years ago, it is stated, there was at Harrisburg a list of names supposed to be those of Michael Dotterer's company, but it is not believed to be there now ;

yet it is to be hoped it may, under the diligent and faithful care of the State Librarian, Wm. H. Egle, M. D., be recovered and preserved. There are published lists of delinquents who were fined and who paid fines for non-attendance at the muster May 26, 1777, and for non-performance of their tour of duty when called to march. Of those who failed to attend muster, but who do not appear delinquent when called to march,—that is, who did march when called—were Francis Bard, Henry Boyer, Valentine Boyer, John Dotterer, Philip Leidig, and Henry Sassaman. Many of the men whose names are in the list of those fined for failing to march are of the non-armsbearing religious societies, who could not conscientiously take the field, but who were nevertheless liable for the penalties—which they paid. Those who responded to every demand of the Congress cannot be identified, except in the case of the officers.

From the published military accounts of Pennsylvania is extracted this item from the statement rendered by William Antes, a Sub-Lieutenant for Philadelphia county :

United States, Dr.

To William Antes, Esq.
 "Paid Capt. Michael Dottera, amount of his pay roll, Feb. 28, 1778. £321 10 0"

After the Revolutionary War, upon the depreciation of Continental money, the State of Pennsylvania made good to the soldiers of the war their losses, in part at least. Land owned by the State was donated to the survivors ; but as it was not saleable, little benefit was derived from the State's gift, and in many cases the taxes were not paid and the land was sold for the taxes. In an index of those who received Depreciation Pay from the State is the name of Michael Dotterer. No other information is given ; but the editor in charge of the publication of the State Archives is finding old papers from time to time, which, when thoroughly examined, may throw additional light upon this subject.

Captain Michael Dotterer was born in Frederick township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, October 31, 1735.

His parents were Michael Dotterer (son of George Philip and Veronica Dotterer, who came to Pennsylvania in 1722 or earlier) and Anna Maria Fisher, daughter of Jacob and Sophia Elizabeth Fischer. Michael Dotterer, our subject, married (first) Anna Reiff, and (second) Catharine Reiff. Anna Reiff and Catharine Reiff were sisters.

November 14, 1763, Michael Dotterer purchased of his parents two adjoining tracts of land—one of one hundred and fifty acres, the other of fifty acres—in Frederick township on the northeast side of Society run, and facing New Hanover township. In 1765, he purchased thirty-six acres adjoining the foregoing in Frederick township. In 1776, he was assessed for 220 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows. In 1784, he had 220 acres, 4 horses and 4 cows. In 1799, he is taxed for one cow and one dog.

In the tax duplicate of 1793 for Frederick township is this memorandum: "Please return a suitable person for collector—Francis Leidy or Michael Dotterer."

Michael Dotterer lived in the house (still standing, but enlarged) on the east bank of Society run, on his farm. He died here on the 12th of March, 1811, and was buried in what is now Bertolet's Burying Ground, in Frederick township. Anna Reiff, his first wife, was born February 23, 1741; she died January 30, 1766. The pastor of the New Hanover Lutheran church made this entry of her burial where now is Bertolet's Burying Ground:

"Februarius den 1sten 1766. Ist dem junge Michael Dotterer Ehfran auf Zacharias Nyce land begraben worden. Alt 24 Jahr 11 monat und 1 woch."

Catharine Reiff, his second wife, was born February 11, 1745, and died November 16, 1820. She is also buried at Bertolet's.

The editor of THE PERKIOMEN REGION is a great-grandson of Michael Dotterer, the line of descent being: Michael Dotterer (October 31, 1735—March 12, 1811); Conrad Dotterer (April 9, 1769—September 29, 1827); Philip Dotterer (August 4, 1809—July 21, 1884); Henry S. Dotterer (February 16, 1841 — —).

Michael Dotterer was a member of the

Reformed church. When parties were formed, he accepted the political views of Thomas Jefferson.

The children of Michael and Anna (Reiff) Dotterer were:

Philippina Dotterer, born June 22, 1761; married (first) July 3, 1781, Henry Maurer, and (second) George Walter.

Philip Dotterer, born July 17, 1763; married Anna Mary Nyce; died in Tinicum township, Bucks county, Pa., April 15, 1845.

Peter Dotterer, born about 1765. He married Elizabeth ———. They had three children in 1808. Peter Dotterer died before July 16, 1808, at which date his father made his will.

Michael Dotterer, born January 30, 1766; married, August 10, 1791, Maria Margaret Hillegas; died in Limerick township, November 28, 1824. His wife, daughter of Conrad and Marie Margaretha Hillegas, of Upper Hanover township, was born August 3, 1769, and died February 25, 1837. They are buried at Falkner Swamp Reformed church.

Children of Michael and Catharine (Reiff) Dotterer:

John Dotterer, born in 1767; baptized December 25, 1767; married Elizabeth Hoffman; died in Adams county, Pa., June 25, 1836.

Conrad Dotterer, born April 9, 1769; married Catharine Younkin, of Nockamixon township, Bucks county; died September 29, 1827. Catharine Younkin, daughter of John Younkin, was born August 25, 1777, and died September 16, 1840. They are buried at Bertolet's.

Anna Maria Dotterer, born May 11, 1773; married, June 16, 1799, Jacob Smith; died January 18, 1854. Jacob Smith was born October 17, 1777, and died January 15, 1854. They are buried at Limerick church.

Catharina Dotterer, born August 6, 1778; married Wendel Weand; died June 29, 1857. Wendel Weand was born August 8, 1772, and died November 23, 1846. They are buried at Falkner Swamp Reformed church.

PHILIP HARN.

A half mile west from Michael Dotter-

er's home, across the township line, in New Hanover township, lived Philip Hahn, captain of the Fourth company of the Sixth Battalion. He owned a farm of 250 acres.

In the State records, Philip Hahn appears as Captain of a company in the years 1777, '78 and '79. In 1779 the Sixth Battalion was commanded by Major Peter Richards, commissioned April 3, 1779. From the Pennsylvania Archives we copy the names of Captain Philip Hahn's company in the Fourth Battalion in 1778:

Muster Roll of Captain Philip Hahn's Company, of the Fourth Battalion, Regiment of Foot, in the service of the United States, commanded by Colonel William Dean, in Philadelphia County Militia, December 22, 1778.

Captain—Philip Hahn

First Lieutenant—Frederick Baer, on furlough

Second Lieutenant—Jonathan Custerd

Ensign—George Enhard

Sergeants—Peter Baer, app. December 8, 1778

John Bleth, app. December 8, 1778

Henry Engle, app. December 8, 1778; on furlough

William Jones, app. December 8, 1778

Corporals—Jacob Hill, app. December 8, 1778

Jacob Barral, app. December 8, 1778

Jacob Kern, “ “ “ “

John Baws, “ “ “ “; absent

Drummer and Fifer—George Sheffy, app. Dec. 8, 1778.

Privates—Bernard Freyer, Dec. 8, 1778; on furlough

George Steinrock, Dec. 8, 1778; absent

Peter Ker—, Dec. 8, 1778

Jacob Higtter, do

Jacob Cusser, do

Henry Slonaker, do

John Smith, do

John Stophlet, do absent

Michael Slonaker, do

John Latder, do

Godfried Wisler, do

John Newman, do

Martin Zillor, do

Conrad Miller, Dec. 8, 1778

Peter Freen, do

David Lessigh, do

Henry Kurtz, do sick

Andrew Smith, do

Benj. Casselberger, do

George Minhow, do

Henry Erb, do

Martin Miller, do

John Miller, do

Philip Schrack, do

Abram Dotterow, do

Henry Dilekham, do

Henry Pfaltzgroff, do

Jacob Mathacy, do

Jacob Missimer, do

John Eschbach, do

Abraham Pool, do absent

John Willauer, do

Valentine Bollig, do

Henry Reinhart, do

Philip Krebs, do on furlough

—— Thomson, do

—— Filbert, do

Valentine Honneter, do

John Frye, do absent

John Green, do

Charles Newman, do absent

John McCallister, do

Peter Miller, do

Christian Zoller, do absent

Jacob Brendel, do

December 22, 1778, mustered then Captain Philip Hahn's company, as specified in the above roll.

Lewis Nicola, I. M. & Com. Must. pro tempore.

Captain Philip Hahn was the son of Philip Hahn, the immigrant, who settled in New Hanover township, west of Society run, near the present New Hanover Square, as early as 1729, having bought land there on the 4th day of April of that year. Philip Hahn, the younger, was born March 31, 1736. He married, on the 12th of May, 1761, Anna Margaretha Hiester, daughter of Daniel Hiester, the immigrant, of Old Goshenhoppen, and sister to General Daniel Hiester. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. George Michael Weiss, of the German Reformed church, of which the Hahn and Hiester families

were members. The children from this union were :

Catharine Hahn, born May 20, 1762 ; married, October 7, 1784, Johannes Meyer, son of Isaac Meyer, the founder of Meyerstown, Pa.

Susanna Hahn, born November 6, 1764 ; married John Henry Antes, a son of Colonel Frederick Antes, of Frederick township ; died, June 19, 1843, in Northumberland, Pa.

Philip Hahn, born September 20, 1769 ; married Mary Van Buskirk ; died at Norristown, January 7, 1837.

Anna Margaretha Hahn, born November 13, 1773, married, October 15, 1795, Rev. William Hendel.

John Hahn, born October 30, 1776 ; was a physician and was elected to Congress ; died in New Hanover, February 26, 1823. His wife was Margaret Swoyer, daughter of Henry and Margaret Swoyer.

Philip Hahn died on the 16th day of April, 1821. Margaret Hahn, his wife, was born June 26, 1743, and died February 11, 1820. They are buried at Falkner Swamp Reformed church.

Philip Hahn, our subject, came into possession of the Hahn homstead, consisting of 265 acres and 145 perches, by grant from his father on the 21st day of April, 1761. He was a member of the building committee of the Falkner Swamp Reformed congregation, in 1790, when a new house of worship was erected.

JOHN ANTES,

Traveller, Missionary and Author.

PREPARED BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

(Continued from No. 11.)

Rev. John Antes Latrobe, a grandson of John Antes' sister, communicated to Mr. Snyder some particulars bearing upon the ingenuity and skill of the subject of our sketch : "He never practiced watch-making in this country except as an amusement. He had a little closet in his house at Fulnec, where he had a turning lathe and other things, with the aid of which he made a number of mechanical contrivances. A watch that he had made of a peculiar construction was

by his widow left to me, but as it was almost half the size of a town clock, and I had no fob large enough to hold it, and as, besides, it had got sadly out of order, I gave it to brother Peter, who still has it. He was a man of remarkable mechanical turn, and invented, among other things, a mode of turning over the leaves of a music book by the foot, so leaving the hands free, whether at the piano or violincello. Having read the account of some accident by a horse running away in the gig, he contrived something whereby a horse under such circumstances might be at once loosed from the vehicle ; but I never heard of the invention being applied, or indeed brought to completion."

James Bruce, the celebrated traveler, in his great work, entitled *Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile in 1768-'73*, notices Mr. Antes in these favorable terms :

"There was a very ingenious gentleman whom I met with at Cairo, Mr. Antes, a German by birth, of the Moravian persuasion, who, both to open to himself more freely the opportunity of propagating his religious tends, and to gratify his own mechanical turn, rather than for any views of gain, to which all his society are, as he was, perfectly indifferent, exercised the trade of watchmaker at Cairo. This very worthy and sagacious young man was often my unwearied and useful partner in many inquiries and trials as to the manner of executing some instruments, in the most compendious form, for experiments proposed to be made in my travels. By his assistance I found a rod of brass of one-half an inch square and of a thickness which did not easily warp, and would not alter its dimensions unless with violent heat ; upon the faces of this brazen rod with good glasses and dividers he marked the measure of 3 different pecks, then the only three known in Cairo, the exact length of which was taken from the standard model furnished by the Cadi. The first was the Stambuline or Constantinople peck exactly $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; the second Vendaizy of 24 9-12 inches ; the third the peck of El Belledy of 22 inches, —all English measure."

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Rev. John Antes Latrobe, of St. Thomas Parsonage, Kendal, England, under date of May 12, 1858, wrote to Antes Snyder, Esq., a letter from which are taken the following additional extracts concerning John Antes:

" . . . Something I may however communicate respecting my father's uncle, after whom I am called, John Antes. I knew him as a mere boy, being at the early age of five years sent to school at the very place, Fulnee, in Yorkshire, where he was residing. He was the Warden of the Moravian settlement there, a sort of steward of the property and state. I remember him as a very tall, stately man, very taciturn and of manners not particularly inviting to children, not being of a playful turn, so that I remember how astonished I was when standing in the middle of the room once when he was walking to and fro, being in his way, he lifted up his leg and stood over my head—a feat he would not have been able to perform now, as I have shot up to his height, 6 feet 3 inches. When I was about seven or eight years of age, he left the place and retired to Bristol, where he died in 1811. . . . He published a quarto volume entitled, *Observations on Egypt, Its Climate, Etc.*, a work which made some stir at the time, and is quoted by contemporary writers, among the rest Highland's *Letters on History*, and Miss Edgeworth's *Tales*, one of which was in fact founded on the information given in the book of the plague.

. . . I have the bound copy of his work which belonged to him, it being left to me by the widow, with a MS. critique on Savary's *Travels in Egypt*. It is a pity there was nobody at hand capable of appreciating his very superior powers of observation, for he might have made a much more full and elaborate account of his stay in Egypt had he been duly encouraged . . . "

John Antes, who married when somewhat advanced in life, had no children. He never returned to America, and consequently never revisited the place of his

birth, in the valley of Swamp creek. His career was a remarkable one; especially so when viewed in the light of the inauspicious circumstances and limited opportunities which attended him in his early years. The vicissitudes which marked his journeyings have the elements of romance, but the purpose which prompted him throughout all were of nobler, higher origin than love of adventure. Unflinching devotion to duty and perfect faith in the religion of Christ were the principles which guided him through life. His father's prayer on his natal day was answered

Henry Antes, the father of John Antes, the missionary, was a conspicuous man in the Colonial period. An account of his life may be found in the paper read before the *Deutscher Pionier Verein*, in the Hall of the German Society of Philadelphia, on April 28, 1882, by Henry S. Dotterer. This paper was published about that time in the *Schwenksville Item*, and is in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

Investigations made at Freinsheim, in the Palatinate of the Rhine, show that Henry Antes was born there, July 17, 1701. His parents were Philip Frederick and Anna Catharine Antes. The Freinsheim Reformed church book gives the family record in full as follows:

Philipp Freiderich Antes; Ehefrau Anna Katharine.

Kinder:

1. Johann Henrich, 17 Juli, 1701.
2. Johann Jakob, 17 Okt., 1703.
3. Johann Sebastian, 14 Sept., 1706.
4. Konrad, 25 Aug., 1709.
5. Marie Elisabeth, 29 März, 1711.

(The End)

Christopher Sower.

AN ACCOUNT OF WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

I am indebted to the antiquarian, Abraham H. Cassel, for facts regarding the life of this great philanthropist, publisher, preacher of the gospel, and benefactor.

Christopher Sower, son of Christopher Sower, was born in Laasphe, Witgenstein, Prussia, September 26, 1721; emigrated to

the Province of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1724, and resided in Germantown until the spring of 1726. He then moved to the present Lancaster county at Mühlbach (Mill-creek), where he resided until 1731, whence he removed to Germantown. He became a member of the Brethren Church and was regenerated by holy baptism February 24, 1737. He then became a poor-server or deacon (Armen diener) in May, 1747; was made minister in 1748, and in June, 1753, was promoted to the office of elder or bishop. "Multifarious as his secular engagements were (it is said that as many as twenty-four different trades and occupations were carried on under his superintendence), he yet found time to *write*, and *preach*, and to travel a great deal." When he removed to Germantown from Lancaster he built a large house, on the second story of which the Brethren held their meetings, as the adherents of that doctrine had no meeting-house. His father had established in Germantown a printing-establishment, a laboratory, a drug-store, book-binding, a paper-mill, etc., and these the son continued at his father's death, which occurred in 1758. He continued, uninterrupted, in his business until the American Revolution broke up his establishment, which now brings us to the Sower incident of the Revolutionary war.

Christopher Sower, as above mentioned, was an adherent of the Brethren faith; they, as well as the Friends, were opposed to war. The idea was prevalent, it seems, that those who did not engage in warfare for the cause of American liberty sided with King George III. of England, or were Tories, as such were called. Christopher Sower was a true American patriot, though, according to his belief, his conscience would not sanction armed resistance; for this, then, he was pronounced a Tory—which he was not. He was also very wealthy; for this the officers tried every artifice to obtain his vast estates. They accused him of being a traitor and a foe to liberty. On May 24, 1778, at 10 o'clock at night, a party of Captain McLean's company surrounded

Sower's house, took him out of bed and started him on his march to Valley Forge—to Washington's encampment—in his nightclothes, bareheaded and barefooted. Thus they started him on his march over the cornstubble fields (for the field had been unploughed in the Spring) that his tracks could be traced by the blood that oozed from his shoeless feet. When he did not march rapidly enough for his cruel officers they prodded him in the back with their bayonets. The night was so intensely dark that they crept into Sebastian Miller's barn and there stayed until morning. Here he was shamefully abused; a part of his beard was cut off and—Miller being a shop-carpenter—they secured paint and smeared it on his face and remaining beard. This proved a sore trial for Sower; the paint dried and made him feel very disagreeable. The paint could not be easily removed until a Hessian soldier sometime later prescribed a recipe for its removal. The day they left Sebastian Miller's barn proved to be a very hot day. The sun shining upon his bare and bald head caused him severe headaches and his bare feet were still bleeding. A friend by the name of Keyser took compassion on him. Keyser asked the officers in charge if they would let Sower retain a hat and shoes if he gave them to him, and not appropriate them to themselves. The soldiers consented to the proffer, so Keyser took off his own good shoes and his hat and gave them to Sower. They had only gone about six miles when a soldier came and demanded Sower's shoes and gave in place of them his "old slabs." These old shoes were so poor that they were worse than none. In such wretchedness Sower came to the Provost—in this sense a man who executes punishments, etc.—at Valley Forge. He was here several days in torment and misery when Washington happened to pass through—Washington and Sower were intimately acquainted, Sower printing proclamations, etc., for Washington—when he spied Sower. "Why, Mr. Sower! How do you look?" remarked the commander-in-chief. "Just as your people made me," was the prompt

reply. In the *mittimus* of Sower he was accused of being "an oppressor of the righteous and a spy." Washington now dismissed him honorably and clothed him decently. Sower could not conscientiously take the oath to the State, as was required by those who engaged in war, and hence was not permitted to go to his Germantown home. He, however, secured a pass through the influence of Washington, which reads as follows: "Permit the bearer hereof, Mr. Sower, to pass from hence to Methatchy, not to return to Germantown during the stay of the enemy in this State. He behaving as becometh. Given under my hand at the orderly office this thirtieth day of May, 1778."

NICHOLAS GILMAN,
Assoc. Adjt. General.

Methatchey was a region with indefinite bounds, embracing the present site of Fairview Village, Montgomery county, Pa. Washington knew that this was a Brethren settlement, and knew a well-to-do Brother by the name of Cunrad Stamm. Cunrad Stamm then owned the farm now owned by Daniel M. Anders; on Stamm's farm were two houses, one the pioneer hut, the other the Stamm residence. To this man Sower came, who took him into custody, giving him and Sower's daughter the hut in which to spend their remaining days. Sower was one of the wealthiest men in Germantown, but marauders, as they were, deprived him of all his real estate and personal property, he even begging them to let him retain his spectacles, which was finally done.

A man, one of the most benevolent, philanthropic, and wealthy of the colonies, was thus undeservedly cast into abject poverty. His financial acquisitions, gained honestly, may have been wrenched from him by avaricious spoilers, but they could not mar the essence of that noble nature; he eked out his existence in his little hut at Fairview Village, and preached almost until the day of his death. He died, and lies buried in the burying-ground of the Methacton Mennonite meeting-house, near the home of his last years. The reason that he was not buried in the pres-

ent Brethren burying-ground there is that then no burial place was attached to that house of worship. A plain gravestone has been erected to his memory by his descendants, on which is inscribed an epitaph supposed to have been composed by him.

Following are the verses that reveal the implicit faith of that great man:

"Death, thou hast conquered me;

'Twas by thy dart I'm slain;

But Christ shall conquer thee,

And I shall rise again.

"Time hastens on the hour,

The just shall rise again;

Oh! Grave, where is thy power?

Oh! Death, where is thy sting?"

CHARLES K. MESCHTER,
Worcester, Pa.

A Semi-Centennial Celebration.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated at Swamp, New Hanover township, on the 15th of July, 1826. There was a parade and a banquet. The veterans of the Revolution wore badges and were especially honored. The late Henry Yerger, of New Hanover Square, informed the writer that these old soldiers of the Revolution were present: Frederick Beiteman, M. D., John Smith, Conrad Smith, John Hill, Henry Palsgrove, Christian Specht, George Gilbert, Henry Bernhart, Henry Freyer, Jacob Schneider. Lieutenant Kendall proposed this toast: "The venerable soldiers of the Revolution assembled here this day—Time has not diminished their zeal, nor their country's gratitude for their services in the glorious cause of Virtue, Liberty and Independence." The celebration was held on the 15th, instead of the 4th of July, in order not to interfere with harvesting.

Note.

Peter Richards, of New Hanover township, commanded the Sixth Battalion of Philadelphia County Militia in 1779. He was a Sub-Lieutenant in the Fall of 1779 and the Spring of 1780.

Taxables of New Hanover Township for 1779.

COMMUNICATED BY WILLIAM J. BUCK.

[THE PERKIOMEN REGION is again indebted to Historian Buck for a most important contribution to our local history of the Revolutionary era. The large and populous township of New Hanover was an interesting factor in the momentous occurrences of that time. It comprised the territory of the Manatawny tract of 22,377 acres, except that part cut off to form a part of Upper Hanover township. It fronted on the Schuylkill river, and extended northeastwardly to the western limits of Upper Hanover. Pottsgrove township had not been erected. The broad and fertile valley of Swamp Creek lay halfway between its eastern and western bounds. This township, with its hardy and patriotic inhabitants and its productive farms, was looked to for men, clothing, provisions, forage, horses and wagons. The names of its taxables, their occupations and the nature of their possessions are conveyed in the assessment list discovered by Mr. Buck and now for the first time communicated to the world.—Ed.]

GEORGE DITRICH BUCHER,.....Assessor.

MOSES BENDER,.....Collector.

William Antes, 2 horses, 4 cows, and for John Betz 60 acres.

William Antes, for Frederick Antes estate.

Nicholas Barninger, farmer, 100 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.

Frederick Barr, 2 horses, 3 cows.

Peter Barr, 2 horses, 4 cows.

Jacob Barral, laborer, 20 acres, 2 cows.

Adam Bartman, weaver, 27 acres, 2 cows.

George Bechtell, farmer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.

Isaac Bechtell, weaver, 50 acres.

Jacob Bechtell, joyner, 60 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

Martin Bechtell, farmer, 250 acres, 4 horses, 7 cows.

Samuel Bechtell, joyner, 1 cow ; for Henry Gibson's estate, 30 acres.

George Beechley, laborer, 1 cow.

Anthony Bender, farmer, 95 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

Jacob Bender, farmer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.

John Bender.

Moses Bender, farmer, 200 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.

Jacob Bernhart, laborer, 1 cow.

Jacob Bishop, 1 horse, 3 cows.

Anthony Bitting, retailer, 1 horse.

Joseph Bitting, farmer, 280 acres, 4 horses, 5 cows.

Christian Bleem, farmer, 300 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, 1 servant.

John Blett, farmer, 65 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

Widow Bolich, 39 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows.

Benjamin Bonsell, 45 acres, 2 cows.

Jacob Bowman, smith, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.

Adam Brant, clockmaker, 22 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.

Jacob Brant, laborer, 10 acres, 1 cow.

Michael Brant, farmer, 150 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows.

John Brook, farmer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.

George Bucher, farmer, 244 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows.

Sebastian Bucher's estate, for Widow Bucher, 100 acres.

Sigmund Burger, 1 horse, 2 cows.

David Burkhart, farmer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows.

George Burkhart.

George Burkherth, Sr., miller, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, 1 grist mill.
 John Clayfield, weaver.
 David Conner, laborer, 1 cow.
 Sebastian Cook.
 Martin Dagenbach, 29 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
 Samuel Davis, farmer, 140 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
 Peter Delhaven, 2 horses, 1 cow.
 Jacob Denny, 2 horses, 2 cows.
 Henry Dering, 100 acres, 2 cows, one grist mill.
 Philip Dering, 2 horses, 2 cows.
 John Detier, laborer, 2 cows.
 Bernhart Dotterer, farmer, 150 acres, 1 servant, 2 horses, 4 cows, tax £17 15 4.
 John Dufrane, laborer, 1 cow.
 George Eberhart, wheelwright, 54 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
 George Adam Egolf, farmer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
 Jacob Egolf.
 Michael Egolf.
 Widow Eichelberger, 50 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow.
 Caspar Erb, farmer, 60 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
 Frederick Ernst, 1 horse, 2 cows.
 Adam Feadley.
 Michael Feadley, 150 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows, grist mill.
 John Feagley, 1 cow.
 Philip Fisher.
 Frederick Fogel, tanner, 35 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.
 Thomas Forster, weaver, 130 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.
 Adam Fox.
 Ludwig Frankenberger.
 Adam Freed.
 John Freed, weaver, 2 cows.
 Philip Freed.
 Samuel Freed.
 Jacob Freese.
 Martin Frets, laborer, 1 cow.
 Henry Freyer, laborer, 1 cow.
 Joseph Freyer, farmer, 75 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
 Adam Garber.
 John Garber, farmer, 30 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.
 Jacob Gasha, retailer, 1 cow.
 George Michael Gebhart, infirm, 45 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.
 Joseph Geist, farmer, 50 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows.
 Widow Gerber.
 Christopher Gerrett (Garrett), blacksmith, 100 acres, 1 servant, 2 horses, 5 cows.
 James Gerret.
 John Getzelman, 2 acres.
 George Gilbert, taylor, 15 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
 Jacob Greesinger, farmer, 75 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.
 John Groff, weaver, 1 cow.
 Abraham Grubb, farmer, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.
 George Grubb.
 Henry Grubb, infirm, 33 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow.
 Jacob Grubb, farmer, 170 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.
 Peter Guht, 1 horse, 2 cows ; for Widow Kepner's estate, 100 acres.

William Haffes.
 Philip Hahn, farmer, 250 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows.
 Barney Hart, 17 horses, 1 cow.
 Philip Hartman, farmer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.
 Detrich Hassinger, 1 horse
 Widow Herbel, farmer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.
 George Herbst, 1 horse, 1 cow.
 Michael Hilbert, farmer, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
 Michael Hinterleiter, innkeeper, 160 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows.
 Jacob Hooper.
 Jacob Hooven, 1 horse, 4 cows ; for Rees Evans, 100 acres.
 Mathias Hooven, 3 horses, 4 cows.
 Benedict Horning, 12 acres, 1 cow.
 William Jones, mason, 1 cow.
 Jacob Kalb, 2 horses, 4 cows.
 Jacob Kehl, blacksmith, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
 John Keiser, 3 horses, 2 cows, for Thomas Pugh's estate.
 Andrew Kepner, farmer, 120 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
 David Kepner's estate.
 Henry Kepner, innkeeper, 1 horse, 1 cow.
 William Kepner, potter, 50 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
 Jacob Kern, laborer, 1 cow.
 Peter Kerner, laborer, 2 cows.
 John King, wagoner, 40 acres, 3 horses, 1 cow.
 Adam Kleckner, mason, dwelling and 1 cow.
 Joseph Kolb, farmer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
 George Krambach, farmer, 109 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows.
 Valentine Krause, farmer, 130 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.
 Adam Krebs, farmer, 150 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows.
 Michael Krebs, innkeeper, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
 Michael Kurtz, farmer, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
 Joshua Lambater, butcher, 1 horse, 1 cow.
 Widow Lenderman, 1 horse, 1 cow.
 Adam Liebenguhlt, farmer, 200 acres, 3 cows.
 Daniel Linsenbigler, 2 horses, 2 cows.
 Paul Linsenbigler, farmer, 88 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
 Peter Loch, farmer, 40 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.
 John Lorash, farmer, 95 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
 Widow McCall, 15 acres, 1 cow.
 John McCallister, laborer, 1 cow.
 Widow McClintock, for Thomas May's estate, 2 acres.
 Alexander McMichael, retailer, 15 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.
 Jacob Maltzbarger, farmer, 200 acres, 1 servant, 4 horses, 4 cows.
 Benjamin Markley, blacksmith, 100 acres.
 Joseph Maybury, laborer, 1 cow.
 John Mater, laborer, 1 cow.
 Frederick Mathew, mason, 1 horse, 1 cow.
 Jacob Mechlein, farmer, 70 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow.
 Benjamin Mercle, farmer, 126 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows.
 Casimer Messimer, farmer, 200 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.
 Henry Messimer, tanner.
 Henry Meyer.
 Anthony Miller, 2 horses.

Jacob Miller.

John Miller.

Martin Miller.

Michael Miller, 1 horse, 3 cows.

Nicholas Miller, farmer, 140 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.

Peter Miller.

Philip Miller, joyner, 1 horse, 2 cows, for Abraham Saylor.

Benedict Mintz, farmer, 100 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow.

Daniel Narregang, 2 horses, 2 cows.

—— Neidig, farmer, 128 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows.

Jacob Neighman (Neeman), taylor, 1 horse, 2 cows.

Charles Newman, farmer, 83 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

Henry Newman, farmer, 100 acres, 1 horse, 4 cows.

Jacob Paltsgrrove, laborer, 2 cows.

Abraham Pool.

Nicholas Pool, farmer, 95 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows.

Samuel Potts, 40 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

Frederick Reifner, 1 cow, for Thomas Pugh's estate.

Sebastian Reifsnyder, 190 acres, 3 horses, 7 cows.

Wendel Reninger, farmer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

Philip Reyer, laborer, 1 cow.

John Richards, farmer, 320 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows.

Samuel Roads, 1 cow, for Patrick Henlyt.

Thomas Rutter, 50 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, 1 negro.

Conrad Saylor, 1 cow, for Jacob Strouse's estate

John Sackman, farmer, 117 acres, 2 horses, 1 cow.

Christian Sackreiter, farmer, 70 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows.

Conrad Schleiger.

Martin Sensenderfer, farmer, 125 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

John Seiss, for John Paul's estate.

George Shæffy, laborer, 1 cow.

William Shaffer's estate, 108 acres.

Jacob Shaffner, 1 horse, 2 cows.

George Shaner, farmer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows.

Isaac Shants, cordwainer, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

Jacob Shants, farmer, 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, for Robert Stevenson's estate.

Jacob Shants, farmer, 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.

Widow Sheaffy, for Jacob Liebenguth's 100 acres.

Widow Shiner, 100 acres, 1 horse, 3 cows.

John Shuler, 2 horses, 1 cow.

Ludwick Shuster, laborer, 2 cows.

George Adam Slonecker, farmer, 100 acres, 4 horses, 3 cows.

Widow Sloneker, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.

Andrew Smith, innkeeper, 450 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows.

Conrad Smith, farmer, 40 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

John Smith.

John Smith, farmer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows.

Lawrence Smith, laborer, 1 cow.

Philip Jacob Smith, farmer, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

Thomas Smith, farmer, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.

Henry Snyder, farmer, 140 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows.

Henry Snyder, Jr., farmer, 160 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows.

Jacob Snyder.

John Snyder.

Widow Snyder, 47 acres, 2 cows.

John Specht.

Peter Specht.

Peter Steltz, farmer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows.

George Strauss, laborer, 40 acres, 2 cows.

John Strohm, weaver, 2 cows.

Jacob Strouss, aged and infirm, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

William Thompson.

Jacob VanBuskirk.

Leonard Walter, 1 horse, 2 cows.

Christian Wannemacher, farmer, 113 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

Adam Wartner (Wartman?)(Adam Warthman, wheelwright), 160 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.

John Willauer, laborer, 1 cow.

Jacob Wolfinger, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, 1 gristmill.

Philip Yawn, farmer, 2 horses, 3 cows.

David Yack (Yaag), infirm, 100 acres, 1 horse, 2 cows.

Adam Yerger, 1 horse, 2 cows.

Thomas Yerger, infirm, 150 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

Tobias Yerger, farmer, 150 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

Martin Yerker (Yerger), infirm, 100 acres, 1 cow.

Philip Yost, farmer, 155 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows.

Philip Young.

Christian Zoller, farmer, 90 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

The Nyces of Frederick.

Hans Neues (DeNyce, Newes, Nice, Neiss, Nyce,) was a resident of the Northern Liberties, and a large owner of land in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia and in the interior of Pennsylvania. October 20, 1720, he purchased of John Budd and Humphrey Morrey 725 acres of land, to be taken up, surveyed and laid out in the Province of Pennsylvania; 500 acres of this purchase (with six per cent. allowance for roads, making 530 acres) was located on the west bank of Society run, and fronted on the Frankfort Company's Manatawny or German tract. This land was in the territory afterwards erected into Frederick township.

The children of Hans Neues and Jennekin, his wife, were:

1. Cornelius Nyce.

2. John Nyce.

3. Anthony Nyce.

4. Eleanor Nyce, wife of George Northrop, of Lower Dublin township.

Hans Neues, or DeNyce, died July 19, 1736; Jenicke, his wife, died September 11, 1762.

JOHN NYCE—SECOND GENERATION.

September 21, 1721, Hans and Jennekin Neues conveyed to their son, John Nyce, 200 acres of the 500-acre tract mentioned above.

John Nyce, who usually wrote his name Nice, settled upon the 200-acre tract, which lay on the western bank of Society run and on the southeastern line of the Frankfort Company's land. February 28, 1734, he purchased of Hans Senseman 35 acres, part of the German tract, adjoining his other property.

John Nyce was a principal citizen of Frederick township. In the list of taxables for 1734, his name heads the list. He made a will on the 5th day of February, 1738-9, which was proven June 22, 1743. In it he named as executors Mary, his wife, and Henry Antes.

An inventory of his real and personal estate made by his neighbors, William Frey, Michael Dotterer, George Hübner and Henry Antes, shows a total of £913 2 0, Pennsylvania currency. In it is included his plantation of 290 acres with the buildings appraised £450; a pacing mare, £20 0 0; 4 working horses, £34 0

0; a mare, sold to Anthony Neise, £5 0 0; 8 cows, £20 0 0; 4 small cattle, £3 10 0; 4 calves, 22 sheep, 5 hogs; 30 acres "Winter corn in ye ground," £30 0 0; 14 acres of "oats in ye ground," £7 0 0; bonds and notes, £188 14 0; cash, £22 0 0; and farming utensils and household goods usual at that time for a large and prosperous farmer.

The children of John Nyce and Mary, his wife, were:

1. John Nyce, married Catharine Hahn; died 1786.

2. George Nyce, born 1725; died December 5, 1789.

3. Anna Maria Nyce, married, March 29, 1748, John Ringer.

4. Joel Nyce, married Elizabeth Snyder, granddaughter of Peter Wentz, of Worcester township; died in December, 1755.

5. Jesse Nyce.

6. Zacharias Nyce, born December 25, 1735.

7. William Nyce, born 1738; died in Warren county, N. J., July 13, 1805, aged 69 years. Judge Green, of the Supreme Court, residing at Easton, is a great-grandson.

8. Susanna Nyce, married Peter Fedele.

9. Jenecke Nyce, born 1742; died March 16, 1749, in her 8th year.

Mary Nyce, wife of John Nyce, was born May 31, 1701, and she died February 14, 1785.

JOHN NYCE—THIRD GENERATION.

John Nyce, son of John and Mary Nyce, married Catharine Hahn, daughter of Philip Hahn, immigrant, of New Hanover township. They settled on Indian creek. Issue:

1. Elizabeth Nyce, born March 31, 1748; married (first) John Mark Hartzell, (second) Jacob Wentz, (third) Michael Hartman; died April 29, 1835; buried at Indian Creek Reformed church.

2. Philip Nyce, born May 10, 1751; married, April 28, 1772, Elizabeth Leidy; died at Nockamixon, Bucks county, May 2, 1799.

3. John Nyce, born March 26, 1754; married (first) Catharine Hudt, (second)

Margaret Hevener; died March 3, 1826. He is buried at Old Goshenhoppen church.

4. Abraham Nyce, born January 8, 1756; married Magdalena Landis; died April 28, 1818; he is buried at Franconia Mennonite meeting house. They had ten children: 1, John Nice, born December 12, 1777; 2, Abraham Nice, born March 9, 1779; 3, Jacob Nice, born August 25, 1781; 4, George Nice, born October 15, 1783; 5, William Nice, born April 4, 1786; 6, Philip Nice, born June 21, 1789; 7, Joseph Nice, born August 5, 1791; 8, Catharine Nice, born September 18, 1794; 9, Tobias Nice, born November 23, 1796; 10, Henry Nice, born March 18, 1804, was a minister in the Mennonite church. The late Rev. William Nice was a son, and Dr. John N. Jacobs, of East Greenville, is a grandson, of John Nice (born December 12, 1777). Rev. Henry Nice, of Morrison, Ill., is a son of Philip Nice (born June 21, 1789).

John Nyce died in March, 1756. He was a trustee at Indian Creek church. He wrote his name DeNyce. His widow, Catharine (Hahn) Nyce, married George Hartzell. She died in November, 1815, aged 88 years.

GEORGE NYCE—THIRD GENERATION.

George Nyce, son of John and Mary Nyce, was born in 1725. He succeeded his father upon the homestead, but parted with a portion of the land to his brother, Zacharias. He was a tanner and farmer. He married (first) Anna Dotterer, daughter of Bernhard and Gertrude Dotterer, of New Hanover township, George Michael Weiss, V. D. M., of Goshenhoppen Reformed charge, performing the ceremony. He married (second) Elizabeth Fuhrman, of Franconia township.

The children of George and Anna (Dotterer) Nyce were:

1. John Nyce, born February 20, 1750, married April 13, 1772, Maria Magdalena Leydich, daughter of Rev. John Philip Leydich; died at Knauerstown, October 28, 1826. His death and burial are recorded in Vincent (Chester county) Reformed church register. Rev. Cyrus W. O. Nyce,

of the Baptist church, is a great-grandson.

2. Joseph Nyce, born April 27, 1752, married Mrs. Charlotta DeB. Bertolette, daughter of Dr. George DeBonneville; died near Jersey Shore, Pa. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

3. Maria Nyce, born June 6, 1755; married June 2, 1772, Conrad Gerhart; died in Worcester township in 1798.

The children of George and Elizabeth (Fuhrman) Nyce were:

1. George Nyce, born February 15, 1760.

2. Elizabeth Nyce, born August 16, 1762; married Henry Keely; died at Roxborough February 5, 1852; she is buried at Leverington burying ground. Henry Keely was the son of Valentine and Elizabeth Keely.

3. Margaret Nyce, born July 18, 1764; married March 30, 1785, John Schlonecker; died at Jersey Shore, Pa., September 10, 1842.

4. Mary Nyce, born September 14, 1766; married Philip Dotterer, son of Michael and Anna (Reiff) Dotterer, of Frederick township; died at Tinicum, Bucks county, July 16, 1850.

5. Jacob Nyce, born November 30, 1768; married Ally Umstead; died in Pikeland township, December 25, 1845.

6. Anna (Nancy) Nyce, born January 9, 1771; married April 22, 1788, Abraham Carpenter (originally Zimmerman); died at Stewardsville, Warren county, N. J., July 6, 1842; buried at Greenwich Presbyterian church.

7. Zacharias, died in December, 1777.

George Nyce was a man of influence in his community. In September, 1758, he was appointed overseer of highways of Frederick township, and March 7, 1768, he was appointed constable. In the tax list for 1776 he is assessed for 260 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, one negro.

Anna (Dotterer) Nyce was buried on the farm of Zacharias Nyce, where now is Bertolet's Burying Ground.

Elizabeth (Fuhrman) Nyce died March 6, 1821, aged 88 years.

George Nyce died December 5, 1789. He is buried at Bertolet's Mennonite meeting house, Frederick township. The stone marking his grave bears these words:

Hier Ruhet der Leib
Des Verstorbenen
George Neis
Er Ented Sein Leben in
Dieser welt den 5ten Tag
December im Jahu Christo
A D 1789
Sein Alter war 64 Jahr.

The personal estate of George Nyce was inventoried, upon his decease, at £6,567 6 2, Pennsylvania money. He owned a number of negroes, who were appraised at £110 0 0. He died intestate.

ZACHARIAS NYCE—THIRD GENERATION.

Zacharias Nyce, son of John and Mary Nyce, was born December 25, 1735; married, in 1756, Margaretha Hahn, daughter of Philip Hahn, immigrant, of New Hanover; died December 29, 1791; buried on his own property, now the Bertolet burying ground. On the 7th of January, 1770, "Zacharias Neiss and his wife Christina Margaretha, presented for baptism their five children, who were accordingly baptized in the presence of several members of the church." So says the Falkner Swamp Reformed church register. The church book gives the children's names: Maria, Catharine, Susanna, Elizabeth, Johannes.

March 25, 1768, Zacharias Nyce was appointed overseer of the poor of Frederick township. He lived in Frederick township on the western portion of the property owned by his father. In 1776 he was assessed for 145 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows and one negro.

The children of Zacharias and Margaret (Hahn) Nyce were:

1. Maria Nyce, born September 13, 1758; married, February 9, 1779, Nicholas Gilbert; died at Pottstown July 11, 1824. Nicholas Gilbert died in Berks county, September 25, 1798.

2. Catharine Nyce, born April 20, 1760; married (first) Leonard Leydich, and (second) ——— Dreisbach; died at Philadelphia, about 1835.

3. Susanna Nyce, born March 9, 1762; married April 3, 1781, Michael Schlonecker; died at Chester Springs, Pa., January 11, 1818. Michael Schlonecker was born June 26, 1759; died April 2, 1839. They are buried at Pikeland church.

4. Elizabeth Nyce, born February 15, 1764; married (first) Jacob Arndt, of Easton, (second) General Francis Swaine, and (third) William Ambrose Lloyd; died at Northumberland, Pa., about 1830.

Jacob Arndt left a large estate to his widow, Elizabeth (Nyce) Arndt. He is buried in the Reformed cemetery at Easton, Pa. An elaborate tombstone marks his grave. It bears these words:

In memory of
JACOB ARNDT, Esq.,
Late president of the German
reformed congregation of this
place.

He was born the 14th of May, 1756,
and departed this life after
a short illness
the 28th of October, 1812
aged 56 years 5 months and 14 days

General Francis Swaine was first married to Mary Catharine Muhlenberg, born November 5, 1756, died October 15, 1812, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. He was at one time Sheriff of Montgomery county. After his second marriage, with Mrs. Arndt, he resided at the southwest corner of Elizabeth and Penn streets, Reading, Pa. There he died. His body lies near the walls of Trinity Lutheran church, at Sixth and Washington streets, Reading. A large marble slab (now broken in two) marks his grave, and bears this inscription:

Gen. Francis Swaine,
Born January 2d, 1754.
Died June 17th, 1820.

He was buried with military and Masonic honors.

5. John Nyce, born June 3, 1767; married (first) February 26, 1788, Hannah Reinert; (second) Mrs. Hannah Philippina Christiana Johnson, maiden name Trexler, and (third) Mrs. Burger. He died, at Wescosville, Lehigh county, in March, 1844. Hannah Reinert was the daughter of David Reinert, of Colebrookdale township. John and Hannah (Reinert) Nyce had four sons. Dr. F. B. Nice, of Hamburg, Pa., and Dr. C. J. Nice, of Philadelphia, are grandsons of John and Hannah (Reinert) Nyce.

6. Margaret Nyce, born November 30, 1777; married March 1796, Jacob Hartzell;

died at Locust Valley, Saucon township, Lehigh county, May 21, 1816. Jacob Hartzell was born in Hilltown township, August 28, 1771; died at Allentown October 2, 1847. They are buried at Blue church, near Coopersburg. They had two sons and four daughters. Preston Erdman, attorney-at-law, of Philadelphia, is a grandson.

The daughters of Zacharias Nyce were noted beauties.

Margaret (Hahn) Nyce died September 5, 1798, aged 61 years, 5 months; she is buried beside her husband.

The gravestone of Zacharias Nyce bears this epitaph:

Hier
Ruhet der Leib
des Im Leben Liebgewesenen
ZACHARIAS NEIS
Er wurde Geboren den
25ten december 1735
und trat Anno 1756 in die
Ehe Mit Margareta eine
Geborne Hahnin
Zeugten 6 Kinder 1 Sohn
und 5 Töchter und starb
den 29ten december 1791
Seines Alters 56 Jahren u. 4 Tag.

GEORGE NYCE—FOURTH GENERATION.

George Nyce, son of George and Elizabeth (Fuhrman) Nyce, was born February 15, 1760; married (first) May 19, 1785, Elizabeth Christman, (second) Magdalena Hollowbush, and (third) Mrs. Catharine Geiger. He succeeded to his father's farm and tannery in Frederick township.

The children of George and Elizabeth (Christman) Nyce were:

1. Anna Maria Nyce, born February 26, 1786; married Henry Schneider, son of Jacob and Magdalena (Gearhart) Schneider; died at Swamp, May 27, 1844. They had five sons and two daughters. Win. H. Schneider, Esq., of New Hanover, the late Rev. Benjamin Schneider, D. D., first foreign missionary of the Reformed church, and the late Professor Elias Schneider, of Milton, Pa., were their sons.

2. John Nyce, born February 25, 1787; married, August 21, 1808, Mrs. Mary Gilbert, widow of David Gilbert, and daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Wentz)

Markley, of New Hanover; died at Kingston, Decatur county, Indiana, September 20, 1862 (place and date of his death is erroneously given on page 80, Downingtown, Pa., June 14, 1836.) Mary Markley was born November 13, 1777; married (first) May 20, 1800, David Gilbert, and (second) John Nyce; died at Downingtown, Pa., June 14, 1836. Rev. Benjamin M. Nyce (May 28, 1809–October 1, 1873) was their son; he was a graduate of Dickinson and Yale Colleges and Princeton Theological Seminary. He entered the ministry in the Presbyterian church. He was born in New Hanover, and died at Cleveland, O. Rev. Harry Nyce, of Peru, Indiana, and Rev. Benjamin M. Nyce, of Warsaw, Indiana, both of the Presbyterian church, are sons of Rev. Benjamin M. Nyce, and grandsons of John and Mary (Markley) Nyce.

3. William Nyce, born July 9, 1788; married Sarah Eckert, of Berks county; died at Pottsville, October 20, 1855. Sarah Eckert was born December 18, 1795; died at the age of 92. Hon. Decatur E. Nice, of Pottsville, is a son.

4. Jacob C. Nyce, born October 20, 1789; married April 14, 1811, Elizabeth Markley, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Heiser) Markley; died at Norristown, January 19, 1865. Elizabeth (Markley) Nyce was born June 17, 1791; died February 11, 1872.

5. George Nyce, born April 2, 1791; married October 24, 1813, Susanna Markley, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Heiser) Markley; died in New Hanover township September 22, 1828. Susanna Markley was born May 1, 1793; died January 8, 1876. They are buried at Bertolet's.

6. Elizabeth Nyce, born December 12, 1792; married Michael Sensitivefer; died at Pottstown, July 19, 1865.

7. Catharine Nyce, born March 2, 1794; married January 14, 1816, Philip Brendlinger; died in Berks county, July 26, 1874; buried at Amity church.

8. Jonathan Nyce, born October 30, 1795; married, January 7, 1821, Rachel Kepler, daughter of Samuel and Maria Magdalena (Grimley) Kepler; died March 4, 1864; buried at Bertolet's bur-

ying ground. Rachel Kepler was born January 1, 1803, and resides at Frederick post office. They had ten children. George S. Nyce, of Frederick, and Samuel E. Nyce, prothonotary of Montgomery county, are sons. Jonathan Nyce was a tanner and farmer, inheriting these occupations from his forefathers. He was postmaster of Frederick from 1838 until 1857. His commission was dated April 10, 1838. In politics he was a Whig and afterwards a Republican. Samuel Edwin Nyce, his son, served three years in the late war, in Company D, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry.

9. Susanna Nyce, born March 21, 1797; married January 13, 1820, Jacob Krause; died at Swamp, December 21, 1874.

10. Sarah Nyce, born September 24, 1798; married Amos Reifsnyder; died at Pottstown, February 2, 1877.

11. Anna Nyce, born October 16, 1800; married Jonas Fegeley; died October 20, 1869. Jonas Fegeley was born June 11, 1800; died March 4, 1862. They are buried at Sassaman's church. Dr. A. N. Fegeley, of Oley, Pa., is a son.

12. Rachel Nyce, born June 28, 1802; married February 29, 1824, Dieter Bucher; died at Gilbertsville, May 9, 1880.

George Nyce and Magdalena Hollowbush had:

1. Henrietta Nyce, born August 5, 1805; married Jonathan Warthman; died in Maxetawny, Berks county, August 11, 1836; buried at Siegfried's church.

2. Jeremiah Nyce, born December 6, 1807; married (first) Susanna Pannepacker, and (second) Rebecca Bolig.

Elizabeth Christman, first wife of George Nyce, was the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Shunk) Christman, of Frederick township, and granddaughter of Daniel Christman, the immigrant, who settled in the valley of Society run, in Frederick township. She was born February 4, 1765, and died November 20, 1803.

Magdalena Hollowbush, second wife of George Nyce, was the daughter of Henry Hollowbush, of Limerick township. She was born September 7, 1769, and died in September, 1809.

Mrs. Catharine Geyer, third wife of George Nyce, was the widow of Henry Geyer, and the daughter of Michael Kurtz and Frederica (Binder) Kurtz. She was born January 1767; died July 24, 1873.

George Nyce is buried at Bertolet's burying ground. His gravestone bears these words :

Sacred
to the memory of
George Nyce

who was born February 15th, A. D. 1760,
died December 4th, A. D. 1838,
aged 78 years 9 months
and 21 days.

General Francis Swaine. *read*

In his *Lives of the Eminent Men of Montgomery County*, Moses Auge, gives a biographical sketch of Brigadier General Francis Swaine. He states that General Swaine's second wife, after his death, married a Mr. Ritze, of Pottstown. In this he errs. General Swaine's second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Arndt, maiden name Nyce, widow of Jacob Arndt, of Easton; and she married, as her third husband, William Ambrose Lloyd, a lawyer, of Northumberland, Pa. Mr. Auge also states that General Swaine is buried at Trappe Lutheran church. He is, in fact, buried at Trinity Lutheran church, Reading, Pa., as stated in another portion of this issue.

General Swaine was elected Sheriff of Montgomery county at the October elections of 1784, '85 and '86.

His first wife, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, died at Norristown on the 15th of October, 1812. An obituary notice appeared in the Norristown Register, October 21, 1812. It was communicated by a friend of the deceased and was as follows :

NORRISTOWN, 19th October, 1812,

Departed this life, on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Swaine, wife of Gen. Francis Swaine, of this borough, in the fifty-seventh year of her age, and yesterday her remains were interred in the burial grounds of the church at the Trap, of which her venerable father, the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, was the founder.

So profusely is the tribute of praise often

lavished on departed friends, that funeral eulogiums are generally considered as presenting a highly embellished portrait of the character of the individual who is the subject of them. It is however profitable, as well as natural and pleasing, to commemorate virtues which ought to be held up for imitators. The writer of this article had an opportunity of knowing the worth of Mrs. Swaine, and in delineating her character, he has not been too strongly impelled by warm feelings of friendship and respect, but has given it, he believes, agreeably to strict impartial justice.

The sphere within which the female virtues can shine, is necessarily very limited. The finest features of the female character, are suited only for a confined and retired scene; they are calculated to refine, endear and enliven domestic and social life, but not to attract extensive notice and admiration. In the character of Mrs. Swaine, those features shone conspicuous. In the different domestic relations she was the pattern of female excellence. Nor were her virtues confined to *them*. Her benevolence led her to bestow her services, wherever they were needed, within the extent of her power. As a friend and a relation, she engaged the strongest affection by her mildness, her sympathetic kindness and her sincerity. Religion, too, added its lustre to her character.—It regulated her conduct in life, and in her last hours she felt and displayed the blessed effects which an attention to its duties will produce, for though she was fully sensible of the approach of her death, (and it came upon her suddenly and unexpectedly) she was prepared, and met it without dismay, and departed praying for her surviving Friend, and committing herself to God in expectation of enjoying the blessings promised to those who believe in and serve Him.

Her friends, while they feel the severity of the affliction occasioned by her death, experience the sweet consolation arising from the hope that she is now receiving the reward of a well spent Christian life.

In the same paper General Swaine advertised his personal property for sale, viz :

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE

On Monday, the 22d inst. at the house of the subscriber in the borough of Norristown a variety of household furniture, consisting of—

Mahogany sideboard, dining, breakfast card table and stand; Mahogany sofa and bureaus; Mahogany, walnut and Windsor chairs, Mahogany Secretary and Desk, 2 Cases of high drawers, walnut; mahogany Knife Cases, Knives & Forks; Look-

ing Glasses, Prints, &c; An excellent 8 day clock; a fine-toned piano forte, with the additional Keys; a quantity of china, delf and glass ware; Brass Andirons, Shovels and tongues; Plated and Brass Candlesticks; Feather Beds and Bedsteads, Bed and window Curtains and Bed clothes; Carpets and Rugs; one ten plate stove with pipe; one six plate ditto. A Gig with plaited harness; a Young Cow, etc., etc. * * * *

FRANCIS SWAINE.

Norristown, March 1st, 1813.

The announcement of his marriage to Mrs. Jacob Arndt was also published in the same paper of September 28, 1814.

Married the 15th inst. in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Helmuth, Gen. Francis Swaine, of this borough, to Mrs. Elizabeth Arndt, of the borough of Easton, Northampton Co.

At the first meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Montgomery County, now the Montgomery National Bank, of Norristown, on October 14, 1815, Gen. Francis Swaine was elected one of the directors, and at the meeting of the directors of the bank, held on the 16th following, he was elected president of said institution.

W. H. Reed, M. D., Ph. G., of Norristown, to whom we are indebted for the information copied from the Norristown Register, forms this estimate of General Swaine: "I notice that Gen. Swaine was a prominent and active man publicly in his day. He seemed to be the prime mover in nearly everything of any importance, and must have been held in great esteem by the masses of the people."

The fact of his election to the presidency of the bank at Norristown indicates that he was regarded as a financier. He was probably a man of means. His second wife received a handsome fortune from her first husband, Jacob Arndt. General Swaine was conspicuously identified with the Masonic order. At his death his estate was insolvent.

The articles advertised at public sale, as above, show that he lived in the style of a man of taste, culture and wealth. It may happen that some of the choice articles then sold may yet be preserved by some of the old families. We shall not be surprised to hear, from time to

time, of the preservation, with the name of the present owner, of his card table, his secretary and desk, his prints, pieces of Delft ware, brass andirons, plated and brass candlesticks, etc. Sometime before her death, Mrs. Lloyd, (General Swaine's widow) gave to Mrs. William Nyce, of Milton, Pa., the general's Masonic regalia, which had at one time belonged to one of the Muhlenbergs, whose name was written on the back. Swaine had solid silver knee buckles, which his widow had made into a snuff box with his initials.

The Faust Family Record.

Henry Faust was born in Germany, at Brünbach, April 27, 1685. His wife, Eva Elizabeth, nee Kümerin, was born in Germany, at Maubächel, May, 25, 1682.

The above was written by Henry Faust at Maubächel, October 4, 1729. They never came to this country.

Peter Faust, one of their sons, was born April 24, 1725; came to this country about 1750; settled in Frederick township, where he died January 1, 1793. His wife died August 7, 1805.

John Nicholas Faust, one of the sons of Peter Faust, was born in Frederick township in 1767; remained on the old homestead, where he died in 1837. He married Elizabeth Walwert. The following children were born to them: Elizabeth, who was the wife of George Gruber; Peter, Jacob, John, Catharine, who married Thomas Yost; and Mary, who married Jacob Levis. Elizabeth, John, Catharine and Mary died in Clarion county, Pa. Jacob was instantly killed at Perkiomenville in 1861.

Peter Faust, son of John Nicholas and Elizabeth (Walwert) Faust, was born October 8, 1794, in Frederick township, where his grandfather first settled. He married, April 29, 1827, Margaret (Royer) Nece, daughter of Abraham Nece, of Frederick township. She was born December 10, 1807. Their children were: Samuel, born October 9, 1828; Jesse, born October 13, 1830, died November 27, 1891; Margaret, born December 3, 1832, wife of Jacob Gerhard; Peter, born March 24, 1835; Catharine Elizabeth,

born August 12, 1837, died in infancy; Reuben, born January 2, 1840, died in infancy; Jonathan, born May 18, 1842; Mary Ann, died at the age of 4 years; Sarah, born September 10, 1847, wife of John Freed. Peter Faust died January 29, 1875; his wife died May 12, 1860. Samuel Faust, son of Peter and Margaret (Nece) Faust, is a leading citizen of Frederick township, an ex-member of the State Legislature, a prosperous farmer, and an active participant in political and educational affairs. Jonathan Faust, another son, is a physician, located at Zieglerville, having a large and lucrative practice; a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society of the State; and devoted to advancing the educational and social interests of the community.

Notes on the Montgomery Historical Society's First Volume.

∴ Very appropriately the portrait of the late Col. Theo. W. Bean appears as the frontispiece.

∴ The annals of Jeffersonville Inn, by Dr. W. H. Reed, is an important and interesting contribution.

∴ It is to be hoped that the edition will speedily sell, thus replenishing the funds of the Society for the issue of Volume II.

∴ Every article in the book is replete with historical information. It is beyond question a highly praiseworthy work.

∴ Although a mass of historical information is collected in this volume, it is noticeable that it contains absolutely nothing relating to the "Upper" part of Montgomery county. The readers of THE PERKIOMEN REGION know how great a field, rich in historical resources, awaits the work of the County Society.

∴ About twenty writers contribute—each on a subject with which he or she is familiar. In this lies much of the merit of the work. No one person could be found competent to give so much reliable information on so great a variety of subjects.

∴ It was a happy thought on the part of the Chairman of the Publication Committee, Joseph Fonance, Esq., to reproduce the map of Norristown made in 1771. In future years, the historian of the locality will often have occasion to refer to it.

∴ Mr. Buck's account of "A British Capture" of a drove of fat cattle brings vividly to our understanding not only the precarious condition of things at Valley Forge in February, 1778, but also how the events of that perilous period were enacted at the very doors and often in the very presence of our Montgomery farmers.

∴ Dr. Lewis R. Harley's article on "The Redemptioners" is most timely. Some of our people, not of German origin, persistently refuse to understand this phase of our early history. The article conveys information which cannot fail to make the subject clear.

∴ William McDermott's "Yesterday's Sunset" is a sort of reverie—full of reminiscences worthy of record.

∴ We fancy the article by Mrs. Anna M. Holstein, on "The Women of Montgomery County in War-Time," brings us only to the threshold of the subject.

∴ The Society was fortunate in obtaining from Rev. A. A. Marple, the rector, the article, treated from a new standpoint, on "The Old Swedes' Church."

THE Bertolet Burying Ground Association held its annual meeting at Bertolet's Mennonite meeting house, Frederick township, on Monday, August 5. Rev. N. B. Grubb is president; Geo. S. Nyce, secretary; Benjamin Bertolet, treasurer. The association is unique in its object. It is incorporated, but not to sell burial lots. A fund is being accumulated for the purpose of providing means to keep the old burial grounds perpetually in order. The Nyce, Dotterer and Bertolet families originally buried there, when it was the farm of Zacharias Nyce.

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